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The Social Evil in Chicago

UDY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

WITH RECOMMENDATIONS BY

he Vice Commission of Chicago

A MUNICIPAL BODY APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND SUBMITTED AS ITS REPORT TO THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF CHICAGO



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THE VICE COMMISSION OF CHICAGO.

DEAN WALTER T. SUMNER,

Chairman,

EDWIN W. SIMS,

Secretary

W. L. BAUM, M. D.

DAVID BLAUSTEIN

Rev. J. F. CALLAGHAN

Anna Dwyer, M. D.

W. A. Evans, M. D.

Rev. Albert Evers

REV. F. W. GUNSAULUS, D. D.

W. W. HALLAM

ABRAM W. HARRIS, LL. D.

WM. HEALY, M. D.

ELLEN M. HENROTIN

REV. ABRAM HIRSCHBERG

PROF. CHARLES R. HENDERSON

REV. E. A. KELLY

Rev. J. G. KIRCHER

Louis O. Kontz

P. J. O'KEEFFE

JUDGE HARRY OLSON

JUDGE M. W. PINCKNEY

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON

JULIUS ROSENWALD

L. E. SCHMIDT. M. D.

BISHOP C. T. SHAFFER

Edward M. Skinner

PROF. GRAHAM TAYLOR

PROF. WILLIAM I. THOMAS
PROF. HERBERT L. WILLETT

JOHN L. WHITMAN

GEORGE J. KNEELAND,

Director of Investigation.

Norz. James M. Hyde, M. D., one of the original members of The Vice commission, died September 6, 1910. Prof. Charles R. Henderson was appointed by the Mayor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Hyde.





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PREPACE.

On January 31st, 1910, a meeting was held at the Central Y. M. Building, Chicago, by the Church Federation composed of Clergy: senting six hundred congregations in Chicago. The tonic for cussion was the Social Evil Problem in Chicago, and Dean Su was invited to read a paper on the subject. At its conclusion presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the Mayor of the City of Chicago be asked to at a Commission made up of men and women who command the re and confidence of the public at large, this Commission to invest thoroughly the conditions as they exist. With this knowledge obtain let it map out such a course, as in its judgment, will bring about relief from the frightful conditions which surround us. Taking report as a basis, let us enlist the support of every civic, prote philanthropic, social, commercial and religious body in the city to out the plans suggested. If the present administration feels that it not subscribe to such a plan, make the report the basis of a pledge the political parties at the next election and make it the basis fe election issue. But first get the plan. The city press will be of any sane movement to improve present conditions. The Cl certainly is. Social settlements have been agitating and endeave to reach some decision. The general public is in a mood to list such conclusions as such a Commission would reach."

This resolution was unanimously adopted and a committee from Federation of Churches was appointed to call upon the Mayor. present it to him for his consideration. This committee was come of the following named gentlemen:

Prof. Herbert L. Willett, University of Chicago; Rev. J. A. Vance, Pastor of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Chu Rev. Smith T. Ford, Pastor of the Englewood Baptist Che and President of the Church Federation Council;

Rev. Frank D. Burhans, Pastor of the Washington Park Congational Church, and Vice-President of the Church Federa

Prof. Benjamin L. Hobson, Secretary of The McCormick T. logical Seminary.

As a result of a conference with this Committee, the Mayor, three

his Secretary, transmitted the following letter to Dean Walter T. Summer, under date of March 5, 1910:

"DEAR SIR:

I am directed by the Mayor to say that he has appointed you a member and temporary chairman of the so-called Vice Commission which he has been asked to appoint, and with the purpose of which you are, of course, familiar. As Chairman of said Commission it will be incumbent upon you, of course, to issue the call for the first meeting of said Committee.

The members are as follows:

Baum, Dr. W. L., Chicago Medical Society; Blaustein, David, Superintendent, Chicago Hebrew Institute; Callaghan, Rev. James F., Pastor, Saint Malachy's Roman Catholic Church;

Dwyer, Dr. Anna, President, Mary Thompson Hospital;

Evans, Dr. W. A., Health Commissioner;

Evers, Rev. Albert, Pastor, Saint Boniface's Roman Catholic

Gunsanlus, Dr. Frank W., President, Armour Institute; Hallam, W. W., Corresponding Secretary, Chicago Society of

Social Hygiene; Harris, Dr. Abram W., President, Northwestern University;

Healy, Dr. William, President, Psychopathic Institute;

Hyde, Dr. James M., Professor, Rush Medical College;

Henrotin, Mrs. Ellen M., Federation of Women's Clubs;

Hirschberg, Rev. Abram, Rabbi, North Chicago Hebrew Congregation;

Kelly, Rev. E. A., Pastor, Saint Anne's Roman Catholic Church: Kircher, Rev. John G., Pastor, German Evangelical Church; Kohtz, Louis O., Agent, Aetna Fire Insurance Company;

O'Keeffe, P. J., Lawyer.

Olson, Judge Harry, Chief Justice, Municipal Courts; Pinckney, Judge Merritt W., Judge, Juvenile Court;

Robertson, Alexander, Vice-President, Continental National Bank; Rosenwald, Julius, President, Sears, Roebuck & Company;

Schmidt, Dr. Louis E., Professor, Northwestern Medical College;
Shaffer, Bishop C. T., African Methodist Episcopal Church;
Sims, Edwin W., United States District Attorney;
Skinner, Edward M., Association of Commerce;
Summer, The Very Reverend Walter T., Dean, Episcopal Cathedral
SS Peter and Paul:

Taylor, Professor Graham, President, Chicago Commons; Thomas, Professor William I., University of Chicago;

Willett, Professor Herbert L., University of Chicago; Whitman, John L., Superintendent, House of Correction.

I also enclose a copy of the statement sent by Mayor Busse to the press in connection with appointment of the Commission.

Yours very truly,

BERNARD J. MULLANEY, Secretary to the Mayor.

PREFACE

MAYOR'S STATEMENT TO THE PRESS.

A short time ago I received a communication from represe tives of the Federated Protestant Churches, calling my attentio vice in Chicago, and requesting that a Commission be appoi to study the subject, with a view to determining a plan of cor as well as considering the moral and physical harm which refrom vice.

These are the most perplexing questions with which mocivilization is confronted. Since Chicago has been a city, have drifted as regards this question. In this we have not diff

from other American cities.

I think we can fairly assume that our vice problem is exalike that of any American city. To exploit publicly the de of it, can serve no useful end and such exploitation is not the pose of this commission proposition. On the other hand explication may do much harm by leading the uninformed to be that conditions exist here which are of recent origin or which worse than exist in other American cities.

As a matter of fact, the conditions incident to the vice prol in Chicago,—a problem as old as the city itself—are better they have ever been within present day memory. This I t will be conceded by all who are fully acquainted with the fibut we all want still better conditions if they can be had.

Many years ago, the authorities of the city attempted to loc vice in certain districts of the city. From time to time, prop holders and heads of families have objected to their neighb thereupon these establishments have been widely scattered town. The various neighborhoods into which they have me have speedily secured enough of influence to drive them back to the neighborhoods from which they have been driven.

Executives have acted, in doing this, with the best of mot and often times with the advice of Ministers of the Gospel, other men of character. The only criticism that can be offere that none of these moves was based on careful investigation far-seeing planning. Our statute books—State and Municip are crowded with laws on the subject. Quite generally such I have been ignored, since every one knew that they were not be on careful thought, either by trained students or investigat or men closely in touch with the situation; rather have they grout of temporary outbursts of sentiment.

I was informed that Detroit, Michigan, and New York (have experimented along certain lines. Many European cities h tried certain plans. The Japanese government has proceeded al certain lines. Investigation will probably discover many of

attempts at a solution of these questions.

We can as a basis agree, I believe, that the practices as to vin Chicago have been of long continuance; and that in this real

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

we are no better and no worse than other American or European cities. These conditions are with us. To pretend that they do not exist is hypocrisy, far-reaching in its harmful effects.

These premises being accepted, we find there are many questions springing from them to which thinking men and women, careful students of society and government, are giving deepest thought.

Such questions are:

Should the existence of the "social evil" and of the men and women connected with it, be ignored?

Should vice be segregated? If so, what would be the method of maintaining control of segregation districts?

What is the best method of controlling, as to communicable disease, those who make practice of vice their trade, and preventing spread of disease amongst innocent men, women and children as well as among practitioners of vice?

What treatment of vice as a disease of society is best as a

protection against crimes other than vice?

What treatment of vice as a disease of society, is best for all concerned?

I am sure that we have men and women amongst us who can help us in finding a slow and partial solution for these questions, we will welcome such help. I am sure that all over the world governments will welcome the results of these deliberations. therefore respectfully appoint the following as a commission on the problems of vice, requesting them to deliberate on the question and to present the results of their deliberations for the consideration of this community and the guidance of those charged with administration of the municipal government."

On March 14, 1910, the Mayor appointed Bishop C. T. Shaffer, of he African M. E. Church, as a member of the Commission.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION.

During the regular meeting of the Commission on March 15, 1910, add in the Public Library Building, the temporary officers, Chairman, Walter T. Sumner, Secretary, Edwin W. Sims, were made perment officers of the Commission.

At this meeting the following resolution was submitted:

"RESOLVED, That there be an Executive Committee, consisting of nine members, seven of whom shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commission, the Chairman and the Secretary to be ex-oficio members of the Executive Committee;

That it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to arrange a program of study and investigation, divide the Commission into committees, assign to each committee the subject to be in-

PREFACE

vestigated by it, and from time to time consider and make r mendations as to the methods and disposition of the work a Commission."

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Subsequently the Chairman appointed the members of the Exe Committee.

This committee appointed the following sub-committees:

Committee on Existing Conditions in Chicago. Committee on Social Evil and Saloon. Committee on Social Evil and Police. Committee on Sources of Supply. Committee on Social Evil and Crime. Committee on Child Protection and Education. Committee on Rescue and Reform. Committee on Literature and Methods. Committee on Medical Questions. Committee on Law and Legislation.

At the regular meeting of the Commission on May 5, 1910, a r prevailed that the permanent name of the Commission should 1 "Vice Commission."

A committee was point to appear before the Committee Finance of the City (lay 6, 1910, and request the appropriation be made for the Vice Commission.

At the regular meeting of the (ity Council on Monday, Jul 1910, Alderman Foell moving report of the Committee on Figure 2. The expenses of the "Vice Council on Monday, Jul 2. The concerning an appropriation of the consideration of the consi

The motion prevailed.

Alderman Foell presented an ordinance creating a Commission," as the City Government to be known as the "Vice Commission," as propriating the sum of \$5,000.00 for the expenses of the said Co sion during the year 1910.

Alderman Foell moved to substitute the said ordinance for the nance recommended in the report.

The motion prevailed and the said substitute ordinance was; by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Kenna, Coughlin, Shufelt, Foreman, Pringle, 1 Richert, Sheahan, Long, Parker, Merriam, Emerson, Derpa, Fick, Scully, Vavricek, Cullerton, Danisch, Zimmer, Fulton, ley, Jawley, Lucas, Utpatel, Beilfuss, Kunz, Koraleski, Sitts, Healy, Powers, Bowler, Stewart, Murray, Taylor, Foell, Bauler, Clettenberg, Britten, Haderlein, Dunn, Thomson, Lipps, Reinberg, Capp, Wilson, Littler, Twigg, Mueller, McDermott, McInerney, Mahoney, Kearns, Bergen, Fisher, Rea, Reading, Block, Donahoe, Clark, Forsberg-62.

Nays-None.

The following is the said ordinance as passed:

AN ORDINANCE CREATING THE VICE COMMISSION.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That there is hereby created a commission of the city government to be known as the "Vice Commission," which shall consist of thirty members to be appointed by the Mayor.

Section 2. The Mayor shall appoint a chairman of the Com-mission from among its members. The chairman of the Commission shall call meetings of the Commission whenever he may see fit and whenever he shall be requested, in writing, so to do

by any five members of the Commission.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice Commission and the members thereof to inquire into conditions existing within the limits of the city with reference to vice of various forms including all practices which are physically and morally debasing and degrading, and which affect the moral and physical welfare of the habitants of the city.

The Commission shall from time to time transmit to the Mayor and the City Council, a written report of existing conditions, as it may find them, respecting vice, with such recommendations as it shall deem advisable for the suppression thereof.

Section 4. That there be and is hereby appropriated from miscellaneous receipts for the year 1910 the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) for the payment of the necessary expenses of the Vice Commission to be paid out by the Comptroller upon the written order of the chairman of the Commission.

Section 5. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect

from and after its passage.

At the regular meeting of the Vice Commission on June 28, 1910, it was reported that the Finance Committee of the City Council favored greating the Vice Commission funds, the question had arisen, however, as to the legality of such action by the City Council with respect to the Commission as then constituted, the Corporation Counsel exsecond the opinion that there must be, in order to make such action harful, the appointment of the Commission by the Mayor must be apgroved by the City Council; that he understood the objectionable points had been overcome and the funds should be voted by the City Council at their next meeting.

PREFACE

At the regular meeting of the City Council on Tuesday, Maythe following communication was read:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 5,

To the Honorable, the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the power vested in an ordinance of your Honorable Body, passed June 27, 191 943 of the Proceedings), I hereby appoint the following gemembers of the commission, to be known as the Vice Command ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body:

Dean Walter T. Sumner, Dr. W. L. Baum, David Blaustein, Rev. J. F. Callaghan, Dr. Anna Dwyer, Dr. W. A. Evans. Rev. Albert Evers, Rev. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, W. W. Hallam, Dr. Abraham W. Harris. Dr. Wm. Healy, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Rev. Abraham Hirschberger, Dr. James M. Hyde, Rev. E. A. Kelly, Rev. John G. Kircher, Louis O. Kohtz, P. J. O'Keeffe, Hon. Harry Olson, Judge M. W. Pinckney, Alexander Robertson, Julius Rosenwald, Dr. Louis E. Schmidt, Bishop C. T. Shaffer, Hon. Edwin W. Sims, Edward M. Skinner, Prof. Graham Taylor, Prof. Wm. I. Thomas, Prof. Herbert L. Willett, Hon. John L. Whitman.

Respectfully, (Signed) FRED A. Box

At the regular meeting of the City Council on Monday, July 1 Alderman Foell presented an ordinance amending an ordinance June 27, 1910, creating the "Vice Commission."

Unanimous consent was given for the consideration of the sa nance.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

The following is the said ordinance as passed:

"Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That an ordinance heretofore passed by this Council on June 27th, 1910, creating a Vice Commission, and shown at page 942 of the Council Proceedings of that date, be and the same is hereby amended by adding at the end of Section 4 in the left hand column the following: 'and the Comptroller shall set up this appropriation as Account No. 45 and under the proper letters designating the standard accounts in accordance with the Appropriation bill.'

ecrion 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from

and after its passage."

On July 15, 1910, the Vice Commission secured offices and began tive work with Mr. George J. Kneeland in charge.

On July 18, 1910, the chairman announced the resignation of shop William F. McDowell, on account of absence from the country. During the summer the business of the Commission was attended by the Chairman and Executive Committee.

At the regular meeting on September 28, 1910, the Chairman anunced that the Mayor had appointed Professor Charles R. Henrson of the Chicago University as a member of the Vice Commism to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. James M. Hyde.

On motion the chairman appointed a committee to draw up approinte resolutions commemorating the death of Dr. Hyde.

These resolutions were submitted at the regular meeting of the Vice manission on October 25, 1910, and adopted as follows:

"WHEREAS, our fellow member, James Nevins Hyde, having been taken from us by death,

BEIT RESOLVED by us, the Vice Commission of Chicago, ching in general session, that we hereby express our sense of deep serrow at our own loss of anticipated counsel and advice, and of our sernest sympathy with the family of the deceased;

AND, FURTHERMORE, that we order this resolution to be inserted upon our records and a copy of it forwarded to the family."

PREFACE

In addition to the regular meetings of the Commission, a eight conferences were held during a period of six weeks. conferences were arranged for by letters of invitation and by notices. As a result representatives appeared before the Co sion from philanthropic, civic, social and reform and business (izations; among these were the following:

Anti-Cigarette League Anti-Saloon League Baptists Ministers' Union Chicago Deaconess' Home Citizens' Association Chicago Law and Order League Central Howard Association Congregational Ministers' Union Catholic Abstinence Union of Illinois Chicago Refuge for Girls Chicago Rescue Mission Douglas Neighborhood Club Brewers' Exchange South Park Improvement Association. Florence Crittenton Anchorage Hull House Immigrant Protective Leagu Juvenile Court Juvenile Protective Associa Legal Aid Society Lincoln Center Law Enforcement League Northwest Side Methodist Brotherhood o cago Midnight Mission Northwestern University ment Salvation Army Maternity Retail Liquor Dealers' Pro Association.

Prominent citizens were also heard.

Inspectors of Police, Captains, Lieutenants and Patrolmen wer wise heard in conference.

At various times interviews were held with keepers and i of houses.

At a regular meeting of the Commission held January 5, 19 chairman appointed a committee to appear before the Finance mittee of the City Council to ask for an appropriation of five sand dollars to carry on the work of the Commission for the 1911.

The petition of the committee was granted and the sum thousand dollars was set aside in the annual budget for 191 the use of the Vice Commission.

loyer of Chicago, and the able, the City Council,

Chicago Vice Commission, authorized by ordinance of the City is of the City of Chicago passed June 27, 1910, and appointed under date of July 5, 1910, transmits herewith, in compliance he terms of the ordinance, its report on existing conditions reg vice, together with its recommendations for the suppression

Very respectfully,
(Signed) WALTER T. SUMNER,
Chairmen.

6) EDWIN W. SIMS, Secretary.

rman Foell moved that the report transmitted with the foregoing nication be placed on file, and that the said Commission be conin existence until June 1st, 1911, or until such time thereafter it be necessary to finish its outstanding business. The motion of.

rman Foell thereupon presented the following order, which was, ien, duly passed:

Outline of Study

Made by the

Commission.



OUTLING OF STUDY HADE BY THE COMMISSION:

L COMMITTEE ON EXISTING COMMITTEES.

- L Houses.
 - Number. **a**.
 - b. Vocation.
 - Type.
 - d. Owners.
 - Keepers.
 - f. Number, age, previous occupation of immates.
 - Price, character and amount of service demanded.
 - Sanitary conditions.
 - Character of neighborhood.
 - How are police rules obeyed.
 - What are the police relations to the resorts.
 - Social allurements in resorts,
 - 1. Music.
 - Obscene shows.
 - Liquor.
 - Dances, etc.
 - m. Medical inspection in resorts at present time.
 - Extent of venereal diseases.
 - 0. Public and private graft.
 - p.
 - Robbing of patrons. The "Cadet" problem. q.
 - Extent of use of cocaine and drugs at present time. r.
 - 5. Method of advertising.
- Assignation houses.

 a. Number.

 - Location. Ъ.
 - Character of neighborhood.
 - Methods of advertising. d.
 - Sale of liquors.
- Hotels.
 - a. Number.
 - b. Location.
 - Prices for rooms.
 - Prices of women who solicit for these places.
- 4. Lake Boats.
- Picnics.
- "Kept" women.
- Manicure parlors.
- Massage parlors.
- 9. Turkish baths.
- 10. Dance Halls.
- Tenement Houses.

IL COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL EVIL AND SALOON.

1. How the saloon makes for prostitution.

Saturday night dance.

b. Saloon dance.

. Vaudeville and music in the saloons.

d. Women in the saloons.

e. Solicitation.

2. Co-operation between the saloon and resorts.

a. Resorts with entrances through saloons.

Bed houses and saloons.

Midnight closing.

d. The sale of liquor in resorts, sociability; physical fluence.

e. Joint ownership between saloons and resorts.

f. Saloon keepers and prostitutes.

g. Resort runners in saloons.

III. COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL EVIL AND POLICE.

1. Efficiency of Police under present conditions.

8. Records.

a. Character of records desirable to be kept:

Owners of property.

2. Houses.

3. Keepers.

4. Inmates.

- Should police officers be permitted to retain such r ords, or
- Should they be filed at headquarters as official matter.
 Advisability of establishing a bureau at headquarters records of entire city, and from which point, a through which bureau a more or less complete cont of the situation might be had.

3. Inspection.

Should police inspection and surveillance of resorts clude a room to room visit at unstated periods, to

. Search for liquor.

2. Examine into sanitary conditions.

Collect data for reports.

4. Listen to complaints.

See that rules and regulations of Department : carried out.

4. Protection, question of:

 Police protection of inmates and keepers against d turbance of the order of the places.

b. Should resorts be guaranteed police protection, where they comply with rules and regulations. The we protection used in its legitimate sense, and not

OUTLINE OF STUDY

the sense of guaranteeing immunity under any circ stances whatever.

Preventing tribute to police.

- Police detail, should the same police officers either in 1 clothes or uniform be permitted:
 - To remain in any district for more than a brief pe of time,
 - Should police rules and regulations be framed and played in each room of a resort.

IV. COMMITTEE ON SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

- How much slavery exists among women in Chicago? What is the extent of the "cadet" system; runners?
- 2.
- What is the extent of fake marriages?
- Prostitute's husbands. 4.
- How are girls secured abroad-from what state or cou are they drawn?
- How are they secured? How are they held? 6.
- 7.
- 8. What does the girl get?
- What does the house get?
- How much service must she render? 10.
- 11. How do girls escape?
- What can be done to stop the importation of girls f abroad? From the city? From the country? 12.
- What can be done to prevent the traffic in girls? 18.
- 14.
- What can be done to furnish a way of escape for girls. What is the remedy for the "cadet," the fake marr 15. situation, and the practices of other deceit, trickery fraud?

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL EVIL AND CRIME.

- Contempt for law on the part of those promoting the Sc Evil.
- Relation of prostitutes to habits,
 - a. Whiskey.
 - b. Morphine.
 - C Cocaine.
 - d. Murder.
 - Theft.
- 3. Are resorts necessary to prevent rape, and viole against children and innocent women?
- The prostitute's man.
- The psychological and moral effect of prostitution on neighborhood.
- The criminal history of the old prostitute.
- Remedies.
 - a. Emasculation.
 - Permanent confinement. Ъ.
 - Parole system.

VI. COMMITTEE ON CHILD PROTECTION AND EDUCATION.

- Lectures to school children; to boys and girls, offices a stores.
- 2. Sex hygiene.
 - Venereal diseases.
- 4. Improper Literature.
- 5. The stage.
- 6. Children near sporting houses.
- 7. Children in relation to segregated prostitution.
- 8. Children and youths employed in resorts.

VII. COMMITTEE ON RESCUE AND REPORM.

- 1. Houses for reformed prostitutes.
- 2. Work for the reformed prostitutes.
- Plan for getting girls out of debt and out of houses of pretitution.
- 4. Hospitals for sick prostitutes.
- Venereal disease hospitals.
- Maternity homes for pregnant prostitutes; for girls illegi mately pregnant, to see that they do not fall into houses prostitutes.
- 7. Homes for children of prostitutes.

VIII. COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE AND METHODS.

1 Titaratura

- a. All literature obtainable in all languages.
- Seek co-operation of some research library who hanc such literature.
- c. Furnish all the members of the Commission with list literature covering the various phases of the subjetion time to time, and where such literature may found
- d. Statistics as to prostitution in relation to crime; venereal diseases, to illegitimacy.
- 2. Methods:
 - a. Methods employed in other cities and abroad.
 - b. Methods proposed but not adopted.

DX. COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL QUESTIONS.

- The harm done by venereal diseases,—directly; indirectl
 For example, in relation to blindness and sterility.
- 2. The extent of venereal disease among professional prostitute among casual protitutes; among "kept" women; among men; among children; among innocent women, and children's hospitals.

1. Remedies.

- Preventive medication.
- h. Silver in the eyes of newly born children.
- c. Somitation in houses of prostitution.
- d. The registration of venercal disease.

c. Registration of prostitutes.

- Medical aspects of hospital relief of venereal cases: Prostitutes, men, women and children.
- Laboratory measures for the control of syphilis, gonorrhoea.
- 6. Inheritance.
- 7. Environment.
- 8. Sexual history, especially with relation to conception.

9. Medical aspects of emasculation of criminals.

- The question of defectives, especially degenerates and sexual perverts.
- The prevention of conception by prostitutes.

11. Sterility among prostitutes.

12. The illegitimate child; its chance of living.

- The registration of snaternity hospitals, homes and baby farms.
- 14. Psychology of the system.

COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

The laws of other countries in relation to prostitution.

The underlying principles of police power—devise a legal basis for a control which probably will conflict with the lines of decisions of the courts of this country.

8. Methods suggested will be referred to this committee in order that this committee may make them conform to the broad principles of police power for which the Commission may stand; especially, that they investigate present laws which should be repealed.

4. New laws to be enacted by the Legislature.

5. Treatment of children as witnesses.

6. A Commission for the control of prostitution with a certain amount of Legislative power.

7. Laws controlling segregation, regulation and registration.

- Laws making venereal disease a contagious disease, and under this provision transferring the entire question to health authorities.
- Laws with reference to the legitimatizing of the illegitimate child.

Hygiene and canitation.

11. Laws to prevent the detention of prostitutes for debt.



Resolution of Appreciation.

ethical teachings of the purest American type—a conscience which when aroused to the truth will instantly rebel against the Social Evilin all its phases.

Some who have a superficial knowledge of the "Continental System' of segregation and regulation based on a cursory reading or surface in estigation might bring it forward as a method of relief. One has to read scientific works on the subject; to study the reports of international conferences held in Europe, and to hear the finding of careful investigators to see the unreliability and futility of such a stem, and to learn of its failures as a permanent institution wherever that been undertaken in this country or abroad. The Commission convinced that the so-called System has proved itself degenerating ineffective.

Furthermore the overwhelming majority of the citizens of Chigo, and the fathers and mothers of her children will never countion to take a bold stand against this curse of society. It behooves us
to take a bold stand against this curse of society. It behooves us
to raise social life to the highest possible standard of righteousness—
teach the youth of our land loyalty and honor to womanhood.

The immensity of the Social Evil problem is no excuse for us to stand idly by and do nothing in an attempt to solve it. The sin of parity may not be cured in a day, a year, or perhaps in generations. But that prostitution as a commercialized business or anything akin to it, is necessary, can never be conceded. We assume that rearnest, wise, united, and persistent effort on the part of individuals and organized groups in society, we can do something—how we can only discover by trial. To say we can do nothing may beft to the morally inert; of course, they can do nothing—but

plagues, epidemics and contagious diseases old as the world live given way before the onslaught of medical science; as slavery in this country has been rooted out by the gradually growing conviction of an American conscience; so may the Social Evil be rereceived proportionately as the American people grow in righteousness and in the knowledge of this curse, which is more blasting than any place or epidemic; more terrible than any black slavery that ever existed in this or any other country; more degenerating to the morals

and ideals of the nation than all other agencies against decency con bined.

We may enact laws; we may appoint Commissions; we may abuse Civic administrations for their handling of the problem; but the problem will remain just as long as the public conscience is dead to the issue or is indifferent to its solution.

The law is only so powerful as the public opinion which suppor it. It is the habit of Americans when they make laws to insist a ethical ideals. They will not compromise. They have been a dowed, however, with a fine ability to be inconsistent, and having on declared their ideals to find no difficulty, when it comes to the a ministration of the laws, to allow officials to ignore them; to a things not in the laws; and to substitute a practice which is a defact law, though technically illegal. This is the basis of graft and the greatest evil in Municipal government.

Commissions may be appointed. However valuable their findin and recommendations may be, unless the public insist no changes the situation will obtain.

The Social Evil in its worst phases may be repressed. So long there is lust in the hearts of men it will seek out some method of e pression. Until the hearts of men are changed we can hope for a absolute annihilation of the Social Evil. Religion and education alor can correct the greatest curse which today rests upon mankind. For this there is a mighty work for agencies and institutions of righteou ness in our land.

With these facts in mind the Commission has squarely faced t problem. It has tried to do its duty by placing before the publithe true situation in Chicago. It presents recommendations careful and conscientiously drawn. Its contribution to the subject of the Social Evil has to do most particularly with Chicago and her problems. The Commission entertains the hope, however, that its find ings, its discussions, and its recommendations may help other similar Municipal Commissions in their work and deliberations. The fire Commission to be appointed by a municipality and financed from the City Treasury, it has begun by blazing the way. Other Commissions with the experience and knowledge gained from this first municipality may go farther and present greater contributions to the subject. We sincerely hope that such will be the case.

Attitude of Commission. Throughout this report the Commission has made every effort to publish only such results as would give the municipality a correct and unexaggerated idea of conditions. At all times, while honest in the statement of conditions, it has assumed as ultra-conservative attitude in its criticisms. It believes that only through such an honest and conservative study can the true situation be given to the citizens of the city. Its statements, therefore, are not made to bring discredit upon the city. Loyalty is a prime requialt of good citizenship. In that loyalty which is based upon a thorough knowledge of its conditions and without seeking to condemn other cities, the Commission desires to state its belief that, in contrast, Chicago is far better proportionately to its population than most of the other large cities of the country. This scatement is made after a careful study of conditions in fifty-two of the largest cities of the country-a study based on the replies received from, first, the City Clerk, second, the head of the Health Department, and third, Superintendent of Police in these fifty-two municipalities. In addition personal investigation by the Commission was conducted in some aften of the largest of these cities. Much data is in the possession of the Commission showing the conditions existing elsewhere upon which to base its conclusions.

Criticism. The Commission has refrained from unnecessary criticiam of public officials. Present day conditions are better in respect to open vice than the city has known in many years. But they are by no means a credit to Chicago. However, this must be remembered; they are not unique in the history of the city. Present day Palic officials are no more lax in their handling of the problem than their predecessors for years; as a matter of fact, the regulations respecting flagrant and open prostitution under the present police administration are more strict in tone and repressive in execution than have been issued or put in operation for many years. Public opinion had no united demand for a change in the situation. The Comminion feels, therefore, that all public officials who are equally respendile for the present conditions are equally open to criticism. Purther, that the greatest criticism is due the citizens of Chicago, first, for the constant evasion of the problem, second, for their ignorance and indifference to the situation, and third, for their lack of united

effort in demanding a change in the intolerable conditions as they ac exist.

The Police. No one will doubt t it in many instances such a attitude on the 1 t of the pu i t eir officials leads to the brea ing down of the :ale of e. But to make the sweepis shonesty would be unjust to statement of general large number of men endeavoring do their duty. The Commissis believes, therefore, that the large ity of the police are honest as efficient: it believes that some are neither honest nor efficient. For the former it has the warmest praise-for the latter it has the most s vere condemnation. If the citizens ca not depend upon the men a pointed to protect their property, a to maintain order, then cha and disorganization resulting in the standard crime must follow. In the interest of good government and a c npetent police regime, and justice to the honest and conscienti men of the department wi desire to do their duty, the dishon t and incompetent should 1 driven out most speedily. For the type of officer who frequest saloons and drinks openly with prostitutes, who acts as a guide 1 houses of assignation, and who recommends certain women for t purpose of prostitution—for this type of police officer Chicago has # place.

As above stated, the Commission does not condemn the personne of the police as a whole, but it does condemn the System—a System which has grown notoriously inactive in the handling of the Social Evil, partly because of the tolerative: titude of the citizens of Chacago, and partly because of its own desire to perpetuate itself as System: A System which makes it asier for the police to accept graft from the tremendous profits reaped from the sale in women bodies than to honestly do their duty. All credit to the great bod of men who have withstood these temptations, and who some day wifind a condition where their courage will be amply rewarded.

A Word of Appreciation. To the Honorable Fred A. Buser Mayor of Chicago, belongs the honor and distinction of having as pointed this, the first Municipal Commission to study the exist ing conditions of a great city respecting vice and to report such recommendations as it may deem advisable for the suppression thereof This fact in itself speaks more forcibly than any mere words of appre

cistion which this Commission might offer for the honor and privi-

Credit likewise belongs to the members of the City Council in that they manimously concurred in the recommendation of the Mayor and appropriated the funds used in the preparation and the printing of this report.

Reports of Committees. The plan of work as outlined in the beginning of the Commission's study was to give certain subjects to different Committees asking them to inquire into their subjects and report to the Commission as a whole. It was found, however, that the subjects overlapped and as a result the different Committees reported on subjects assigned to other Committees. It has been necessary, therefore, to classify this material and bring it all under proper backings. This has meant a re-arrangement of the reports, so that the separate chapters are not the work of any special Committee, but a compilation of the work of several Committees. In other words the full report stands as the report of the Commission as a whole, and no one chapter can be designated as the findings of any special Committee, although the title of the chapter is the same as the name of the Committee given in the preface.

Scope of Commission's Work. The Commission is an investigating and not a prosecuting body. The ordinance by which it was created to powers of prosecution and specifically stated the object in the to be—to obtain the results of a scientific study of existing conditions and to point out methods of relief for such.

The Commission has carefully omitted from the report all names of offenders against the law, as well as addresses. It has also refined from publishing the numbers of police officers who have been ally seen violating police rules regarding conduct while on duty well as overlooking the violation of the law and of police regulation. In place of these the Commission has used the letter "X" with the law and numbers, which is the process of the Commission.

It must be remembered that the typical cases throughout the report taken from the daily reports of the field investigators in the employ of the Commission, and are given as their findings.

Investigations. The Commission entering upon its duties decided

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that the first step was to learn of present conditions in the (Chicago. Mr. George J. Kneeland was secured as Director vestigation to take charge of the investigation, organize the wor assist in the preparation of the final report. Mr. Kneeland is lege graduate, a social worker of experience, and has had cha important investigations in other cities. It was in connection work of the Research Committee of the Committee of Fourt New York, for which he had charge of the field investigation, the Commission came in touch with him. The Commission desires press the deep obligation which the Commission and the communum under for his painstaking, efficient, and conscientious efforts, a Commission does so in these, its opening paragraphs.

Trained expert investigators, both men and women, highly mended for their efficiency and reliability, were placed in the field full results of their findings it is impossible to publish; first, a of the volume, and, second, because of their unprintable charac

Two Standards of Morality. Unfortunately there are two stars of morality in Chicago. One standard permits and applauds by women almost naked in certain public places under the guise and condemns dances no worse before audiences from the less perous walks of life. This same hypocritical attitude drives the fortunate and often poverty stricken prostitute from the street at the same time tolerates and often welcomes the silken clad titute in the public drinking places of several of the most 1 tious hotels and restaurants of the city. Houses of prost patronized by the lowly are closed at various times for various sons, but the gilded palaces of sin patronized by the wealthy a mune from punishment, even to the extent of being saved the iation of appearing upon a police list.

Ignorance of Conditions—Certainty Concerning Methods. Commission has been greatly impressed in its studies with the facts: first, the citizen's wilful ignorance of the immoral comwithin the city, and second, his off-hand advice as to the proper

presented this certainty as to the best solution of the probler gradually disappeared. A period of revulsion against conditions an of doubt as to the best course to pursue followed. Then began th tonstructive period, months filled with progressive studies based upon incontrovertible facts, with never a backward step, illuminating con ferences, wide-spread investigations in other cities as well as Chi tago, the fullest possible discussion and debate amongst its member in frequent meetings often times from four to twelve hours in dura tim, with the result that new uncertainty was changed to a final certainty and thirty minds were absolutely unanimous in their conclusions We believe such harmonious unanimity on the part of men and women representing so many diversified callings in life, and so many groups of society, must be a fair indication of the public mind and conscience of the citizens of Chicago. Again, this unanimity gives to the decision a weight which it could not have possessed had there been a decided difference of opinion amongst its members with the possible presentation of a minority report.

What is the situation today in Chicago? In detail, this may be learned in the first Chapter of this report; as a summary we call established attention to the facts which follow.

Practitution a Commercialized Business. The first truth that the Commission desires to impress upon the citizens of Chicago is the fact prostitution in this city is a Commercialized Business of large portions with tremendous profits of more than Fifteen Million Dollars per year, controlled largely by men, not women. Separate male exploiter from the problem, and we minimize its extent and the its flagrant outward expression. In addition we check an artificial males which has been given the business so that larger profits may made by the men exploiters. It is abhorrent to the moral sense a community like Chicago—the second largest city in the country—a city rightly ambitious to stand high in the world's achievements for civic and social betterment—that there should be within its borders a group or groups of men, vicious and ignorant to a degree—who are

openly and defiantly breaking the laws of the State, and bringing into i repute the honor of the city.1

In juxtaposition with this group of professional male exploites stand ostensibly respectable citizens, both men and women, who as openly renting and leasing property for exorbitant sums, and the sharing, through immorality of investments, the profits from the Business. A Business which demands a supply of five thousand sous from year to year to satisfy the lust and greed of men in this cital alone. These statements may seem exaggerated and highly colores but a careful, ultra conservative study of conditions in this municipalid has put the Commission in possession of absolute facts upon whice to base these conclusions. No language can be too strong, no condemnation too severe, for those who have brought upon Chicago the intolerable situation.

Present Laws Not Enforced. In the second place the Commission believes that something can be done by law honestly and efficients administered. Practically no attempt has been made in Chicago to es force the present laws.2 In place of enforcing the law the police haw been allowed to adopt arbitrary rules and uncertain regulations of the own, whereby certain sections of the city have become restricted dis Here they established their own regulations which wer without adequate legal foundation. We have, then, a combine administrative and legislative power in the hands of a department of the local government, which, in turn, is in closest touch with, an influenced by, the political factors within the city. With the tre mendous financial profits from the Social Evil Business from which to draw funds, is it any wonder that the administrative function i tempered and exceptions made? Where one makes a rule which i known to be in itself contrary to law, is it not to be expected that a corresponding sense of freedom will result where the question o leniency is raised as to its enforcement. Again, it must not be for gotten that the law cannot be made subservient to any rules and regulations by any group of officials, whether they believe the law wise or unwise, effective in operation or futile in execution.

Number of Prostitutes. What is the number of prostitutes in the

^{*}See Chapter I, "Existing Conditions"

*See Chapter III, "Social Evil and the Police."

City of Chicago? The Commission, after careful deliberation, for the number as approximately, Five Thousand. This includes the who do nothing else for a livelihood. The clandestine and cast groups made up of immoral girls and women, married and other wire, it makes no attempt to estimate as there are no definite figuration which to base an assumption. In the instance of professions figures were obtainable. The police lists, supplemented with the lifternished by the Commission investigators, give a total of Fo Thousand, One Hundred and Ninety-four. Eight hundred is no line large a number to allow for those omitted from the police listed not discovered by the Commission for lack of time and mon for a more thorough census.

Assignation Houses. The Commission feels that one of the greate menaces to young people, and an evil for which there is absolute no excuse and for which there should be no room in Chicago, is the assignation hotels in the loop district and on the main streets leaving from the same to the three sides of the city. They furnish place of ruin for young girls who are living at home as well as for those at work, and enable men to wreck many lives without fear of danger to themselves. They are large in number and flagrant an bold in operation.

Prestitution and the Saloon. The Commission has found in its ir ligation that the most dangerous immoral influence, and the most portant financial interest, outside of the business of prostitution a ried on in houses, is the disorderly saloons. The proprietors of places are using prostitutes as an adjunct to the sale of beer an or, and are allowing them to openly solicit for immoral purpose their rear rooms. This is done in spite of the constant statement of the brewers and wholesale liquor dealers that they are against the of prostitutes in saloons which they supply.²

During the period of its investigation the Commission has secure information regarding 445 saloons in different parts of the commission have counted 939 unescorted women in the commissions, who by their actions and conversation were believed to be presented. In fact they were solicited by more than 336 women is

[&]quot;See Chapter I, "Existing Conditions."
"See Chapter II, "Social Evil and Seloon."

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236 different saloons, all of whom, with the exception of 98, s for rooms, "hotels," and houses of prostitution over the saloon

Another feature of the saloon which is pernicious, is the var shows of lewd nature conducted in the rear rooms. This is at spread in the saloons mentioned in the class above that the and police seem to have taken the attitude that because it es should be allowed to continue. Many young men, to say not women, have been lured by the entertainment provided in the sorts to acts which they never contemplated when they enter saloon for drinks only. Could the general public know the of the saloon's degrading influence in so many instances it we sistently demand an immediate and permanent change in the sit The Commission is absolutely convinced that there should be plete separation of the saloon and the business of prostitution this immediately.

Protection of Children. We often forget that society ower to the protection of the children. Those of mature years can generally to guard themselves; but in the case of youth and ign society must take the part of the elder brother, and in many the part of the father as an educator and guardian.

From its study of existing conditions in Chicago the Come feels that if there is to be any permanent gain in the fight again Social Evil in this city, much care and thought must be give problem of child protection and education. In the Chapter deve this situation it is shown that the children in certain sections city are surrounded by many immoral influences and dangers, are compelled by reason of poverty to live within, or in close imity to, restricted prostitute districts. Even in residential a children come in contact with immoral persons, and gain an knowledge of things which may influence their whole life and them in the wrong direction.

One of the sad spectacles in this great city is the night ci who sell gum, candy and papers on the streets. These little v become creatures of independent habits before they reach the puberty. Through habits learned by loitering near saloom even in the rear rooms frequented by prostitutes and vile mes become familiar with the vulgarity and immorality of the stre

learn their language and ways of life. All of this knowledge, far beyond their years, results in defiance on the part of these children against parental will and authority. That children should be kept off the streets at night by the police, and that parents should be impressed with the importance of the most strict supervision of the child's recreational hours, are two matters of the greatest moment in the protection of the child.

The investigations by the Commission show that messengers and newsbys have an intimate knowledge of the ways of the underworld. Their moral sense is so blunted as to be absolutely blind to the degredation of women and the vile influence of vicious men. Thus early in life they become diseased both in body and soul and grow up to enter upon a career of crime and lust.

Much good is being accomplished by various philanthropic organitation, particularly the Juvenile Protective Association, in calling the public attention to these grave dangers, and caring for children who are victims of such environments.

The Commission heartily endorses all attempts to provide healthful and carefully guarded places of recreation for the children. It
does not sympathiz with those who simply stand by to criticize without doing anything in a constructive way to provide something wholesome for that which may demoralize. Children must and should have
summement and recreation, and they will find it in some way. Let
Chicago increase her small parks and recreation centers. Let the
chirches give of their facilities to provide amusement for children.
Let the Board of Education extend its efforts in establishing more
social centers in the public schools. Let the city provide clean dances,
well chaperoned—as they are now in the public schools Social Centers.

Ser Education. Many of the immoral influences and dangers which are constantly surrounding young children on the street, in their imments, and in business life, may be counteracted and minimized by proper moral teaching and scientific instruction. Educators have to feel something should be done directly by teachers in schools and elsewhere to impart some kind of instruction to counteract the total knowledge which children acquire from evil sources.

The Commission believes that in the case of children beyond the

[&]quot;See Chapter V. "Child Protection and Education,"

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age of puberty sex hygiene may be taught in schools under careful trained and scientifically instructed teachers. For younger child the parents should do the teaching as the part of a sacred duty, the case of the father being unwilling to do so, let the family physic be asked to teach the son. The mother, with her maternal institution will find the way and means to warn the daughter of the dang which may beset her. In colleges and universities sex hygiene sho be universally taught. The Commission feels that the teaching of a hygiene in schools is an important movement which, while not past the experimental stage, promises great advances in the prosection of child protection for the future. But it is certain that knowledge of sex hygiene alone can never be successful in saving the chantil it is based upon religious conviction and sound moral trains

The lack of home instruction in the use and abuse of sex organd relationship leads many children to a knowledge gained in a ways with unhappy results. Fortunate, indeed, is the boy or girl, whas a father or mother as a confidant with whom there may be a conversation concerning the natural functions of the body—a conversation raised almost to a point of spirituality because of the parest pure love for the child, and the child's unfaltering trust in a parent. If more fathers and mothers could be companions and converses with their children there would be far less need of Communications of this kind to solve perplexing problems for the parents.

We record our conviction that while intelligence regarding sex matters, if dictated by moral sentiment, is a safeguard to the you of the community, yet the indiscriminate circulation of sex information among children by means of books and pamphlets segests a danger which ought not to escape attention. These publications are of two sorts. The first includes the vicious prints which exassume the guise of helpful instruction to accomplish their purpse. The second comprises those works on sexual science which, with best intent, are prepared for the use of children. We are firmly the opinion that such material should be used by parents and other instructors of the children in securing information which they se impart to those in their care, rather than by the children themself in whose hands it is liable to awaken morbid curiosity and to result harm.

We recommend the careful examination of all material of this nature offered to children for purchase and the suppression of such ridently vicious in intent. Publishers and booksellers of the objectionable material should not be allowed to sell to children.

The Situation in Colored Communities. The history of the social end in Chicago is intimately connected with the colored population. Invariably the larger vice districts have been created within or near the settlements of colored people. In the past history of the city, nearly every time a new vice district was created down town or on the South Side, the colored families were in the district, moving in just ahead of the prostitutes. The situation along State street from 16th street south is an illustration.

So whenever prostitutes, cadets and thugs were located among white Ptole and had to be moved for commercial or other reasons, they were driven to undesirable parts of the city, the so-called colored residential sections. A former Chief of Police gave out a semi-official sections. A former Chief of Police gave out a semi-official sections. A former Chief of Police gave out a semi-official sections. A former Chief of Police gave out a semi-official sections. Their chief can east of Westworth avenue they would not be apprehended. This part of the is in the largest residence section of colored families. Their churches, and sections and societies, are within these boundaries. In this lored community there is a large number of disorderly saloons, whing houses, assignation rooms and houses of ill-fame. An intigation shows that there are several thousand colored people in First, Second and Third Wards where these vicious conditions in the Second and Third Wards there

In addition to this proximity to immoral conditions young colored into idleness because of a prejudice against and they are eventually forced to accept positions as maids in in the prostitution.

Employment agents do not hesitate to send colored girls as servants these houses. They make the astounding statement that the law the set allow them to send white girls but they will furnish colored bab!

In summing up it is an appalling fact that practically all of the with and female servants connected with houses of prostitution in vice

districts and in disorderly flats in residential sections are colored. T majority of entertainers in disorderly saloons on the South Side a colored men who live with, and in part upon, the proceeds of wh women.

The apparent discrimination against the colored citizens of the cin permitting vice to be set down in their very midst is unjust, a abhorrent to all fair minded people. Colored children should receithe same moral protection that white children receive.

The prejudice against colored girls who are ambitious to earn honest living is unjust. Such an attitude eventually drives them i immoral surroundings. They need special care and protection on maxim that it is the duty of the strong to help the weak. Any effetherefore, to improve conditions in Chicago should provide more who some surroundings for the families of its colored citizens who a live in communities of colored people.

Perversion. As the very outset of the Commission's investigatits attention was called by several persons to the practice of sex perversion which was said to be very prevalent and growing in (cago. The investigation of the Commission bears out this assert

It must be understood that the perpetrators of these various forms sexual perversion can be regarded as those who may be punished us the law relating to infamous crimes. The result of the investigation of this evil has been incorporated in the chapter on "The Social I and Its Medical Aspects."

Sources of Supply. The investigation of the Commission on sources of supply has resulted in a large amount of illuminating d sad and pitiful in its details. This information has been supplement by the results of other investigations undertaken by various protect organizations, including the Juvenile Court, which has been computed by the Commission. The chapter on "Sources of Supply" is on the most important in this report and it is suggested that it be if in full. On account of its length, it is difficult to make a summan some prominent features may be noted, however, as bearing to the general problem.

Wherever there is a demand, artificial or otherwise, there must a supply. In another part of this report the conservative estimates

See Chapter VII, page 396.

made that there are at least five thousand professional prostitutes a Chicago. Medical men affirm that the average life of these unfortunate women for service is from five to seven years. Thus it follows that fresh young girls must be continually supplied to take the place of those who die or are rendered useless by disease. Where the these new victims come from? Is the demand supplied?

From the mass of evidence we learn that the path which leads down to disease and death is constantly filled with young recruits who go stambling on, blinded by the want of necessities of life, by a desire for some simple luxuries, by ignorance, by vain hopes, by broken promises, by the deceit and lust of men.

The Immigrant. The immigrant woman furnishes a large supply to the demand. Generally virtuous when she comes to this country, the is ruined and exploited because there is no adequate protection and assistance given her after she reaches the United States. That some prostitutes come from foreign countries is of course true, but the Federal Government, especially through its officials in Chicago, has done considerable to stop this importation. The White Slave Act, recently passed by Congress, has been most effective in minimizing the traffic in foreign women. Much needs to be done, however, to protect the innocent immigrant who is betrayed and led into an immoral life after landing in New York or elsewhere. The care of immigrant women, upon their arrival in Chicago, needs supervision. Immigrant girls should not be left to private expressmen and cab drivers, to be left to their relatives and friends in the city, because of incorrect officeases or the carelessness or vicious intent of the drivers.

but Home Conditions. The subject under consideration should bring ferward most prominently, too, the fact that the supply comes largely from had home conditions and lack of recreational privileges. In a large number of cases investigated, the home conditions have contributed to, if not caused, the downfall of many a wife and daughter. As will be seen in the chapter on "Sources of Supply," the perversion of the natural sex relationships by immorality of the guardian, by the evil example of a brother, sister, or other relative, and by the abuse of the marriage relation is the specific source of the ruin of many lives.

See Chapter IV, "Sources of Supply."

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Statements are often made and, in some instances warranted facts, that the excessive demands upon the mother because of a la family of children, without sufficient income or help to care for the is also the occasion for many neglected children going astray. I statement is also made and supported by facts, learned from long a faithful experience in caring for dependent and delinquent childs that more delinquent girls come from small families where they spoiled, than from large families where there may be poverty, but sort of unconscious protective union of the children shielding another.

White Slave Traffic. The subject of the so-called White Slave Tr fic has attracted much attention throughout this and foreign countr. The term "white slave," is a misnomer. As a matter of fact the tra is not confined to white girls, but to all unfortunate girls and won of all colors, races and nationalities. The use of this term, hower is authorized by the National Government and was incorporated the international law on the subject. A "white slaver" in reality i man who employs men or women or goes out himself to secure g upon some false pretense, or misrepresentation, or when the girl, toxicated or drugged, and not in possession of her senses, is couve to any place for immoral purposes.

If the girl is wayward and goes of her own free will she we not be a white slave in the true sense of the word; nor the mar woman who induced her to go or accompanied her to an imm place a "white slaver." However, any man or woman who indo or accompanies any woman to enter an immoral place is guilty at the Illinois Pandering Act.

It has been demonstrated that men and women engaged in "white slave traffic" are not organized. Their operations, howe are so similar and they use the same methods to such an extent the is safe to infer that they are in some way working together.

Divorce. The Vice Commission, after exhaustive considers of the vice question, records itself of the opinion that divorce to a lextent is a contributory factor to sexual vice. No study of this be upon the social and moral life of the country would be comprehe without consideration of the causes which lead to the application divorce. These are too numerous to mention at length in such a re-

as this, but the Commission does wish to emphasize the great need of more safeguards against the marrying of persons physically, mentally and morally unfit to take up the responsibilities of family life, inteding the bearing of children.

Selection Guarded. An application for a license of any kind, whether is be to construct a house, run a push cart, peddle shoe strings, or keep a dog, must be accompanied with evidences that the applicants are responsible and reliable agents. But for a marriage license, one person, unattended and unknown and, as far as one can know, an epileptic, a degenerate, or who has in his blood a loathsome venereal disease, may pass his name through a window with that of a similarly questionable female, likewise unknown, and be granted the divine right to perpetuate his kind and in turn thereby placing a burden and a blight on society and the community for generations to come. The whole subject of selection in connection with the institution of marriage is of vital importance in connection with the social evil. Unwise selection produces innumerable contributory agencies through unhappy marriages, inherited degeneracy and disease, and the divorce evil.

The Economic Side of the Question. The life of an unprotected girl who tries to make a living in a great city is full of torturing periods. First, she faces the problem of living on an inadequate Six dollars a week is the average in mercantile establishments. If she were living at home where the mother and sister could be made perhaps only a dollar or two towards the burden carried the other members of the family—where her lunch would come the family larder—then her condition might be as good as if she corned eight dollars per week.

The girl who has no home soon learns of "city poverty" all the more cred to her because of the artificial contrasts. She quickly learns of the possibilities about her, of the joys of comfort, good food, enterment, attractive clothes. Poverty becomes a menace and a snare. One who has not beheld the struggle or come in personal contact with the tempted soul of the underpaid girl can never realize what the powerty of the city means to her. One who has never seen her bravely felting against such fearful odds will ever understand. A day's sick-

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

to the pawn brokers, meagre dinners, a weakened will, often a plui into the abyss from which she so often never escapes.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of girls from country towns, and the born in the city but who have been thrown on their own resource are compelled to live in cheap boarding or rooming houses on average wage of six dollars. How do they exist on this sum? It impossible to figure it out on a mathematical basis. If the way were eight dollars per week, and the girl paid two and a half dollars her room, one dollar for laundry, and sixty cents for car fare, she woo have less than fifty cents left at the end of the week. That is puided she ate ten cent breakfasts, fifteen cent luncheons and twen five cent dinners. But there is no doubt that many girls do live even six dollars and do it honestly, but we can affirm that the do not have nourishing food, or comfortable shelter, or warm clother or any amusement, except perhaps free public dances, without outs help, either from charity in the shape of girls' clubs, or friends in country home; How can she possibly exist to say nothing of live?

Is it any wonder that a tempted girl who receives only six doll per week working with her hands sells her body for twenty-five d lars per week when she learns there is a demand for it and men : willing to pay the price? On the one hand her employer deman honesty, faithfulness and a "clean and neat appearance," and for this he contributes from his profits an average of six dollars for eve week. Her honesty alone is worth this inadequate wage disregardi the consideration of her efficiency. In the sad life of prostitution, the other hand, we find here the employer demanding the surrend of her virtue, pays her an average of twenty-five dollars per wer Which employer wins the half starved child to his side in this unequ battle? It would be unjust, however, to cast any reflection upon the girls who are brave and pure, by intimating that because they ea so small a wage they must necessarily be in the same class with the other girls who, unable to survive longer the heroic battle again poverty and self-sacrifice, have succumbed and gone down.

Prostitution demands youth for its perpetration. On the pul rests the mighty responsibility of seeing to it that the demand is a supplied through the breaking down of the early education of a young girl or her exploitation in the business world? What she has she in the competitive system which exists today? Whatever he chances may be, to stand or to fall, she is here in hordes in the business world as our problem. Let us do something to give her at least living wage. If she is not sufficiently skilled to earn it let us missioner religious justice with our business and do something to in the case her efficiency which she has never been able to develop through the fault of her own.

Are flesh and blood so cheap, mental qualifications so common and becomenty of so little value, that the manager of one of our big de partment stores feels justified in paying a high school girl, who has seed nearly one year as an inspector of sales, the beggarly wag of \$4.00 per week? What is the natural result of such an industria condition? Dishonesty and immorality, not from choice, but neces sity—in order to live. We can forgive the human frailty which yield to temptation under such conditions—but we cannot forgive the soul least corporation, which arrests and prosecutes this girl—a first of leaster—when she takes some little articles for personal adornment.

The Men's Part. The end of the battle is not yet for those girls who struggle on alone and unprotected with their more pressing fenecial problems. The greatest menace is before her—the Man See her as he meets her at the door of her place of employment! See her as she returns to her cheap boarding house! Huddled away among coarse and vulgar male companions, lonely, underfed and hungrynot only for food, but for a decent shelter, for a home, for friends, for a sympathetic touch or word; tired from a hard day's to the point of recklessness—starving for honest pleasures and amusements—and with what does she meet? The advances of men without either a spark of bravery or honor, who hunt as their ful prey this impoverished girl, this defenseless child of poverty. Exprotected, unloved and uncared for as she is plunged into the swirting scream of humanity; the advances of men who are no low that they have lost even/a sense of sportsmanship, and who seek as their game an underfed, a tired, and a lonely girl.

She suffers, but what of him? She goes down, and is finally sacrificed to a life of shame, but what of him? He escapes as a "romancer." It is not just!

Rescue and Reform. One of the most important tasks undertakes by the Commission was that of reporting on the subject of the rescus and reform of immoral girls and women. This problem presents mang interesting phases, and can only be solved by wise methods and with the help of good men and women. Too often this help is withheld by the very ones who should extend it. The feeling against these unfortunate women is still very strong in these days, and it is seldom that persons can be found who will furnish a wholesome Christian home environment which is so much needed in any plan to touch the lives so troubled and degraded. Outside of this very effective method of reaching this class of women there has not been any scheme suggested for their reformation. One of the chief reasons for this, no doubt, is that no system of reformation substitutes anything for the abnormal impulses to which these women are subjected. Some life must be devised whereby the abnormality of their existence can be controlled. Unless this is done it would seem that the reformation of the professional prostitute is almost hopeless.

Causes Which Lead to Downfall. Any plan of reformation must take into consideration the causes which lead to the downfall of these unfortunates. After an exhaustive study of the whole field the Commission feels that among the causes which influence girls and wometo enter upon a life of semi-professional and professional prostitution are the following: First, lack of ethical teaching and religious imstruction; second, the economic stress of industrial life on unskilled workers, with the enfeebling influences on the will power; third, the large number of seasonal trades in which women are especially estagged; fourth, abnormality; fifth, unhappy home conditions; sixtle careless and ignorant parents; seventh, broken promises; eighth, low of ease and luxury; ninth, the craving for excitement and changes tenth, ignorance of hygiene.

Once plunged into this life through these or any other causes the prostitute sinks lower and lower. She finds herself a part of a crust commercialized business. She is driven to excessive indulgence in alkinds of vice, besides the one particular vice so abhorrent, in order to bring extra profits to her keeper, and to the men who profit of her sin and shame. These attendant vices, such as drink and the use of drugs, coupled with the demands upon her nervous system in per-

forming the services demanded of her, soon render her the most pi of all beings. As one physician who has had a large practice in vendisease wards put it, "The life is against biology as well as sociol they are in most cases gone physically, gone nervously, gone social

How Can Unfortunate Women Be Rescued? How can these fortunate women be helped and saved to society? Some well mea persons declare that they should be left to their fate; that they criminals, and should be treated as such. The Commission does feel that this is an answer to the problem. They are human be still, for a time stumbling in the depths of sin and shame, but withstanding how low they have sunken in the social scale they carescued, if by some method they can be made to feel the touch divine sympathy and human love.

No doubt, during the coming months many of these women, no houses, and on the streets, and in the saloons, will be cut loose to their surroundings by the effective operation of the law. Some provision must be made to help them. To put them in prison with provisions for their spiritual or physical needs would only tend them still lower and send them back to a life of shame in some community in a worse condition than they were before.

Abolish Fining System. Two very practical things can be d first is to abolish the fining system now in vogue against the s professional and professional prostitutes. This system leads to n abuses and is in no way reformatory. If the girl does not have morney to pay her fine or secure bail, she must borrow, often t mem, and this generally adds a link in the chain which binds her t impresoral life. If she has money the fine or the cost of the bail ! probably make her penniless. In either case she must retur the atreet, the house or the saloon, and plunge into reckless exce in order to earn the money. First offenders, especially, instead being fined or imprisoned should be placed on probation under of intelligent and sympathetic women officially connected the court. These women can not only watch over these unforts gir and advise with them, but can secure employment for ther return them to their homes. This adult probation system has pr to be most successful in other cities in reaching this class of c The following is suggested in the form of relief:

Industrial Homes. Old and hardened offenders, weakened by di ease, their wills sapped and gone by drugs and the artificial excit ment of their degraded lives, should be sent to an industrial fan with hospital accommodations on an indeterminate sentence. Of viously it is necessary that some such measures of almost drastic co trol should obtain, if such women are to be permanently helped a society served. Such women are described by one writer as: "The dubious divinities of the gas light and the pavement represent a eternal sacrifice of woman, the tragedy of her abasement, her observed to the world."

To Men—A Closing Word. In closing this introduction the Comission desires to say one more word to those who support this bus ness of women's souls, whether as barterers of the body, or those we demand the service—the Man. There is only one moral law—it is all for men and women. Again, there is a contract called matrimo which is a solemn contract made between those who love. It carrewith it the elements of vested rights—even a solemn promise before God. A signature represents honor—it is there—likewise a promise it is there. Has this contract been kept inviolate? If not, why not?

To one who hears the ghastly life story of fallen women it is even the same—the story of treachery, seduction and downfall—the flagra act of man—the ruin of a soul by man.

It is a man and not a woman problem which we face today-commercialized by man—supported by man—the supply of fresh victiss furnished by men—men who have lost that fine instinct of chivak and that splendid honor for womanhood where the destruction of woman's soul is abhorrent, and where the defense of a woman's puril is truly the occasion for a valiant fight.



Proposed Ordinance.



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PROPOSED ORDINANCE.

The Vice Commission presents the following ordinance for the sideration of the Mayor and City Council of Chicago:

Be it Ordained by the City Council of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That there shall be and hereby is created in as the City of Chicago, a commission to be known as the "Morals mission of the City of Chicago," the members of which shall I pointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Counci which commission shall consist of five (5) persons who shall be fied electors of said city and each of whom shall have resided t at least one year preceding his appointment. The Commission Health of the City of Chicago shall be ex-officio one of the mu of said commission. A second member of said commission shall physician in good standing.

SECTION 2. The members of said commission shall take the of office and file the bond provided by law for officers of said Provided that no additional bond shall be required of the mof said commission who shall be the Commissioner of Health city. Such bond shall be in the penal sum of One Thousand I (\$1,000), and shall be conditioned according to law.

Section 3. The term of office of the Commissioner of Her ex-officio member of said commission, shall be during the time he shall be Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago. term of office of the other members of said commission shall to (2) years and until their successors shall be appointed and quarter Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago shall not a any additional compensation as a member of said commission. other members of said commission shall serve without compensation to the Chicago to furnish to said commission suitable quarters we charge.

SECTION 4. Said commission shall have power to appoint a clerk and assistant clerk, one attorney and assistant attorney medical inspector and assistant medical inspectors, and such other

as may be necessary. The compensation of all such officers and help and other expenses of said commission shall be such as may from time to time be fixed by the City Council.

Sterion 5. It shall be the duty of said commission to take all legal and necessary steps towards the effectual suppression of bawdy and disorderly houses, houses of ill-fame or assignation within the limits of the City of Chicago, and within three (3) miles of the outer boundaries of the city; to collect evidence of the violation of any state laws and city ordinances concerning any of such houses, and the keepers, inmates and patrons of the same; and to institute and carry on protecutions in the name of the City of Chicago against any of said houses, said keepers, inmates and patrons.

Section 6. Said commission shall have power and authority to make rules and regulations for the conduct of the business of said commission and otherwise not inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance. Recommendations.



RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Vice Commission presents the following recommendation the consideration of the Federal, state, County and City autist public officials and various organizations:

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

- 1. A Federal Bureau of I1 gration should be established in distributive centers, such as Ch of immigrants from ports of legislation should be enacted: 1 p sent laws enforced in such a ner as to deal the traffic in we as thoroughly as the Federal: orities have dealt with the national traffic.
- II. The law regarding the use of boats for prostitution pu should be enforced.
- III. The owners of lake steamers should exercise more vigenforcing their rules.
- IV. There should be more officers with police powers on lake steamers.
- V. The sale of intoxicating liquor to minors should be absprohibited on lake steamers.
 - VI. All gambling devices should be suppressed on lake ste
- VII. The Commission condemns the ease with which di may be obtained in certain States, and recommends a stringen form divorce law for all States.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

Le recommend that the State authorities, the Chicago Medic Society or the Morals Commission investigate and report on minimum.

dvertised maternity hospitals, medical advertisements, advertises core and regular physicians who are suspected of being though the beabortionists.

II. hysicians who advertise treatment and cure of venereal di eases sould come under the provisions of Section 12, Chapter 9 of the line Revised Statutes, providing for the licensing of itinerar physicians.

III. We recommend that the State authorities or the Morals Conmission conduct an investigation of employment agencies.

IV. The advertisements of employment agents who advertise in Chicago papers published in foreign languages should be carefull watched and the advertisers investigated.

V. Publishers should be warned against inserting the advertise of suspicious employment agencies.

Employment agents should be carefully instructed regardin the applicable to them.

We recommend the enactment of a new Illinois law providin medical certificates must be secured showing bearer is free from the secured showing the

II. The law regarding infamous crimes should be altered an specific under the guidance of scientific men who understan practices so as to make it clearly understood that society regard abhorrent deeds as crimes.

We recommend the passage of an amendment to the preser chied labor law to the effect that no person under the age of twent; shall be employed in the night messenger service.

We recommend the enactment of State laws and City ord whereby a house of prostitution may be declared a publishmet, and containing provisions expressly giving to any citize

To Robbe M.

RECOMMENDATIONS

the right to institute simple and summary proceedings in equity is abatement of the nuisance.

- XI. We recommend the repeal of the law of 1874, as to a of ill-fame or prostitution (Chapter 24 Revised Statutes, Part 1, cle 5, Section 1, paragraph 45) in so far as such limits the p of the Department of Health; and most strongly recommend the ment of such legislation as will empower the Commissioner of H after due investigation, to declare any such house a place of tagious disease—and to order same closed and abandoned.
- XII. There should be a relentless prosecution and punishme professional procurers.
- XIII. There should be constant prosecution of all keepers as mates of existing houses of prostitution, as well as owners of the erty rented or leased for immoral purposes.
- XIV. There should be a more strict supervision in licensing inspecting the practice of midwives and physicians and proces of druggists who sell drugs and certain appliances illegally.
- XV. An identification system for prostitutes should be estab in the State Courts.
- XVI. In dealing with prostitution fines should be abolished imprisonment or an adult probation system substituted.
- XVII. A law should be enacted providing a penalty agains person who knowingly places or permits to remain in a discribinate or in an unlicensed saloon, inn, tavern or other unlicensed where malt or spirituous liquors or wine are sold, any instrume device by which communication can be had between such discribinate, saloon, inn, tavern, or unlicensed place, and any office or of business or habitation of a corporation or person.
- XVIII. A law should be enacted providing a penalty against corporation or person employing messenger boys, or knowingly at any messenger boy under twenty-one years of age to any discribouse, unlicensed saloon, inn, tavern, or other unlicensed place malt or spirituous liquors or wines are sold, on any errand or bu whatsoever.
 - XIX. We recommend that immediate legislation be sought

tablish a second school for wayward girls in the State of Illinois, said institution to be established in some other part of the State, rather than to extend the institution at Geneva. The latter institution is overcrowded and the numbers there are all that can be governed satisfactorily by one superintendent.

XX. We recommend legislation providing for the organization of a sympathetic agency with paid agents who have followed a special instruction, and who would be charged with the regular supervision of the children of unmarried mothers.

XXI. We also recommend that the City or County provide a physician with assistants who shall receive the reports of agents and inquire into the state of health of such children and care for those who are sick.

XXII. We further recommend that this general guardianship and regular supervision over all such children of the City be extended until they have passed through the school age.

XXIII. We recommend that Section 8, Chapter 17, of Hurd's Revised Statutes relating to Bastardy be amended by striking out the words, "He shall be condemned by the order and judgment of the Court to pay a sum not exceeding \$100 for the first year after the with of such child, and a sum not exceeding \$50 yearly for the nine years succeeding said first year, for the support, maintenance and education of such child," and amending same so that responsibility for the care and support of the child of an unmarried mother shall be borne by the father until the child's majority.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNTY OFFICIALS.

- L We recommend the appointment of a permanent Committee on Child Protection, with ample funds from the County Treasury.
- II. All hospitals receiving County funds in whole or in part should be chiefed to treat cases of venereal disease.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CITY AUTHORITIES.

- I. We recommend that the City Council of the City of enact an ordinance creating a commission to be known as the Commission of the City of Chicago." 1
- II. Enforce the laws and regulations, especially those,
 - (a) Prohibiting the harboring of prostitutes and d persons in saloons.
 - (b) Prohibiting wine rooms and stalls in saloons.
 - (c) Prohibiting assignation rooms, houses of prostitu "hotels" in connection with saloons.
 - (d) Prohibiting dances in buildings where there is a III. To this end
 - (a) Maintain a strict surveillance of the police.
 - (b) Discharge policemen who are guilty of gross of graft in their relations with the saloons.
 - (c) Make frequent rotation of policemen.
 - (d) Provide investigation of complaints, within twe hours, by picked men, taken from "outside" districts.
 - IV. By any proper means, especially by publicity, put pre
 - (1) Upon the Brewers' Exchange and the Wholesake Dealers' Association members doing business with saloos violate the laws or regulations referred to, or who are, a men, responsible for such saloons.
 - (2) Upon the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association to d members who may violate these laws or regulations.
- V. Licenses of saloons that violate these laws or regulation be permanently, not temporarily, revoked.
- VI. The city should provide public comfort stations in (sections of the city, especially in the loop district.
- VII. Licenses of saloons in the near neighborhood of schoo and other public institutions should be revoked.
- VIII. Give the facts regarding conditions in saloons, both and detailed, to the public.

^{*}For copy of proposed ordinance, see page 51.

IX. No women without male escorts should be permitted in sa

X. No professional or paid escorts for women should be permitte in any saloon.

XI. No solicitation for drinks or for prostitution purposes by me or women should be permitted in any saloon.

XII. No immoral or vulgar dances or entertainments should be given in any room connected with saloons.

XIII. The ordinances prohibiting wine rooms should be strictly to the strictly the

XIV. All connections leading to rooms over saloons from any part of sealoon should be immediately and permanently closed.

The violation of any of these rules and regulations should be resident to secure the permanent revocation of a saloon license.

We recommend that no intoxicating liquor be sold at any

II. We recommend that an ordinance be passed providing fo a limited fee of Fifty Dollars annually for the privilege of operating a probability dance hall and also that a corresponding Department of In specific be provided.

Prostitutes who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to are arrested and convicted on charges, should be sent to an interest home with hospital accommodations. To this end such an interest ion should be established.

TII. Semi-delinquent girls should be segregated from delinquent and more enlightened methods of care and education be given them thousand mot be associated with prostitutes or semi-professions promitiutes.

VIII. A Municipal Detention Home for Women should be es

XIX. The City authorities should see to it that immigrants ar riving at the railroad station are protected and, if necessary, escorts to their destination within the city.

To Estate O.



XXIII. Wards should be established in the city hospital treatment of venereal diseases.

XXIV. All hospitals receiving city funds in part or in who be obliged to treat cases of venereal disease.

XXV. We recommend that the municipality secure a farm a trade school and hospital could be established to which proprostitutes could be committed on an indeterminate sentence

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,

- 1. The city ordinances relating to houses of prostitution : enforced.
- II. The city ordinances prohibiting advertisements purp treat and cure venereal diseases should be enforced.
- III. Daily papers that publish such advertisements should cuted.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

I. Accurate monthly reports on all places in the City of Chica where immoral and dissolute persons congregate, should be made the General Superintendent of Police by inspectors of all police ditions.

II. If any inspector, captain or officer fails to report to the Ge end Superintendent of Police all places where immoral and dissolute persons congregate, as suspicious or otherwise, he should be reduced in rank or dismissed from the service.

III. Inspectors of police should immediately report to the General Superintendent of Police all known assignation hotels and suspect places of like character and these places should be immediately suppressed.

IV. When complaints are received by the General Superintende of Police, he should have them investigated by officers directly co sected with his private office, and a report should be made to his direct at the earliest possible moment.

V. A special morals police squad should form a part of the polisorce of the city.

VI. We recommend that women officers be added to the poliscore, whose duty should be to render assistance to women or giretere inexperienced women are liable to need help. We also record that some of these women officers be able to speak foreign la

as offender was charged with street walking, when arrests a under Section 370 of the Criminal Code, and Sections 1476 at of the City Ordinances.

VIII. The General Superintendent of Police should direct all policers to send to their homes all children and all young boys as under sixteen years of age found on the streets, away from home neighborhoods and unattended by parents or guardian 9 o'clock in the evening.

The police should wage a relentless warfare against hous prostitution, immoral flats, assignation rooms, call houses, and divide saloons in all sections of the city.



report on the question of the practice of midwifery in Chica such recommendations looking to its improvement as may be proper.

- III. We recommend that the Department of Health institutive investigation into the use of cocaine and other noxious drug view at least of limiting such sales by the druggists.
- IV. We recommend that the Board of Health direct esq tention to so-called massage practice.
- V. We recommend that the Department of Health be give to suppress as a public nuisance any place where venereal a contagious diseases flourish.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

- I. We recommend that the Board of Education appoint mittee to investigate thoroughly the advisability and methods ing social hygiene to the older pupils in the public schools.
- II. Girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen should definite vocational training in continuation schools.
- III. We recommend that the Board of Education extend of public schools as social centers.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PARK COMMISSIONERS

- The parks should be better policed and playgrounds supervised more carefully.
- Managers of dancing pavilions should be more vigilant in excluding professional prostitutes.
- III. Soliciting by prostitutes within park enclosures should be rigidly suppressed.
- IV. Park managers should extend greater protection to unaccompanied young girls, especially in the evening.
- V. Public parks should be better lighted and equipped with search lights. Seats should be removed from the deep shadows.

DECOMMENDATIONS TO CHURCHES AND OTHER RELIGIOUS BODIES.

- T- Pastors and religious workers should aid in arousing public paraion against the open and flagrant expression of the social evil in the city.
- I. The churches should endeavor to counteract the evil influences be community by opening rooms attached to the church buildings recreational centers during week day evenings.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PARENTS.

- Great emphasis should be placed on parental responsibility and the effects of church and school in informing parents how to safetheir children in sex life and relationship.
- Parents should demand a signed statement from a reputable solician that the man asking permission to marry their daughter is from venereal disease.
 - III. We recommend the careful examination of all printed material to children and purporting to give helpful instruction along lines, and the suppression of such as is evidently vicious in interest. Publishers and book sellers should not be allowed to sell this serial to children.

IONS TO PHILANTHROPIC AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

e study should be made of the working conditions d by those establishments in Chicago which depend upon firls and women. This investigation should also asceriditions, cost of living of different groups, and decide itutes a "living wage" for each group.

publicity should be given the conditions which exist ers so that parents will warn their sons and daughters angers surrounding them while on such excursions.

rant homes for foreign girls should be established and different nationalities.

rant girls should be warned not to go to employment vertise in the press, especially in foreign languages, until e been investigated.

otels and homes should be established for working women

ie for the rescue and reform of prostitutes should hospital care of drug users.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION.

mmend that the daily press publish an appeal or protest their children be not given too much liberty; that ardians accompany children of all ages upon their amuse-



Chapter I.

Existing Conditions.



CHAPTER I.

EXISTING CONDITIONS IN CHICAGO.

The Commission, in beginning its labors, decided that, in orderwork intelligently, local conditions must be thoroughly known. My time and thought were given to the matter of selection of methods a the character of the field investigation. To make a complete cens of all houses of ill-fame, flats and assignation houses, with the name of owners, keepers and inmates, would mean months of work on t part of a large corps of investigators, and an expenditure of mos beyond the resources of the Commission. It was, therefore, decided accept such a list as the Police could supply as the basis of invergation, adding to it such other places as might come to the knowled of the Commission, directly or indirectly. The General Superintends of Police ordered a special census to be taken, showing the disorder resorts in the precincts of the city. Such a list was submitted August, 1910, and the Commission b gan its investigation. soon found that the list was incomp , as shown in another place the Commission's report.1 A second census was taken and the submitted to the Commission in October, 1910. This also proved complete, as is shown elsewhere. However, it was decided by Commission that, whether a complete census was, or could be obtain sufficient information was forthcoming to give a clear knowledge of character and extent of the conditions in Chicago.

Seven expert and trained investigators were put in the field.

order to eliminate as many errors as possible, each investigator's we was verified and checked up, unbeknown to him, by other investigate. In some instances this was done three times. We have every rest to believe, therefore, that the statements contained in this report as correct and reliable as could possibly be obtained.

In addition to the field investigators, the conferences with repsentatives of various organizations and citizens, referred to in preface of the report, were prolific of much valuable and religious information.

School census reports, issued by the Compulsory Department

See Chapter III, page 148.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

the Commission much helpful data regarding the dangers to children.

Court records were examined most thoroughly, and tabulated figures are in possession of the Committee, too voluminous to print in this teport, showing the disposition of cases which relate directly or interestly to the Social Evil. The Municipal Court records for the time years of its existence were most valuable to the Committee on Law and Legislation in determining the extent to which the laws now existing had been applied to the local situation.

The rules and regulations, with the daily bulletin of the General Suprintendent of Police, gave such information regarding the rejeated attempts to regulate the Social Evil in Chicago. In this contection, it is interesting to note the rules and regulations issued by the Police, which in many instances are disobeyed in part, or in whole.

The Commission does not attempt to give absolutely accurate figures as to the number of professional prostitutes in Chicago. But, taking the Police list as a basis, even though proved incomplete, and adding to this the number of resorts found by investigators which are not on the Police list, and allowing for those which lack of time and money prevented discovery, the Commission believes, after the most careful the vey, that there are not far from 5,000 who devote their time wholly to the husiness of prostitution. In its careful estimation larger figures would be an exaggeration and probably unfair.

As showing how these figures were obtained, the following may be of interest.

According to the official Police list issued October 26, 1910, it is shown that there are 192 houses of prostitution with 2343 rooms in term precincts, with 1012 inmates and 189 madames or keepers. In addition, the list gives 272 flats with 960 rooms, at 151 separate addresses, with 419 inmates and 252 keepers. The list also contains the addresses of 42 hotels, with 1222 rooms, which cater to an immoral trade, and 27 keepers, eight of whom are women. These houses, flats and hotels contain 4525 rooms used for immoral purposes. This gives a total of 506 places where immoral conditions exist, at 385 separate addresses, 449 keepers, and 1431 inmates, or a total of 1880 woman engaged in this business.

See Table I, Chapter III, "The Social Evil and the Police."

EXISTING CONDITIONS

According to the Commission investigation, there are 514 flats and hotels and saloons, used for immoral purposes not police list, with 1314 women not included in the police list gives a grand total of known women engaged in the business a We again emphasize the fact that the Commission was unable t the entire city in its investigations, and that many resorts, thei ers and inmates, are still unrecorded. The estimation of 5000 is fore, considered conservative but fair.¹

As intimated, the Commission has not sought to inquire i extent of clandestine prostitution in the city. The clandestine tutes (or more correctly the immoral girls or women, mar otherwise) form a large class in Chicago. Because of the phase of the evil it was impossible for the Commission to inv conditions or make an estimate of the number in this class.

The Commission, after careful examination of the data a has made an ultra conservative estimate covering the annual pr those interested in the Social Evil in Chicago. This incluowners, keepers and inmates of the houses and flats given police list; the immoral places discovered and investigated Commission; and the profits from the sale of liquor in reso 236 disorderly saloons.

From this estimate the Commission can assert that the profits in the City of Chicago alone, is between 15 and 16 dollars.²

That this is a man problem and that the support of this traffic in bodies comes from men is easily understood when I lowing facts are learned.

The Commission makes a rather conservative statement as amount of profit; it makes a similar conservative statement c ing the men who demand service from the prostitute. Tak number of women on the police lists alone, (v ho are in rec

submits the information which immediately follows with typical cases as illustrations. It must be borne in mind that these typical cases are but a few of hundreds which have been reported on by investigators and recorded. They have been carefully selected as being normal and representative types under the various phases of the problem. Names and addresses have been suppressed, being designated as (X1), (X2), etc. The actual names and addresses are in the possession of the Commission. This statement is made that it may be understood that they are real—and not hypothetical cases.

The Commission calls attention to the following phases of the evil based on its investigations.

- (a) There has been lax observance of police regulations so long that police orders are not taken seriously.
 - (b) That new houses, especially in the flat buildings, are being established in residential districts to an alarming extent. In fact, there are more houses of this character in these sections of the city than in the so-called restricted districts. When the order was issued prohibiting the sale of liquor in the houses, many of the keepers moved from the restricted districts into the residential sections and opened fats. In other cases the former inmates established small flats with the mistance of some of their regular customers. The telephone is the main agency used in conducting these flats. Most keepers have a list of young girls "on call," that is, girls who are employed during the day and who are ready to come to these flats during the evenings when there is a reach of business.

The keepers of houses in flats invariably have young and fresh this or know where they can be found. Some of these girls live in early towns and come to Chicago at different times, earn some point money, or enough to buy outfits of clothes, and then return lime. They usually tell other girls of their own neighborhoods of this "way graft" and these in turn come to Chicago. Inmates from some of the smaller flats spend the early hours of the evening soliciting in the street or in downtown saloons and restaurants where they increase the number of their acquaintances, giving out cards with thir addresses and telephone numbers. After 1:00 A. M. they return to the flats and sell beer and liquor.

(c) There is a large number of men who make a business of con-

three times as much money as the so-called "regular" girls. torious place known all over the country and which cater called high class trade, these methods are used almost e. The inmates gave testimony before the Commission that the on the advice of their physician, who says it prevents d other troubles.

1.1

- (e) Solicitation is still going on from doorways, stoops dows of houses, but to a small extent compared with that years. The inmates sit behind curtained windows and as proach the houses they tap on the window panes. Lookou tioned near the windows and in front of saloons and wa licitors when the officer on the beat approaches. In some these lookouts touch an electric bell concealed behind a sig significant motions with their hands.
- (f) There is quite a number of massage parlors, mank lishments and Turkish baths, especially in the downtown bu trict, which are in reality nothing but houses of prostituti most revolting and insidious type. It is practically imposs cure legal evidence against these places, and they continue famous practices.
- (g) A gnation hot are scattered all over the city, in t d /ntown district, at on the West and North side tutes at and on the eet use these cheap places. I

no provisions for cleanliness on the part of either the men or the women.

There are also a great many assignation rooms especially on the North side from the river to Chicago avenue and on the side streets West of State. These rooms are used to the same extent as the botels and the conditions in them are about the same. These so-called rooming houses are a source of great danger to young men and women who are compelled to live in cheap quarters. Young men or women, strangers in the city, may find themselves living next door or on the same floor with vile men and women.

- (h) The so-called medical inspection of inmates in Chicago by private physicians employed by madames of houses is practically worthless and has become a source of graft. Instances have come to light where inmates have been allowed to remain as workers in houses when they were afflicted with disease. This has been done with the knowledge of the attending physician and the keepers.
- (i) The conditions regarding immoral shows and exhibitions have greatly improved, but they are not wholly eradicated. A description of these shows as given by investigators is too vile and disgusting to appear in print.
- (j) Certain theatrical managers in the city are inclined to present plans which are on a low moral plane. The advertisements of these plans, as well as of others, appear on many of the bill boards, and are offensive to the eyes of decent citizens, and suggestive to the plans boys and girls. Such matters should be adequately supervised in the interest of public morality.

The investigations conducted by the Commission show that most of the crimes such as robbery and gambling are committed by men who are attached to houses of prostitution, or who live off the proceeds of their women.

But the thefts and crimes of violence in connection with the Social Bull are no more prevalent than one would naturally expect who is asymmetric with the actual conditions of the existence of the Social Bull in a large community like Chicago.

There can be no doubt that much money is stolen from men who aske their chances in going into houses of prostitution or consorting with street walkers. These losses are probably only reported in the

form other methods of parting a visitor fro his cash. On the hand, the older and grosser forms of theft combined with violence and extortion, such as the panel and strong-arm gaubeen largely discontinued, and it must be remembered that those of prostitution which rely upon regular customers and the redations of well-to-do people cannot afford, for definite busing sons, to allow criminal transactions to be connected with their The very commercialization of the vice would tend to strip is dangerous connection with crime. No doubt men befuddled is will always be regarded as victims by vicious women, but the of their being unmolested are certainly greater in a regular than when they associate with casual acquaintances in vice. the Commission has heard of nothing on this point that a special recommendations.

TYPICAL CASES.

The following typical cases are given as illustrations of consurrounding houses, flats, assignation rooms and hotels.¹

I. Houses, (X1) avenue No. (X1a). According to the recubio owned by ate and is 1 r the trusteeship of a T in is a 0 my frame bunco T e lower floor as a re 1 room with a pic which is played by

for three years. Her parents live in (X3a), Michigan.

They are well off. She sends \$10.00 home each week for the save for her. She has no cadet and lives on the premis let (X4), alias May (X5). May is about 25 years of an immate of this house two and one-half years. Has no call with another inmate, Ray (X6) at the (X7) Hotel (X8)

(X9). Fictitious name. Ray was brought to this city ago from New York by (X10). She claims to have been up to this time. Is about 24 years of age. (X10) put her in (... on Custom House place. She lived with him and gave him y for about six mouths. This immate lives with Margaret (... (X14) Hotel. She and Margaret leave the resort at 4:00 A. must return at 2:00 P. M. except on their day off.

Pearl. Last name not given; about 21 years of age. Been in h

year.

Senon. About 23 years of age. Been in house two years. I

The. About 28 years old. Been in house two years. Live

Disease in House of Prostitution. This is a case of ar afflicted with syphilis who was allowed to remain in the house physicians knowing of her disease.

Bebet (X15). Born in (X16). Mo., came to Chicago about 10 y She is 28 years of age, and seems to be fairly well educ still writes to her parents. She entered the (X17) House at (2 e, owned by (X19) and kept for him by Madame (X20), (X Is on Police List. In August, 1908, when Bebet contra disease, she went to Dr. (X22), (X23) State street, who g from (X24), a night medical school, in 1902. At this time (X25) was house physician for (X26) avenue. Dr. (X27) was 00 to cure her. He gave her a prescription but she did not ha as she did not want this doctor to treat her, because he w She then went to Dr. (X28), 22nd street, corner of (X and she gave him \$100.00. This doctor treated her for some out results. One day necrosis of the palm of the hand se and she was advised to go to Dr. (X30), (X31) street. This do was sed \$400.00 to cure her. She made arrangements to pay a st ant on each visit. At this time she was forced to give up ter in the house; the week she was in bed was the only time ref ined from rendering service. All of the physicians knew she rec ving men. The landlady, (X32), offered no objections. At she was so hoarse she could not talk and her mouth was so

e real names of girls referred to throughout this report have been characteristically in every instance.

Chapter I.

Existing Conditions.



Chapter I.

Existing Conditions.

restigators at different times, one a woman, worked on this can their findings, all of which were verified, are given below.

Ozemership of Property. According to the records the owner of building is Emma (X63), living at (X64) East 24th street.

Real Estate Agent. The real estate agent, according to the sendictor, is (X65), (X66) Dearborn street.

He lives at (X68) East 24th street, the same address as the owner the property. Investigator called on Mr. (X67) and spoke of rent one of the flats in this building giving him to understand that wanted it for immoral purposes. Mr. (X67) said that he was only attorney for the building, but would see what he could do.

tigated in on the police list. Mrs. (X71) is the keeper. She in this business between four and five years. At one time on East 33rd street. Mrs. (X71) has been very success has a home which she has purchased out of the proceeds of the pro

Description of Flat. There are six rooms in this apartment, for these being bedrooms. A couch is in the dining room for speciasions. There is a bath room and a kitchen.

Expenses of Conducting the Flat. The rent is \$50.00 per more legitimate price \$30.00, light about \$3.50, maid \$5.00 per week.

Receipts. Mrs. (X71) said the lowest amount taken in by her month was \$165.00, the highest \$340.00. She charges each of inmates from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week for board. The pricharged in this flat are \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$10.00 according to the length of time the customer stays. She receives \$2.00 on every \$5.00 earn by the girls. In addition she sells beer at \$1.00 per bottle, and references to couples for such prices as \$2.00 for a short time at \$4.00 and \$5.00 for all night.

that her girls are always fresh, young and attractive. She was a prostitute in her place who has ever been in houses all—ame, such as exist on Dearborn street and (X69) avenue. The such as exist on Dearborn street and (X69) avenue. The such as exist on Dearborn street and (X69) avenue. The such as exist on Dearborn street and (X69) avenue. The such as exist on Dearborn street and (X69) avenue. The such as such as girl, such as a such as a such a girl, but she could not keep a she longed to return to the excitement of her former life and other.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The girls who do come to her, are in many instance rounding towns or from other States. They stay long enc a few clothes and then return home, where they tell other easy way they earned their clothes.

Mrs. (X71) has a list of 20 or 22 girls who have be

at different times. They come and go.

One of the girls now in the flat is called Rosie. This Iowa and was so wild at home, that her mother could do ther so she came to Chicago. Sometimes Rosie and the ke quarrel and the girl returns home. After awhile she writes she wants to return to the flat, so Mrs. (X71) sends I Rosie is one of a family of three or four boys and three of these sisters, called Violet, has also been an inmate of comes occasionally. Rosie's mother says she realizes (X71) can do more with her daughter than she can so her to come.

The last time Violet was in the flat she stayed 10 days \$50.00, then went home again. She is 25 years old. Rosi and a good money maker. During July. Rosie earned \$11 share. During 27 days in August she earned \$171.00.

Customers. The men who come to this flat are mos Mrs. (X71) says they are "gentlemen" and do not make They prefer a place that is quiet and secret. Other cu buyers from commercial houses, bringing out of town m here to purchase goods. In addition to this there are mamen who bring friends who gradually become regular cust

The Flat as a Call House. The business in Mrs. (X71) largely on the telephone service. The girls are summon similar flats about town if they are needed, and in turn I secures girls from other flats when her regular inmates are customer calls. For instance on September 20th the invein the flat when only one girl was at home. In a few mon phone call came for the girl, Helen (X80), to go to a f On September 30th a 'phone call came for three girls to g restaurant on Madison street and report in the back room had been the previous night. There was only one girl is the time, so Mrs. (X71) called up Calumet (X83) and Dot and arranged for two other girls to meet this girl and restaurant.

Renting a Flat. Mrs. (X71) gave the investigator wisupposed purchaser of her flat, the following advice reprenting of a flat for immoral purposes:

"Do not go to an agent, they will increase the ren servants or janitor the price. You can rent furnished only from month to month from different keepers w go away or take a rest. But you must be careful for come back and put you out after you have started."

She then mentioned a Mrs. (X86) and said she charges \$60.00 for her \$40.00 flat on such terms.

Another one of the keepers was Edna (X87) who has three flats at (X88) Wahash avenue. Fdna has been in this business since she was 21 years of age, and has conducted these flats with her sister seven years. She does not keep girls in the flat except during the time when there is some special celebration in Chicago. During a retent celebration which continued for one week she made \$700.00. At such times she gives her inmates half the proceeds. Her prices are \$1.00 an hour, \$7.00 and \$10.00 for longer periods. She receives \$1.00 for beer, 50 cents for a glass of wine, \$3.00 for a pint of champagne and \$5.00 for a quart of champagne.

pape and \$5.00 for a quart of champagne.

She declares that her customers are all first class, managers, buym and salesmen from department stores, such as (X89), the different
club and hotels. She is tired of it and wants to sell out, buy an orange
prove in California and be a good woman. She took care of her
mother and father for years, but they are now dead. She never married and would not have a cadet. She claims to make from \$6,000.00
to \$7,000.00 each year. Her rent is \$37.50 per month. Not long ago,
a former keeper, Rose (X90) came to the flat and asked Edna to put
her on call. At one time this woman had \$150,000.00, but she gave it
all to a man and is now penniless.

IX. Sale of Liquor in Houses, Flats and Hotels. The profits from the sak of beer and other liquors in these places is enormous.

Malames of houses and flats testify that the privilege to sell liquor in connection with the business is a valuable asset and if deprind of it their business as a whole would suffer. In many houses the imastes spend practically all of their time during the early part of the evening in persuading visitors to buy drinks. One of the most practical moves to reduce the evil effects of this business as it exists in houses and flats is to strictly enforce the regulation forbidding the sale of liquor in those places. This is seen by the effect of the paire order issued May 1, 1910. As a result, rents of houses in the retricted districts have decreased, many inmates have been compelled to leave the district, madames have established houses elsewhere, and a featral depression has settled down on the business.

The madame at (X91) Dearborn street told investigator that this home previously rented for \$500.00; after the order went into effect the only pays \$350.00. She would be more than glad to pay the \$600.00 if she could sell beer.

You seem 111.

secure a hotel license in order to evade the regulation.

The atmosphere at the present time in houses where liquor sold is far different from what it was before. The girls, deprethis stimulant, are depressed and sullen. They sit about the making feeble efforts to earn commissions on the soft drinks are sold at the same prices formerly charged for beer, but the are small.

Another trouble which has grown out of the order, accorsome, is the practice of visitors of bringing bottles of whish these resorts and taking them to the rooms of inmates and conthem to drink. Many of the inmates are not used to strong cants, and they resent this sort of treatment. As every one is person who is a beer drinker, does not, as a rule, touch whish vice versa.

Another objection is made by the madames. They consider great injustice for them to be deprived of the benefits of liquor, when a saloon probably on the same street or next door uses immoral women as an adjunct to its business in the rear and which is in reality a house of ill fame, is unmolested.

Of course, the objections by nadames and keepers are no considered, but there is one | feature which can and she remedied. The effect of the pol :: r... has be n good as she the objections of the madames and inmates. I e bad feature a large number of the inmates, thro the aid of friends, he

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

assage Parlors and Baths. One of the most insidious and reforms of immorality in Chicago is that which finds its exin so-called massage parlors and baths. It has not been to make an extended investigation of this phase of the probough has been done, however, to show that it does exist and tond that a more vigilant supervision be exercised over themely, this revolting type of immorality is not as extensive as it

so-called massage parlors and baths are for the most part in the down town districts, within the loop.

Hotels. (X92) Hotel. (X93) West Erie street. Not on police

nnie solicited on street for this hotel.

7 4th. (X94) Hotel, (X95) North Clark street. Not on
t. Woman soliciting by the name of (X96) said this place was

nation place.

Hotel, (X98) North Clark street. Not on police list. Inr was solicited on North Clark street by Hilda (X99) and (190) to go to this hotel.

) Hotel, (X102) North Clark street. Not on police list. tor solicited on North Clark street by Hilda (X103) and **C104)** at different times to go to this hotel.

) West Madison street. On police list. Solicited investigator

to go to this hotel.

(X106), (X107) West Monroe. May solicited investigator to shotel. (X106), Wabash avenue. Eight girls solicited investigator to

s hotel.

(X109), State street. Six girls solicited investigator to go to

(X100), State street. Six girls solicited investigator to go to (X110) Plymouth court. Ruth solicited investigator to go to

(X111), Michigan avenue. Maud solicited investigator to go

Use of Cocaine and Morphine by Prostitutes. It is generally a that immoral women and their "cadets" are addicted to the caine and morphine as well as other drugs and liquor. Most caine purchased by habitues is secured through physicians. the morphine is nearly always obtained from druggists by king for it and paying the price asked.

assvas of drug stores outside the restricted district it was a they do not sell more than three drams of cocaine and four morphine each month. On the other hand the four drug stores within this district sell at least four pounds of morphine and six ounces of cocaine each month. It is practically impossible to ascertain exactly how much cocaine or morphine any particular drug store buys in spite of the fact that wholesale houses keep a record. The druggist who sells cocaine illegally, orders some through his friends or orders direct from the manufacturer. Again the records of the wholesale houses are apt to be in error. For instance a clerk in a drug store at (X112) West 22nd street turned in an order for one ounce of cocaine and asked for three ounces, which were given him. There records show he ordered one ounce. This is often done.

It appears that prostitutes use little cocaine as compared with them amount of morphine they consume.

TYPICAL CASES.

There are four druggists whose method of catering to the prostitutes is to send clerks to their respective customers in the various houses of prostitution to solicit orders, including cocaine and morphine.

(X113) makes up one ounce vials of cocaine in one per consolution which he sells under great secrecy. He caters to the (X114), (X115) avenue, where two prostitutes named Blanche and Alice order on an average of 500 tablets a week of morphine sulphate, using a hypodermic syringe and injecting the drug. He also caters to a house operated by madame (X116), (X117) avenue, where Florence, a prostitute, uses on an average thirteen grains of morphine and cocaine interchangeably every day.

At the (X118), (X119) Dearborn street, Violet and Bebe have

At the (X118), (X119) Dearborn street, Violet and Bebe have been buying morphine in large quantities from (X120). He also supplies cocaine to Rosie (X121) avenue. He carries a large stock of hypodermic syringes which he sells to habitues, and prostitutes known to him are in the habit of going to the store, stepping behind the counter and obtaining morphine and cocaine without any record being known.

any record being kept.

The (X122) Drug Store, (X123) 21st street, also has a clerk soliciting orders in a similar manner. In (X124) avenue, known as (X125), practically every girl in the house uses cocaine or morphine which were introduced by a prostitute named Sadie (X126), who originally purchased the drug at the (X127) Drug Store and who now caters to their trade.

(X128), corner of (X129) and (X130), have a boy called (X130a) who solicits orders in a like manner from a number of the larger houses, and procures orders for as much as one ounce of cocaine and ten ounces of morphine a day.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

Such drug stores as (X131) Pharmacy, (X131a), and (X133) street, and (X133) Dearborn street, have boys who solicit from the various houses.

Many prescription blanks have been presented to the drug stores that locality bearing the name of Dr. (X136), (X137) street. pon investigation it was found that this was a fictitious name, and at these prescriptions were for the most part incorrectly written. evertheless they were filled by druggists in that vicinity.

The physician, the most important element in the sale of cocaine, sobeys the law more openly than the druggist. It has been claimed at practically all physicians who examine inmates in houses dispense caine and morphine.

Dr. (X138), (X139) State street, while treating a girl at (X140) Dearborn street, accustomed her to the use of morphine and cocaine. He still continues to furnish her with prescriptions for these drugs. There are at present two girls at (X141) avenue who also secure morphine and cocaine through Dr. (X138).

Dr. (X143), (X144), is the examining physician in a house of lame. Many of the inmates claim to secure their drugs from

him.

Investigator claims to have seen many prescriptions of Dr.

(X145), (X146) State street, calling for cocaine.

It is well known by inmates that a physician, (X147), (X148) 22nd street, will for the price of \$1.00 administer a hypodermic injection of cocaine. On or about March 15, 1910, a cocaine victim called (X149), an actor, visited Dr. (X150) and secured

from him six prescriptions for cocaine for \$6.00.

During the first two weeks of September, 1910, Sadie (X151), an inmate at (X152) avenue, a house owned by (X153), was rooming at (X154) South State street with another inmate who is a street solicitor named "Tantine." Tantine has in her possession a complete hop layout, and was teaching Sadie how to amoke opium. They are not living together now. Sadie has discontinued the practice. She informed investigator that Tantine purchased opium in a playing card which was bent in half with a wad of opium stuck in the inside like an ordinary piece of chewing gum. She purchased the opium in this form at (X155) drug store, (X156) street, and (X157). She also purchased it from Chinamen, who sold it put up in the following form. An ordinary Chinese nut is cut in half, the kernel being removed, the hollow shell is then filled with opium, and the two parts of the shell are glued together. It is then sold in this manner, which snakes it very difficult to detect from the ordinary nut. She said she was in two places with Tantine where she had purchased

it in that form, both being on Clark street near Harrison. Ste does not know the exact number.

During the early part of the year 1909, Sadie (X151) roomed with an immoral woman called "Carmen" who also solicited at (X159) avenue and purchased cocaine from (X160). She had a little box which was used for cocaine only. Sadie further states that she is acquainted with a young man whose name she does not remember, who comes into the house to see her quite often. This man is the owner of an opium den on (X161) street. He has invited her down there at various times, but she does not like the orders for drugs now. She says (X163) drug store secures her orders for drugs now. She says (X164) is an old friend of her, and formerly supplied her with morphine tablets, but she does not use any at present.

XIII. Owners and Real Estate Agents. The court records show that practically no effort has been made during the past three years to prosecute owners and real estate agents who are leasing and resting property for immoral purposes. The law affecting these persons is a dead letter.

The reasons for this are very apparent, first, the indifference of the public, and second, but perhaps the most vital, is because such property brings an exorbitant rate of interest on the capital vested.

These artificial values in the last analysis are the basis of a great many difficulties in connection with the problem of the social evil. It was shown that the main reason why it is so difficult to suppressible prostitution in connection with saloons was because of the enormous profits which are made from drinks in the rear rooms and from the rental of rooms over the saloon. The same argument applies to signation hotels.

This difficulty is very apparent when entire houses or apartment are rented outright for this purpose. On the West Side there are number of properties which are practically worthless for legitimes vored to buy a lot on which purposes. A business m erected a frame building, which used as a house of ill fame bei offered \$36,000.00, or \$400. The lot is 90 feet and the c ng that he was securing per front foot. He iı to: foot, and that he would income on a value of 00 1 fr sell even for that :

^{&#}x27;See Chapter II, "The Social Evil and the Saloon '

In another instance a lot was held for \$450.00 per front foot, when its legitimate value was only \$350.00.

In still another case a lot was held for \$850.00 per front foot when its appraised value by an expert for legitimate purposes was only \$500.00.

The amazing part of the whole matter is that while these properties are so valuable to the owner, the taxes on them are practically nothing in comparison. The assessments are on a legitimate basis.

There is another side of the story also. While these properties are increasing in value, without a cent of expense on the part of the owner in improvements, the property in the neighborhood is decreasing, or at a standstill.

The Commission has secured a large list of owners of houses where prostitution is openly practiced. In some instances these owners are vile and abandoned men who make a business of exploiting these unfortunate women. And side by side with these men, ignorant and vile, stand so-called respectable citizens who are also sharing in the increased values from property used to extend the business of prostitution. Indeed evidence has been produced tending to show that a highly honored and respectable company, in whose hands respectable citizens cutrust their money, has apparently assumed the trusteeship of four of the vilest houses of ill-fame in the \$2nd street restricted district.

Another disgraceful fact is that some ostensibly respectable women are owners or have control of property where prostitution is practiced.

Again several wealthy and prominent business men, whose advice is sought in matters pertaining to the civic welfare and development of Chicago, are leasing their houses on (X164a) street and (X164b) are for this business. One of these men has six houses in a part of the district where the most disgusting and flagrant violations of the law and police rules occur. Young men hardly out of their teens have been seen recling in an intoxicated condition from one of these houses to the other. One Saturday night it was all one officer could do to law a crowd of drunken young men moving and prevent fights on the streets. In one instance he brutally kicked a young fellow and shoved him into the street. In another instance, at the request of the keeper of one of these low resorts, the officer entered her house and threw a drunken young man out on the street, menacing him with his club.

A field investigation was made in order to determine the ease with which flats and houses can be leased from real estate agents for immoral purposes. During the month of October investigator visited 65 real estate agents and owners, most of whom were of the city, located in residential sections of the city, and in 44 instances they offered to rent rooms and flats. In each instance the investigator stated ske wanted to rent the premises for a "sporting house."

TYPICAL INSTANCES.

South Side—Of the 22 real estate owners and agents visited on the South Side, 15 were willing to rent flats or houses for immoral purposes. Among these were the following:

Mr. (X165), said to be agent or owner of flat building from (X166) to (X167) Wabash avenue. He offered to rent a fre room flat on the third floor of one of these buildings for \$35.00 per month. The applicant could have same for two months, rest in advance, if she behaved herself and did not play the piano after 11:00 P. M. She must be careful whom she let in and to whom she sold beer.

Mr. (X165) said it was not necessary to "stand in" with the officer on the beat, but must be with the "higher ups."

(X169) Wabash avenue. Janitor told investigator that she might be able to sublet a flat in this building. The agent was (X170). One office being at (X171) East 47th street. This firm also reads the (X172) flats at (X173) East 21st street. There are 18 in moral flats in this building.

(X174) East 23rd street. Janitor showed investigator a flat of six rooms for \$37.50 per month. (X175) in a saloon nearby, rented the flats. The owner was an old man who was away much of the time. Could do anything in this place, but must be quiet

(X176), (X177) Wabash avenue. One of the aldermen of the (X176) ward. (X179) showed investigator a flat at (X180) 22nd street, rent \$35.00 per month. It was a very dirty place The agent said she could do as she pleased in this flat.

West Side.—Of the 11 real estate agents visited on the West Side eight were willing to rent flats or houses for immoral purposes.

(X181), (X182), West Madison street. Agent said he was sure the landlord would rent a flat at (X183) West Van Bures street for \$35.00 or at (X184) Honore street for \$33.50 for that purpose. Was not sure about (X185) West Madison street.

(X186), (X187) West Madison street. Agent tried to induce investigator to buy a house. He had just the thing and would divide the commission with her. The house he mentioned was (X188) West Monroe, price \$7,500.00. He had another place at the corner of (X189) terrace, southwest corner (X190) street, \$60.00 per month. Advised investigator to go and see the house, de-claring she could make a "pile of money" if house was run right and quiet. "Then," he added, "we can help you." (X191), (X192) West Madison street. Agent offered to rent

flats at (X193) West Madison street, 2nd flat \$40.00, 3rd flat \$40.00, very poor, no heat. (X194) West Madison street, 2nd flat \$40.00. He said she would have to see the lieutenant of (X195) station before renting any of these places and fix it up with him. He then told investigator to go to (X196), (X197) West Madison street and talk with her. This woman conducts a disorderly house at this address, which is on the police list. She This woman conducts a has one inmate. She told investigator that she did not sell liquor.

North Side-Of the 12 real estate agents visited on the North Side, were willing to rent flats or houses for immoral purposes.

(X200), (X201) North Clark street. Agent offered to rent house, seven rooms, at (X202) Roscoe street for \$47.50 for im-

moral purposes.

(X203), (X204) North Clark street. Agent gave the following addresses: (X205) Roscoe street, \$45.00; (X206) Evanston avenue, \$65,00, and (X207) Roscoe street, \$50.00. All of these are houses. The agent cautioned the investigator not to tell the landlord what the house was to be used for.

(X208), (X209) Lincoln avenue. Had one flat he could rent for immoral purposes, at (X210) Fremont street, 2nd flat, eight rooms, steam heat, \$40.00.

(X211), (X212) Lincoln avenue. Agent submitted the following for immoral purposes:

(X213) Seminary avenue, \$33.00. (X214) Newport avenue, \$32.00.

(X315), (X316) submitted the following for immoral purposes: (X317) Sheffield avenue, \$35.00.

(X\$18) Early avenue, \$33.00. (X\$19) Southport avenue, \$45.00.

(X330), (X331) North Clark street. Agent submitted the following places which could be rented for immoral purposes:

(X333) Briar place, 7 rooms, \$35.00.

X333) Oakdale avenue, 8 rooms, \$45.00. (X334) Oakdale avenue, 9 rooms, \$47.50.

(X335) Barry avenue, 8 rooms, \$37.50. (X336) Barry avenue, 7 rooms, \$35.00.

Mr. (X337) accompanied investigator to (X333) Briar place, ed said they needed a good house out there. He said he knew of a woman on Wilson avenue who had a place and a list of married women she called in when necessary. He offered to do all he could to help investigator to secure a good business and put her "on to" a man who would send all the women she needed.

The Loop—Of the 11 real estate agents visited, eight offered to rest flats or houses for immoral purposes or said they did do such business.

(X229), (X230) Washington street gave the following addresses and said they might have something by December 1st:

(X231) Calumet avenue, 1st flat, \$32.00.

(X232) Calumet avenue, \$35.00.

(X233), room (X234), (X235) Dearborn street submitted (X236) Ellis avenue, nine rooms. Offered to show place, after he had seen the owner. Asked how many inmates she would have.

(X237), room (X238), (X239) Washington street submitted (X240) Michigan avenue. Rent, \$50.00, which he said would be vacant in about one month. Advised seeing the janitor, Mr—(X241).

(X242), (X243) Dearborn street. Investigator spoke to Mr-(X242). He said he had nothing in that line except in the very cheapest neighborhoods.

NIV. Street Solicitation—It is only fair to say that the condition—so on the streets in the downtown business district at present are much better than they have been in many years in the City of Chicago. This improvement has been gradual during the past three or four years—It seems, however, that the policy of restriction has been carried one in regard to street walking in much the same way as to houses. While street solicitors have been seen in respectable residential sections, the most flagrant violations occur in certain districts of the city, and certain streets. Roughly speaking these sections and streets are solicitors:

The downtown business district, on such streets as Wabas (south from Van Buren) to Peck court, from thence to State streets, and on State to Van Buren.

In vicinity of the 22d street restricted district, and as far south -63d street.

On the North Side from the river on Clark and the side streets, we of State to Chicago avenue, and even beyond.

On the West Side, on such streets as Madison, Halsted, Green-Peoria, Sangamon.

The following extract from a report made by a missionary workersives her impression of conditions on the North Side:

"From the river to Chicago avenue, including Wells, LaSalle and Clark streets, are certainly growing worse very fast. It is simply alarming. Dearborn avenue, North Clark street, is fast becoming a red light district. I have worked in all these places, and can speak from deep experience. It is going farther north all the time, even as far as North avenue. On all the cross streets, from the river to Chicago avenue, one can see soliciting going on almost any time of night."

This conclusion has been verified by the field investigation. One worker who has covered the North Side from the river to Chicago wenue, State, Wells and Clark, and all intersecting streets, three diferent times in as many years, declares that conditions are worse in hat section than they were three years ago. Prostitutes are soliciting practically all of these streets. For instance, on North State street, from Michigan to Chicago avenue; on North Clark the women walk from Kinzie as far as North avenue, and openly solicit in front of vocming houses, and entrances to hotels. On LaSalle avenue, from Michigan street to Chicago avenue, the same conditions exist.

Again on Wells street, girls from the rear rooms of saloons endeavor to entice men to go to rooms over saloons, or to the rear rooms for drinks. On Indiana from Wells to Clark, Erie street, from Wells to State, Ohio from Wells to State, Huron from Wells to State, Ostario from Wells to State, street solicitation prevails.

There are two classes of prostitutes on the streets, professional and semi-professional. By the latter is meant girls who are employed during the day, and use this method of finding excitement or increasing their income. The ages of these girls range from 16 to 21, and they work in department stores, factories, as domestic servants, as waitresses,

as stenographers, and in other occupations.

The following typical cases illustrate the foregoing statements:

North Side-Carmen solicited on North Clark street near Division. She did not appear to be over 18 years of age, was timid seemed afraid. Lives on LaSalle avenue. Works downtown. Takes men to hotel on West Erie street.

Lucille solicited on street. Lives on Dearborn avenue. Will go be any hotel. Frequents buffet on North Clark street. Lucille about 20 years of age. Coarse and ignorant.

Plossie solicited on corner of Ohio and Clark streets to go to

lotel over saloon on North Clark street.

November 15th investigator was solicited by nine different street where on the corner of Michigan and North Clark streets from 1:35 to 9:15 P. M.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

All of the women invited him to go to a hotel on Nort street. This hotel has an entrance from the back roo saloon on North Clark street.

The price asked by the women was \$1.00 and 50 cents

room.

10:30 until 11:30 P. M. saw four different girls solic North Clark street, from Ohio to Indiana.

Violet solicited five men from Indiana to Illinois on Nort

street from 8:30 to 9:00 P. M.

Bete solicited in front of her father worked for street a money or clothes. She goes a hellows for 80 cents; in no place to go except up the tashe was 17 years old. Speaks poor English. Has been in five years.

1:30 to 2:00 A. M. Nine gi Is soliciting from Eric to 10:00 to 10:30 P. M. I girls soliciting on North

from Huron to Erie.

8:00 to 9:00 P. M. Four girls soliciting on Ohio from Clark to LaSalle avenue.

9:00 to 10:00 P. M. Ten girls on North Clark street fre

tario to Ohio streets.

1

After 10:00 P. M. Five girls on Ontario from North to LaSalle avenue.

September 9th, 9:00 to 9:30 P. M. Fourteen girls at on corner of Illinois and North Clark.

West Side.—October 13th. ossie, 21 years of age, a w solicited on corner of Ada as West Madison streets to (X245) West Madison street, where she has a room.

Paulette solicited on corner of Curtis and West Madison is 22 years old, married. "Hustles" to support two-year-ok Said she could get a room on West Madison street.

Mignon solicited on street to go to hotel on West Madison

Mignon said she was 19 years o d.

South Side—Investigator v solicited on Indiana aver tween 42nd and 43rd streets by two girls. One named (married to a traveling salesman, and lives on (X247) a near (X248) street. She is employed during the day (X249) building, one goes out at night "on the quiet." take anyone home, but will go to lotels or assignation houses other woman, Rosie, is married and lives in Milwaukee, she lives at (X250) Wells street, flat (X251). She has her furniture and is separated from her husband. Is stay South Park avenue for a few days. Expects to visit Mrs. () who keeps an assignation flat at (X253) Indiana avenue expects to come to Chicago to live 10 a flat of he on the South Side as soon as she can N SI cient money. or three of her men friends here in C ave offered her \$10,00 each for that purpose. She has a flat in view and knows where she can secure all the girls she needs when she is

ready to start.

Solicited by girl on Jackson and LaSalle street at 12.20 A. M. Girl gave name of Jennie and invited investigator to call on her at flat (X255), 31st street. Kept by Mrs. (X256). Says Mrs. (X256) receives herself, that she runs a regular assignation place, can have liquor, as there is plenty in the place. Flat is over the (X258) cafe.

Mariette solicited on South State street. Said she was 18 years old, lives at home and "don't have to hustle." Frequents saloon

at South State street.

Sue solicits on South State street to go upstairs over saloon at

(X259) South State street.

A plain clothes man spoke to a woman who solicits on the street in the 22nd street district. He said, "Well, how is business tonight?"

"Bum," she replied, "I haven't broken my luck yet."

The detective then walked toward 22nd street.

On January 3rd 24 houses of prostitution were closed on Sangamon, Green and Peoria streets. According to a police report there were 1M immates in these houses. On the nights of January 21 and 22, 1911, in investigator was solicited by 48 different women on Madison, Haltiel, Sangamon, Lake, Peoria, and Green streets. He secured the manes of 13 of these women, and they correspond with the names of the former immates of these houses.

West Side—During period of 15 minutes, three girls solicited on Adams between Morgan and Sangamon.

During period of 15 minutes, seven girls soliciting on Monroe

from Halsted to Peoria.

10:30 P. M., three girls soliciting on Monroe between Green and Halsted.

10:30 to 11 P. M., nine girls soliciting on Madison street from

Sangamon to Morgan.

Downtown, South to East 22nd Street—1:30 A. M. Clark street, near river. Met waitress who works in lunch room, said she would go to a room from 7 A. M., when she leaves her work, until time to go back to work.

until time to go back to work.

9:30 to 11:30 P. M. Investigator was solicited by 14 different girls in vicinity of Wabash avenue, between Van Buren and Congress. Eight solicited for a hotel on Wabash avenue, and six

for hotel on State street.

10:10 to 10:50 P. M. Investigator was solicited by following

(a) Miss (X359) on State between Jackson and Adams; would go to any hotel, 'phone (X360).

Came from (X261), Indiana, about three months ago in restaurant on 22nd street. Lives in rooming house on avenue. Is not a regular prostitute, goes with men fo or money. Is poorly paid at restaurant. Don't like th prefers city life. Expects to move to a room where has promised to allow her to do as she pleases about friends to her room.

South Side from East 22nd to 63rd Street—31st an avenue. Lucille lives on Prairie avenue. Fairly well

About 19 years; would go to hotel.

On Michigan avenue near 24th street. Carmen, 23 goes to hotel on Michigan avenue, lives on Michigan phone Calumet (X262); does not take men to her room At 61st street and Cottage Grove avenue. Flossie

At 61st street and Cottage Grove avenue. Flossie her parents on West (X263) street. About 21; goes to

63rd street.

At 28th street and Michigan avenue. Two mulatto named (X264), about 22, other 20, neither look over live on Wabash avenue in rear apartment and take men

Southwest Side—Met Lilly in front of a five cent the is a dressmaker's apprentice and receives \$3.50 p "Hustles" at night. Her parents are dead. Her aunt suaded her to become immoral. Frequents saloon on S sted street.

Paulette's parents made her leave home because she at night. She says she is "going to hell proper" now. I old. Frequents saloon on South Halsted street.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

WEST SIDE.

27th and 28th Precincts—These precincts contain the so-called West Side vice district.

Number of houses	38
Number of inmates in these houses	180
Number of flats	93
Number of inmates and keepers in these flats	321

Let us confine the present inquiry as to profit to two factors, viz., first, that from increased rent, and second, from fees paid to the woman for the rental of her body.

As a preface to mathematical statements, and to show that the figures given are ultra-conservative, take the following excerpts from statements given in conferences before the Commission, first as to profits from rentals of houses used for purposes of prostitution, and second, as to the amount made by the individual prostitute.

(X265) leases a house for \$50.00 per month in a section where it would be impossible to sublet to respectable parties for a legitimate increase of \$75.00 per month. He then expends, say \$200.00 in partitioning off 10 small bed rooms; total expense so far \$250.00.

He subleases to a landlady for \$200.00 per month, and she often Pays a bonus in addition to the \$200.00.

He thus gets his money back during the first month's rental, and a profit of \$150.00 that month and every month thereafter.

Mr. (X366) had a certain unoccupied piece of property on (X366a) street which he formerly leased for \$50.00 per month. He rented it for \$300.00 per month for purposes of prostitution.

A keeper of a house of ill-fame stated in conference that she paid 04,000.00 per year on a 10-year lease for the house.

Evidence on file with the Commission shows largely increased rents,—sometimes double—paid for flats to be used far assignation purposes.

As a typical instance, see page 80, under heading "Expense of Conducting the Flat." Rent \$50—legitimate rent \$30. Revenue, lowest amount taken in—\$165 per month; highest—\$340 covering a four year period. She had two inmates, and charged \$10 to \$15 per week heard.

The prices charged were \$5, \$7 and \$10. Rooms were also rented for assignation purposes, price \$3 for a short time, and \$5 for all

INDIVIDUAL PROFITS OF PROSTITUTES.

The universal practice is that the "madame takes half."

If the profit, therefore, of the inmate is given that of the is known.

One madame testified before the Commission that in a 50-ca on the West Side, she with one girl took in \$175 to \$200 p She also testified that she herself entertained 60 men in one 50 cents each.

This madame is supporting members of her family, and he in the bank.

Other testimony shows that girls are not encouraged to stay cheap houses who do not turn in \$25 per week at least.

Testimony from a keeper and inmates shows that her a from \$100 to \$400 a week, and in one or two cases where the especially attractive and "womanly" even \$500 per week. The has 24 "boarders."

Investigator's report gives the case of one woman who had a flat on the South Side in the residence district for a few years had made enough to purchase property on the North Side, as from business," and of another who proposed to retire, and to purchase an orange grove.

Inmates of other houses not so pretentious (\$3 and \$3 house

toder 18 years of age to live, etc., in a house of prostitution," The case was tried by a jury, and a verdict of guilty returned, and appeal taken to the Supreme Court, where the verdict was sustained.

In the printed abstract of record filed in the Supreme Court in this case, certain pages are reproduced, taken from a book kept by the madame of the house. These pages give the record of the inmates of the house for five consecutive days in May, 1907, and shows the number of men received by each inmate each day, and the amount each girl received.

The price for "service" in this house was 50 cents. It is shown that six regular immates on four consecutive days received 394 men, an average of between 65 and 66 per day, or 13 per day each, and were paid a total of \$98.50, or approximately \$4 per day each. This would show weekly earnings of \$28 each, and as the total amount of money received was divided equally between the immates and the madame, the madame's earnings on this basis from these six immates would be \$113 per week, or \$5,824 per year.

The record, however, of two of the six inmates who worked five consensive days is as follows:

Kirry:	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Total	۸v.
No. of mon	24	14	12	9	17	76	15
No. of mon.	20	23	21	21	45	130	26

"Kity" therefore averaged a little over 15 visitors per day, and her weekly earnings would be about the same as those given above.

"Florince," however, who was the 16-year-old girl of the case in court, on one day received 45 men, averaged 26 per day, and was paid \$33.50 for the 5 days, or at the rate of \$45.50 per week. And, of course, "earned" a similar amount for the keeper.

The total amount the six girls received for the five days was \$114 (athough four of them "worked" only four days). The weekly part of the madame, therefore, from these six inmates, taking this at the average would be \$159.60, or \$3,299.20 per annum.

It should be remembered that this house was one of the lowest and chapest sort, a 80-cent house.

Tebble Q.

In 1908, in connection with the arrest of the keeper of a disorderly house, the authorities seized his books and papers. Among these books was one giving the names of the inmates, and amounts turned in by them each day; total for one month daily, and total receipts per month for 22 consecutive months. These records were held as part of the evidence in this case, and are given below in detail. (The figures given are all taken from the records; the "averages" and other analyses of the tables are ours.)

The price for service in this house was \$1.

The regular number of inmates of this house was 18. Sometimes these were a few more or a few less.

Record for one day (March 14) names of girls and amount turned in by each:

Carmen	\$ 36
Blanch	28
Marcella	37
Martha	25
Jeannie	16
Lucille	41
Flossie	23
Lilly	13
Helene	20
Paulette	14
Mariette	23
Suzanne	23
Violette	13
Tantine	24
Mignon	11
Jennie	16
Bessie	11
Rosie	10
Alice	20
Marcette	13
Bete	37
Total 21 inmates	8443
Average	8 21.1
A S T CH CAEC	A 47.7.

Average profit per inmate (1/3) per day; per week \$70.33.

Average profit per inmate for 1, \$10.05 per day; per week \$70.35.

100		THE 8	OCIAL EN	TL IN	CHICA	90	
Daily recor	d of in	mates	for one	week,	March	n 7th to	13th:
7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	
\$24	833	816	816	\$18	817	816	
40	18	22	18	14	11	20	
25	19	18	7	18	14	12	
20	10	14	23	4	8	10	
24	22	22	9	21	16	18	
20	13	21	11	7	10	5	
22	13	11	27	9		- 27	
9	38	-	14	12	12	11	
12.50		11	14	100.00	7	13	
35	25	15	4	30	14	12	
26	16	7	7	7	13	19	
12	25	19	5	10	16	9	
16	12	9	15	7	9	9	
29	10	10	23	11	4	5	
15	10	8	13	10	6	4	
27	11	11	21	10	4	7	
20	10	11	2	6	3	3	
16	30	5		10	9	7	
13	20	10		8	6	8	
13	18	7		19		4	
	11			11			
				8			
8406	8364	824 0	\$202		<u></u>	<u></u>	
			en dono	42 00	4148	\$192	61 000
			en days				\$1,833
			ber of i			/1 /8\	18
			veek for				\$50
			week fro	жи евс	n inmi	ite (1/2	
K	r mada	те					\$5 0
Record of	daily re	ceipts	from in	mates	for on	e mont	h:
Mar	. 2, 82	47	12, \$19	7 9	82, 83:	39	
	3, 1	28	13, 20			14	
	4, 1	29				96	
	5, 1	806	15. 3		-	57	
	•	235				00	
		119	•	81	•	33	
		179			•	13	
		B 55		26	, -	57	
		114		46		20	
		160	•	2 0		13	
	,		41, 1				
	al for 1				\$8,	144	
			inmate		_		18
Avera	te carai	ngs pe	er innuate	e for n	nonth ((1/3)	\$330
			er immat				55
			or keepe			(1/3)	\$4,073
`	-	_	•				

prices) the sum of \$206,407 must be added to the above aggregate for rental only (for the West Side \$8,212 and for the South Side \$198,195). Estimating that only one prostitute entertains once each night in each room at a price of \$1, the "body rental" amounts to \$412,815. (For the West Side \$16,425 and for the South Side \$396,390.) It is an ultra-conservative assumption that considering the total business done, these sums may be called "profits." To conclude with the police list, 10 houses with 26 inmates, 36 flats with 73 inmates and 19 assignation hotels having 91 rooms are given for the 38th precinct, North Side.

An estimate of these on the West Side basis, given below (which is entirely too low) gives an additional sum of \$328,022. (See estimate in final table.)

We thus have, dealing with the police list only a grand total profit from the two factors mentioned, from tolerated or regulated vice in the city of \$7,865,144.

And even this is not all. The investigation of the Commission, which covered only a part of the city, showed 398 disorderly salous catering to immoral women, practically assignation rooms, or houses of ill-fame, in which 928 prostitutes were seen; it showed 33 hotels over saloons, 37 hotels not over saloons, 82 rooms over saloons, 34 houses over saloons, and 60 rooms not over saloons. None of these saloons, houses, hotels or assignation places are given on the police list, or considered in the above statement.

Estimating on the lowest basis given above (and omitting entirely the 398 disorderly saloons and the 928 prostitutes seen in them), a sum amounting to \$611,545 must be added, considering each "hote" as a flat with two inmates only, and each of the 24 houses as having only two. The final sum is therefore \$8,476,689.00.

It must be borne in mind that the vast revenue from the sak of liquor is entirely neglected in this sum, nor are any of the lesser sources of profit considered, such as tips given to the girls by patrons (testimony shows this amounts to \$25 per week per immate in the better houses) nor from music, or the large sums made by giving indecest shows, etc. Nor has it anything to do with the matter of claudestine prostitution.

In the above estimates, the total number of prostitutes considered

is 3,233. This figure does not include the 928 prostitutes counted in disorderly saloons mentioned, but only immates of houses, flats and rooms. The "per capita" annual profit, therefore (from rentals of property and fees paid women) of this business, found by dividing the aggregate given by 3,233, is approximately \$1,480.00.

What must be the value of real estate and property where such possibilities of revenues are found?

Analyzing further the figures given, omitting the first factor of rental of property and the keeper's or madame's share, and considering only the aggregate earnings of the individual prostitute (amounting to \$4,167,531) and dividing the sum by 3,233, we have a "per capita" earning capacity of approximately \$1,300 per annum, or \$25 per week. This is 5 per cent. on \$26,000. The average wage paid in a department store is \$6.00 per week, or \$300 per year. This is 5 per cent. on \$6,000. In other words, a girl represents a capitalized value of \$26,000 as a professional prostitute, where brains, virtue and all other good things are "nil," or more than four times as much as she is worth, as a factor in the industrial and social economy, where brains, intelligence, virtue and womanly charm should be worth a premium.

The statements were made above that the "madame gets half," and that even in the cheap houses the girl who cannot turn in \$25.00 per week is not encouraged to remain. As has been shown, the average weekly earnings (as much underestimated as the above figures certainly are) amount to that, and the keeper's or madame's share is shown to amount to millions.

Why wonder then at the commercialization of prostitution, or at in permanence? (A madame with 10 girls in a house has a sure revenue of 8850 per week, or \$13,000 per year.) After paying her exorbitant rest of \$3,400 per annum, is there not enough left for "protection" and graft of every conceivable description?

The reasons for the statements of a keeper that she pays \$8,000 per year rest for a house that would ordinarily rest for less than \$2500, and that her daily expense for 24 servants, breakage of furniture, glassware, etc., etc., is \$225, are easily accounted for, when compared with the accompanying statement that "I have accommodations for 24 years ladies," and the further statements both from her and the immates, that the "earnings" are from \$100 to \$500 per week per immate, and remembering that the "madame gets half."

Assuming the lowest figure with 24 girls earning \$50 per week, the madame's share is \$62,400.

If, however, the statement of daily expense amounting to \$335 is correct, this must be too low, as there would be a deficit.

On the basis of \$100 per week for each inmate as the madame's share, there would be a profit of \$42,675 per year.

These figures speak for themselves, and show in a startling manner why vice exists in Chicago, why it is allowed to exist, and why politics and graft are inseparable from it under existing conditions.

The rich hoard thus offered explains the reason for the army of cadets and thieves, exploiters and scoundrels who live on the earnings of the bodies of the unfortunate women, who are led to believe the life is "easy." It also accounts for the commercial interests that support, bolster, and live upon it, the real estate owners, and agents, the liquor interests, costumers, furriers, jewelers, druggists, doctors and many others who live on or share in the earnings of the prostitute.

The girl is peculiarly susceptible to all forms of graft, and is persistently grafted upon by all. Nobody respects, admires or loves her; no one wants her but for one purps

Confined as in a prison, her only reasy money" for what she can get to an easy victim to each and every graupon her. It is the ease of her exthe so-called commercialization of pr

surce is in "blowing in her ke the hours fly, and she is who gets the chance to prey on that largely accounts for tion and its perpetuation.

RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATES GIVEN ABOVE—ITEMIZED.

From Police List-West Side-Hou.	ses and Fla	ts.
Profits of owners or lessors,		
38 houses at \$1,000 per year each,	\$ 38,000	
93 flats at \$300 per year each,	27,900	
		\$65,900
Profits of inmates,		
180 inmates, houses at \$25 week,	234,000	
321 inmates, flats at \$25 week,	417,300	
Profits of keepers or madames,		
501 inmates, houses and flats at \$25 we	ek 651,300	
A comment of the comm		1,302,600
- 6 assignation hotels,		
Profits of owners or lessors,		
45 rooms at \$.50 per night	8,212	
45 inmates at \$1 per night	16,424	
		24,636
Total West Side,		\$1,393.136
1907-100-700-700		41,000.100
SOUTH CHICAGO.		
Profits of owners or lessors,		
25 houses at \$1,000 per year each Profits of inmates.	\$ 2 5,000	
	180 000	
130 at \$25 week each, Profits of keepers or madames,	156,000	
130 immates at \$25 week each	156,000	
130 minutes at 440 week each	150,000	
Total South Chicago,		337,000
SOUTH SIDE.		
Profits of owners or lessors.		
119 houses at \$1,000 per year each	\$ 119,000	
148 flats at \$600 per year each	85,800	
oss and at year par year cam		204,800
Profits of inmates.		202,000
686 inmates houses \$50 week	1,783,600	
277 inmates flats at \$50 week	720,200	
Profits of keepers or madames,	120,200	
988 immates at \$50 per week	2,503,800	
•		5,007,600
Profits of owners or lessors,		• •
17 assignation hotels, 1086 rooms, at		
50 cents night	198,195	
Profits 1,086 inmates at \$1 per night	896,390	
-		594,585

Total South Side

\$5,806,985

EXISTING CONDETECTIONS

MORTH SIDE.

Profits of owners or lessors, 10 houses at \$1,000 per year each 36 flats at \$300 per year each	\$ 10,000 10,800	
Profits of inmates,		20,0
26 inmates houses \$25 week each	33,800	
73 inmates flats \$35 week each	94,900	
Profits of keepers or madames,	100 700	
99 immates, houses and flats \$35 week 19 assignation hotels	128,700	
Profits 9 rooms at 50c per night each	16,607	
Profits 91 inmates at \$1 per night each	33,215	
Total North Side		\$ 236,0
Total from houses, flats and assignation	•	
hotels given in police list		\$7,065,1
PLACES INVESTIGATED (NOT ON POLICE	E LIST).	
Profits to owners or lessors.		
70 hotels, considered as flats, \$300 per		
year each	\$ 31,000	
24 houses \$1,000 per year each	34,000	
Profits of inmates, these houses and flats,		
188 at \$25 per week each	344,4 00	
Profits of keepers or madames, 188 inmates at \$25 per week each	244,400	
Profits of owners or lessors of 143 rooms	##Z,#VV	
at 50c per night	25,915	
Profits 143 inmates of these rooms at \$1 per	,	
night	51,830	
Total, not on police list		611,34
Grand total,	•	\$8,476,6

PRESENT FROM THE SALE OF LIQUOR IN CONNECTION WITH PROSTITUTION—DISORDERLY SALOONS.

There are 7,152 saloons in the City of Chicago. The present ratiof saloons to population is 1 to about 300 people. According to the testimony before the Commission, given by the President of the Brewers' Exchange and the representative of the Retail Liquor Dealer: Protective Association, it will be 20 to 25 years before any new licenses will be granted, because the city ordinances provide that non shall be issued until the ratio of saloons to population shall be 1 to 500. This in a measure accounts for the fact that saloon licenses that con 11,000 per annum are now worth \$2,000 to \$2,500, are rapidly increasing in value, and are being bought up whenever possible by the liquo interests.

The organizer of the Liquor Dealers' Association states that 25 pe cent. of the saloon keepers in the city go out of business every six months. On the face of it, this would lead to the belief that the business was unprofitable, but that must be far from the truth. A licens when granted is not restricted as to locality but is good in any portion of the city; neither is it restricted as to person, but is valid for whomsoever owns it. These two latter features undoubtedly account for the shifting character of the ownership. At any rate, the number of saloons does not diminish and the fact that it does not, that other are not only always ready and anxious to get in, but are willing to pay more than twice the cost of the heavy license, proves that the intentive is the enormous profit that can be made under existing conditions.

There can be no doubt that the profits of an orderly, well conducted alson under proper management, are large,—but when the tremendous profit made by the disorderly saloon which not only allows, but seeks the aid of the prostitute as an adjunct to its business (and is permitted to do so) is considered, further light is thrown upon the subject. These saloons, with rear rooms frequented by prostitutes soliciting then to buy drinks and for immoral purposes, either directly connected with rooms or hotels in the same building, or indirectly with others in the near vicinity are virtually houses of prostitution, and the nucle of vice, the places where many take the initial step, and on the other



DE given to the following races.

The usual price for a pint bottle of beer (in rear roo is 25 cents.

The per cent. of gross profit to the saloon keeper is the commission being included in the cost. When sold stairs the prices are doubled and the per cent. of gross per cent.

Counterfeit mixed drinks for the women, Manhattan an tails, consisting of colored water and a cherry, sell for 2 per cent. of gross profit on these is over 300 per cen greater when sold upstairs.

In the majority of such saloons, prostitutes are not or to solicit, but are paid a commission on the sale of di

A low estimate of the amount earned per day by suc of drinks is \$3.00.

The average number of girls found in the 236 saloo vestigator was solicited was approximately 5.

On the basis of only 200 per cent. profit, which elin tically everything from the question except beer, the da from 5 girls earning \$3.00 per day on a 20 per cent. comm be \$50 or \$18,850 per year.

Assuming that the 236 disorderly saloons mentioned, et 5 girls each, the aggregate profits on the above basis we are non

up at an expense of not to exceed \$5 for a bed, 2 chairs and a few towds. These rooms are rented many times during each 24 hours. The average price for such rooms is 50 cents. From 5 rooms of this kind rented only twice day at 50 cents, the annual revenue amounts to \$1,825.

Bearing in mind that these enormous revenues are only "side lines," additions to the natural or normal business of the saloon, some idea may be formed as to the value of the business of prostitution as an adjunct, and as to the difficulty of properly regulating, controlling or suppressing these disorderly places.

Comparing the earnings of the women employed in this manner for themselves, and for those who hire them—with what they could make as employes of department stores, or as factory hands, some interesting deductions may be drawn.

In the first place, most of these women or girls are not necessarily unintelligent, but certainly, from their opportunity and environment since birth, uneducated, unskilled and with little opportunity or possibility for social advancement or betterment.

Owing to the fact that the law of supply and demand regulates the price of such labor as they can do, rather than the earning capacity of the employer for the employer, the average wage these women could expect to earn in the ordinary course of employment is \$6.00 per week, hardy enough to support life—certainly not enough to supply even the most modest and natural desire of a girl for dress or what one "modese" called "fluffy ruffles." In other words, the apparent "good things" of life, which she sees enjoyed by women and girls all around her, as matters of course. Small hope for advancement or betterment, or a home of her own or of earning enough for a modest outfit for what is every woman's natural aim, marriage.

Her "capitalized" value as one of the army of the employed is \$4,000, as \$6 per week, or \$300 per year is 5 per cent. of this sum.

Soling drinks for a saloon keeper at 90 per cent. commission, she term for herself \$31 per week, as a minimum, or \$1100 per year. Her capitalized value now, as such agent, based on her earnings is \$81,000, or mearly four times as much as in the industrial ranks, and when the further profits from the rental of her body in connection with her "business" are considered, is it strange that the life appears

to her "easy" or that her "reformation" is difficult, or that it is difficult to control or suppress this crying evil?

What can be offered to such women to replace the "luxury" unsttainable to them in any other known way, but made possible by the life they are almost inevitably bound to follow, and why wonder at the perpetuation (in spite of all the alleged efforts at control) of the disorderly saloon, when the profits these women make for the saloon keepers are so enormous as shown by the above facts?

PROFITS FROM SALE OF LIQUOR IN HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION.

The following facts are taken from statements made in confirences before the Commission with madames and inmates, and from data furnished by investigators.

Beer costing four cents per bottle (pint) is sold in chaper houses for 25 cents, in more expensive houses for 50 cents, and though quart bottles are sold for double prices, often a pint bottle is sold for \$1.00.

"Champagne" so-called, mostly a very cheap quality, costs \$13 to \$16 per dozen bottles. It is sold in the cheaper houses for \$3.00 per bottle; in the more expensive houses for \$5.00 per bottle.

One madame stated that, prior to May 1, 1910, before the rule prohibiting the sale of liquor in the houses was in force, she "averaged on beer \$1,200 to \$1,500 per month."

Another madame of "a dollar" house stated, "We used to make a good deal of money out of beer and liquor. We made \$3,000 a month. We charged 50 cents for a bottle of beer and \$3 for champagne. I now lose \$1,000 and my partner \$1,000 a month."

A Dearborn street madame said that where she formerly (prior to May 1, 1910) paid \$500 per month rent, she now paid \$250, and would gladly pay \$500 if permitted to sell beer.

Inmates, according to a madame's statement, formerly made \$35 to \$45 per week in commissions on sale of beer and wine, and the madame who testified that she made \$1,200 to \$1,500 per month said, "the girls got 40 per cent. commission." As she had ten girls, their earnings on that basis would be \$13 to \$15 per week each.

It is practically impossible to make definite mathematical statements regarding the aggregate profit of this business in the three tricted districts, but in order to show how vast it must be, assumthat the average annual profit to each house is \$5,000 and for each \$2,000, and \$10 per week each for inmates as commission, the rewould be as follows:

FROM POLICE LIST.

d Side Houses	38	at \$5,0	000 \$190,000	
t Side Flats	93	2,0	000 186,000	ï
4 Side Inmates	501	5	520 260,520	
h Chicago Houses	25	5,0	000 125,000	ø
h Chicago Inmates	120	. 5	62,400	Ü
h Side Houses	119	5,0	000 595,000	
a Side Flate	143	2,0	000 286,000	
Side Inmates	963	5	20 500,760	
Side Houses	10	5,0	00 50,000	
Side Assignation Hotels	19	5,0	00 95,000	
Side Flats	36	2,0	00 72,000	
Side Inmates	99	5	20 51,480	

PLACES INVESTIGATED NOT ON POLICE LIST.

tels. 5,000 uses. 5,000 unates of these Houses and Hotels. 520 unates, Rooms, etc. 520	350,000 120,000 97,760 73,840
stal not on police list	\$641,600 \$2,474,160
Grend Total	\$2,915,760

May 1, 1910, the rule of the General Superintendent of Police king the sale of liquor in houses of prostitution went into effect. the whole it has been fairly well obeyed. No liquor is openly houses, with the exception of the most famous house of ali, an investigator recently purchased a bottle of beer and one a in the same unrestricted way, and at the same prices. Other on the same street sold only soft drinks.

to the benefit derived from this order, either to the inmates public, opinions differ. Of course, the keepers and madames

protest. Those of the higher priced houses admit they can still continue in business, though at greatly reduced profits. Others claim their business is ruined.

There can be no doubt that the business of the saloons in these restricted districts has enormously increased. The madames almost all say that the girls are drinking more than before, and are uneasy and hard to control.

Many inmates have left the houses and now live in flats, where they sell liquor under a government receipt, secured at a cost of \$25.00.

"There are 500 flats opened up on the South Side since May 1st." An inspector states, "There are 360 flats with prostitution on Cottage Grove avenue and all over; that is from 22nd street, south and east of State street."

It is undoubtedly true that the result of the order has been to scatter the prostitutes over a wider territory and to transfer the sale of liquor carried on heretofore in houses to the nearby saloon keepers and to flats and residential sections, but it is an open question whether it has resulted in the lessening of either of the two evils, of prostution and drink.

FINAL RECAPITULATION OF ANNUAL 1 THE FROM THE BURERIES OF PROSTITUTION IN 1 CITY OF CHICAGO.

Rentals of property and profits of Keepers and Inmates \$	8.474.69
Sale of liquor, disorderly saloons only	4 307 608
Sale of liquor in houses, flats, and profits of Inmates on	مر.ومر
	2 915 700

15.000 40

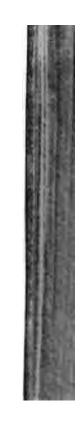
EUT.

stances," assuming that there are 200,000 "residents" who sidered as supporters of this vice, it would be necessary se to expend approximately \$28 per annum to make up mm of \$5,400,000. If each one spent \$4 per evening on on, it would necessitate his making 7 visits a year to houses ion.

nher of visits by each would take care of the matter y reference to the help of outsiders.

the question arises, "How immoral is the average man the indulgence in vice?" One at all familiar with local or who frequents disorderly saloons or restaurants caterisporting element," must have often been impressed by the same people visit the same places night after night, week cost, and such an one also knows that there are apparently from whose whole occupation seems to be the haunting by or immoral places and the so-called "pursuit of and others who devote all their spare time and means

grations are made with the idea of showing the conservanasonableness of the appalling sum given for the profits nation—a sum which to one unfamiliar with the subject natedly seem incredible.



Chapter II.

The Social Evil and the Saloon.



CHAPTER II.

THE SOCIAL EVIL AND THE SALOOM.

In the Commission's consideration and investigation of the Social Evil, it found as the most conspicuous and important element in connection with the same, next to the house of prostitution itself, was the saloon, and the most important financial interest, next to the business of prostitution was the liquor interest. As a contributory influence to immorality and the business of prostitution there is no interest so dangerous and so powerful in the City of Chicago. The Brewery Companies, the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of Illinois, and the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association have all gone on record as in favor of the elimination of the sale of liquor in connection with prostitution.

In spite of this fact hundreds of prostitutes (928 counted by the Commission investigators) are permitted and encouraged in no less than 236 saloons, which were investigated by the Commission. Many of these disorderly saloons are under the control of brewery companies as will be seen later in the report. These saloons are frequented by immoral women who openly solicit for drinks and for immoral purposes and receive the protection of the saloon keepers and interests.

The Commission is strongly convinced that there should be immediate and complete separation of the saloon and the Social Evil and that no house of assignation or prostitution or rooms above or adjacent should be allowed in connection with a saloon.

Bawdy houses found by the Commission were appalling enough, but the abuse of liquor selling privileges is equal in viciousness through its open and alluring flaunting of vice and degeneracy, and in its destruction of the moral character of men who frequent the saloon primarily for drink only.

The following definite information and specific cases bring est very forcibly the conditions as they exist. Names and addresses have been suppressed, signs such as X1—X11—etc., being inserted.

[&]quot;For text of laws and ordinances regarding saloons see Appendices XI-XII-XIII-XIV-XV-XVI.



cases they were beaten. In evalue of a saloon keeper cases they were beaten. In evalue of a saloon lic cago, owing to the restrictions placed on their issues \$1,000 ordinance, is now approximately \$2,000. The are making every effort to secure enough licenses of the saloons.

H

It is also worthy of note that a saloon keeper of a dissort in South Chicago declared that certain brewers are to up the licenses of similar resorts in that vicinity, offering the \$1,000 licenses. In one instance it was reported the brewery paid \$1,700 for such a license. Only recently a tive from a well known brewery has purchased four a license of saloons in the South Chicago vice district. The for one of these licenses was \$1,800. The reason these a sold, it is said, was because of the agitation against beer in houses of prostitution. When things were running in the houses these licenses could not be purchased for \$1.000.

The Brewers' Exchange, which is composed of 90 per brewing companies in Chicago, has repeatedly affirmed t solutely opposed to the sale of liquor in connection with pre-

An investigation with reference to 236 disorderly sa that representatives of fourteen brewing companies are a bonds for sixty-three of these saloons.

In addition there are a number of individuals on the s for other disorderly saloons who are also connected w III. The Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. This is an other important organization in the liquor trade. It also claims that as an organization it is interested in the elimination of disorderly alones.

Attention has been called to these organizations because they might become very strong factors in any concerted effort to divorce the sale of squor from prostitution, especially in relation to saloons, and could do much to really change the situation for the better.

IV: Disorderly Saloons. During the period of this investigation the Commission has considered conditions in 445 saloons in different parts of the city.¹

The investigators have counted 928 unescorted women in these saloons who by their actions and conversation were believed to be prostitutes. In fact they were solicited by one or more different women in different saloons to go to 33 hotels over saloons, to 82 rooms over saloons, to 23 regular houses of prostitution over saloons, to 37 hotels not over saloons and to 61 flats not over saloons.

Of the 455 saloons investigated, 47 were on the police list as furnished by the General Superintendent of Police on October 26, 1910, and 398 were not.

Of the 37 hotels to which investigators were solicited to go by prostitutes in saloons, and which were not over saloons one is on the police list, 32 are not and 3 are doubtful.

Of the 61 flats to which investigators were solicited to go by prostitutes in saloons, and which were not over saloons, three are on the police list, 32 are not and 26 are doubtful.³

It is a fact that many saloons, especially those on the North Side, are beginning to put in partitions in the rear rooms. In some instances the entrance to these small rooms are hung with curtains to that it is difficult to see over or into the booths.

V. Saloon Advertising. Saloon keepers often issue cards for distribution. These cards call attention to the "joys to be found within" the saloon, the effect of the liquor drank and the possibilities of pleasure.

Table IV.

Table IV.

Table IV

with them for a while and then sought out other men.

One case was that of a young woman about 21 years wife or woman of a waiter named (X270). This woman the rear room of the saloon with a child about three or of age. During the evening she asked men to buy drinks ! later went away with a man, leaving the child to be taken another woman.

A brother of this woman, (X271) by name, was also a was trying to induce men to sit at the same table with his of the waiters in fact were asking men if they were no and would not like to have a lady companion.

One waiter came to the investigator three different tin vited him to sit with a certain woman. Said she was all would give him a good time. The waiter lives with th

VI. Lookouts. These lookouts or "Lighthouses" are use men. They stand in front of the saloon and when an off form or a plain clothes man approaches in the distance the electric button concealed in the woodwork or behind a Typical places where these lookouts were seen operating

(X272) Harbor avenue. (X273) Dearborn street.

(X274) Dearborn street.

(X275) Aven

4

PE.:

(X280) Wells street. On police list. Bartender said they would not have anything but young girls in this place. This is the saloon frequented by Rosie, the "Kid," who said she was not yet 18 years

(X281) South Halsted street. Not on police list. Waiter said that he had been married four times. Beside this he had had a dozen

women who had solicited for him.

(X282) North Clark street. On police list as (X283) North Clark street. This place has been investigated at three different times. Girls solicit in rear rooms and take men upstairs to (X284) Hotel. scentimes called the (X284a) Club. A man who wants a position as waiter here expects to have a girl come from New York to solicit in the place, so that it will be easier for him to obtain the position.

(X286) East Sixty-third street. Not on police list. Colored man

connected with the saloon offered to "fix it" so that Rosey could have

a room upstairs.

(X287) West North avenue. Not on police list. Proprietor said the women upstairs had been driven out, but he had a nice little girl by the name of Violet in the back room waiting for a fellow named Frank. If investigator desired he would introduce him and "fix it

(X288) South Park avenue. Not on police list. Julia said Harry,

the bartender, could "fix them up" with a room.

(X289) West Madison street. Not on police list. Waiter told investigator that if he came around some other night he could give

him a "real young chicken."

(X290) Strand. On police list. Bartender has girl who works for him upstairs in house of prostitution. Said he was thinking of taking some girls to Panama. Said a friend of his made a "lot of money" over there, and that he would probably go very soon.

(X291) Strand. Not on police list. Bartender solicits men to to upstairs to house of prostitution. This saloon is run by a man

who is a cadet for the landlady.

(X292) Harbor avenue. On police list. Proprietor also operates bosse of prostitution upstairs. His woman solicits and is landlady

of brothel upstairs.

(X293) Strand. On police list. Proprietor is cadet for landby who conducts house of prostitution upstairs. Bartender solicits to go upstairs. Rear room has side entrance. Women solicit is rear room.

(X294) Strand. On police list. Landlady of house of prostituton upstairs is the woman of one of the proprietors. Bartender said they expected to have seven more women in a few days.

(X295) Harbor avenue. Not on police list. Bartender solicits men

to to the house of prostitution upstairs.

(X296) South Halsted street. Not on police list. Bartender duced investigator to go to rear room to meet a girl, saying that the wanted to see him. She solicited investigator to go upstairs.



bartender was her sweetheart and when he wanted a de it to him. She was 20 years old.

(X300) South Halsted street. Not on police list. Inva cadet named Frank, who said his "woman," Fifie, listreet.

(X301) South Halsted street. Not on police list. men talking about a cadet named Jack (X302) who a girl from (X303), Indiana, and had promised to marry she received money from home he took it away and k father is a wealthy farmer. She is 19 years of age ther Carmen.

(X304) South State street. Not on police list. (X didn't work, as Maggie, his girl, keeps him. She is in a fl street and (X307) avenue. Maggie had been supporting weeks.

(X308) State street. Not on police list. (X309) tok that he had a sister at (X310) avenue who was "spo that he had a girl at (X311) avenue who "comes acr coin." This man claims to work for a railroad company salary on himself and lives "off what she makes."

VIII. Entertainment. In the majority of saloons t ments consist of piano playing and singing. In some vaudeville performance is given, as at (X313), (X313) sted street, (X314), (X315) West Madison street, (X3 South Halsted street, and the (X318), (X319) West M The singers usually receive \$10.00 per week and a percent: These performers mingle with the men at the tables as

IX. Robbing in Saloons, (X321) avenue. Not on police list. Conducted by colored men. Bebe, a white woman who solicits here, told investigator how she had robbed a fellow of a pocket book containing \$40.00.

As pointed out above under "Entertainment," men who impersonatt females are among the vaudeville entertainers, in these saloons. Unless these men are known, it is difficult to detect their sex. They solicit men at the tables for drinks the same as the women, and ask them to go upstairs for pervert practices.

It Dance Halls. In many cases public dance halls are located in the tame buildings with saloons. While bar permits are usually given for the sale of liquor in the dance halls, the dancers have been seen to bequent the rear rooms of saloons. In other cases the dance halls are in the immediate vicinity of saloons and the dancers go to these.

dugust 23. Investigator saw girls come out of a dance hall on the northwest corner of (X322) and (X323) streets and go into a salom on ground floor with escorts.

digust 31. Investigator saw four girls come out of (X324) dance hall over saloon at (X325) West Madison street and go into rear

from with escorts. Girls appeared to be quite young.

XI. Children in Saloon. (X326) Wentworth avenue. Not on police list. A bowling alley is connected with this saloon at rear of her. Proprietor told investigator that he had four "kids" employed to set up the pins in the alley. The boys, he said, were 10 and 12 years old. They received two and one-half cents per game.

(X327) South Halsted street. Not on police list. Investigator saw and about 12 years of age behind the bar. Thought she was the

daughter of proprietor.

(X328) Noble street. While investigator was attending a dance in a hall over this saloon on October 15th, he saw a girl not over 16 tome into this saloon with a pitcher and buy five cents worth of her at the bar. 1

XII. Midnight Closing. (X329) North Clark street. On police list September 11th, investigator in this saloon until 1:30 A. M. Three girls in here, one solicited him to go upstairs.

(X330) West Madison street. Not on police list. September 5th, investigator went into this saloon at 1:30 A. M. with Blanche

See Chapter V, "Child Protection and Education," page 250.

August 27th. (X336) West Madison street, in this sa A. M. 2 girls—hotel over saloon.

August 23rd. (X337) West Madison street, in this sa A. M. 14 girls, rooms upstairs. August 13th. (X338) South State street. Proprieto persons in this saloon after 1:00 A. M. if known. 5 room. (X338a) Hotel is over this saloon.

XIII. Police and Saloons where Immoral Conditions. subject is treated in full with typical instances in Chapte Social Evil and The Police," page 143.

XIV. How Women Enter Lives of Prostitution through Many of the women who frequent the saloons at the b not professional prostitutes. They are weak morally w desire for drink. They learn that generous men are the lingly buy them drinks. Gradually these women find tl able to earn commissions from the saloon management Thus their visits become more frequent until they gradual a life of professional prostitution for the extra money.

A second class of women is the widow or divorced Many of these women are left without supp incapable of earning a living in the industrial world, resort to the saloon as an avenue to money making. As an A woman now known as "the (X338a)" solicits in the (at (X340) South Halsted street. She told the investiga

She resisted the temptation, however, until one night she was attracted by a "cadet," and it was through his influence that she began a life of prostitution, giving him part of the proceeds. She is not living with the "cadet" at present, and consequently has saved some money. This woman is about 40 years old and has been in the business for several years. She testified to the fact that she had seen many young and decent women "go to the bad" just through the habit of frequenting saloons for the sake of persuading men to buy drinks. (At first these women come with a woman friend for a sociable time. Soon they become acquainted with the waiters who offen give them drinks and are kind in other ways. These waiters compliment them upon their physical charms. Then a waiter will introduce one of his friends who buys them drinks. These men see that the women are "green," and at first talk to them in a modest way, and make them feel that they are friends. When the women leave, they agree to come again in a few days.

As time goes on the supposed "friends" gradually lead up to a conversation of a more suggestive nature. The women, probably loose morals, do not resent this familiarity and take it in good part. As their circle of acquaintance among the men grows, they begin to receive a commission on drinks. They find they are earning from \$1.00 to \$3.00 in an evening besides having a sociable time. This opens their eyes to the possibility of making money so easily. The take advantage of this, and they all conspire in encouraging the women to continue. It is only a matter of a short time until the women are going upstairs or to nearby hotels as professional prostumes.

The method used by the waiter, the proprietor and the cadet is in appealing to the woman's vanity. They make them feel that they are honored by having the privilege of giving them drinks. They use this form of flattery and thus gradually attach the woman to their particular saloon, saying they are glad to have them there, and that they can make more money in their place than in any other.

This is the way which such women as Marcella (X341), the (X341a), Violet (X341b), and Tantine (X343), became professional prostitutes.

The third class includes the professional prostitute who started in the dance hall, where she has acquired a liking for drink or others buy armks; then the men are solicited to go upstairs or our

(X343) West Madison street. Not on police list. Girk end of bar near door leading to rear room, asking men to drinks. Bartender "called" one girl because she spoke voice to one man while a "fly cop" was in the place.

(X344) Wells street. On police list. Girls stood in door

ing to bar and invited men into the rear room.

(X345) North Clark street. Not on police list. Rosie of bar near door to rear room smoking a cigarette. Invited is to enter room.

XVI. Protection of Women. It is the common practice prietors to protect the girls who frequent their places. By is meant the habit of paying the fine or bailing out the girls arrested. Bebe at No. (X345a) Wabash avenue said that the proprietor, offers this protection, and in return does no girls commissions on drinks sold by them in the concert tached to the saloon.

XVII. Vulgarity in Saloons. On November 6th, (X34: Investigator saw two dancers in the rear room of this sak of these women had on a loose blouse and when she di blouse was lifted up, exposing her naked body. Two detect in during this performance. One of them is called (X347)

At (X348) West Van Buren street, a girl exposed herse in the room. Proprietor conducts a house of ill-lame at (X34 street.

At (X350) W Lake: eet. The i ii i women use

(XMM) South State street. Not on police list. Entertainers tell

vulgar and smutty jokes and sing suggestive and indecent songs.

(X354) South Halsted street. Not on police list. Women vulgar and dirty. One woman with breasts hanging outside of dress sat in the balcony with a man at a table. Detectives in room at this time.

NVIII. How Saloon Keepers Make Abnormal Profits by Allowing Professional Prostitutes to Frequent Rear Rooms or Upstairs. As pointed out above certain saloon proprietors make a business of encouraging professional prostitutes to make their headquarters in the new rooms. Some have a definite understanding with these women and they are protected in different ways, as well as given commission on the drinks they persuade men to buy. In some instances the fines of the women are paid by the proprietors, or bail is furnished by them. In other words the saloon keepers stand in much the same relation to the prostitute in his saloon as madames do towards inmates of regular houses of prostitution.

Instances have been found where prostitutes actually live in rooms over the saloon, and spend the afternoon as well as evenings in the rear room, in much the same way as inmates appear in the parlors of regular houses of prostitution.

To all intents and purposes, then, many saloons are actually houses of prostitution with inmates.

Another class of saloon is that which allows prostitutes who solicit on the street, or for nearby hotels and flats, to make the rear rooms their rendezvous for the purpose of bringing men or to solicit customers.

This system has enabled many saloon keepers to become wealthy in a short time. They receive abnormal profits from the sale of limer in the rear rooms and upstairs. They also receive enormous rents by the month for assignation rooms upstairs. These rooms are often rented several times during the afternoon or evening. The following observations bring these points out more clearly.

a. Profits on Beer when Sold in Rear Rooms of Saloons. When a man enters the rear rooms of a saloon of the type mentioned above, the prostitutes endeavor to persuade him to buy drinks, on which she receives a commission. The usual price for a pint bottle of beer when purchased by a man under these circumstances is 25 cents. This pint does not cost the saloon keeper more than four cents.

On the night of October 14, a contractor spent severa dollars buying wine in the rear room of a saloon at (X3 Halsted street.

Looking at the matter with these facts in mind one mu why it is so difficult to enforce the police regulations prob presence of prostitutes in the rear rooms of saloons.

The investigation of the (X356) Cafe at (X357) Sout street, shows that on September 27th, 23 prostitutes we rear room of this saloon asking men to buy drinks and solk for immoral purposes. The price of a pint of beer in this is 25 cents. In some cases it was sold for 15 cents. The ment in the rear room consists of cheap vaudeville.

Mr. (X358) told the investigator that he would have to business in a month if he did not have the women in the

This place is not on the police list.

Harry (X358a), who has been a waiter in saloons am of such places for the past 15 years, said that the majorit saloons which cater to prostitutes, could not exist over six wout them. He further stated that (X359), at (X360) Sous street, for whom he is now working, had absolutely nothing opened his place. He is reported to have made a large this business in a short time.

On August 11, 1910, investigator counted eight prostiturear room of (X361) saloon. On August 29th, seven prost September 27th, 10 prostitutes, all asking men to buy desoliciting them for immoral purposes. The entertainment place consists of cheap vaudeville. This saloon is not on dist.

On the a st of Asia 11th inv. retor witnessed a

untirs in the same building for assignation purposes.

These rooms as a rule are fitted up at very little cost, with a rude led, two chairs, a wash stand, with cheap pitcher and wash bowl and two towels, laundered many, many times.

The following cases showing methods of soliciting and selling drinks or typical: On August 15th, investigator counted 15 prostitutes in the rear room of a saloon at (X363) North Clark street. (Not on paice list.) He was solicited to go to room in hotel over saloon, price of room, 50 cents and \$1.00 for a short time. Beer is sold in the room for 25 cents per pint.

New room for 25 cents per pint.

Salon at (X363) North Clark street. On police list. August 10th, invutigator counted nine prostitutes in rear room. Solicited by Golde. September 23rd, 11 prostitutes, solicited by "Tommy At-

price of room upstairs, \$1.00.

It is seen then, that the sale of liquor in connection with prostitution in saloons and hotels, as in the case with regular houses, is an enermous source of profit and one of the most practical ways to deal a blow at the Social Evil, is to absolutely divorce the sale of liquor from prostitution in all of these places.

The reason why this is so difficult to do is easily seen. The proper enforcement of the law is hindered because of the enormous profits in this business to the lawbreaker.

TYPICAL CASES IN CONNECTION WITH SALOONS.

XIX. Cases of Girls in Saloons and their Condition at Present Time, or Previous to Taking up this Life.

(X264) South State street. Not on police list. Violet, 20 years old. Ruined by waiter at (X365), (X366) Cottage Grove avenue. Lived with him. While away attending her father's funeral he left her. She then went into business "proper."

ker. She then went into business "proper."

(X367) South State street. Not on police list. Mignon lives at (X368) street and Wabash avenue. Married, but husband would not report her and made her go to work. Found prostitution easier by to make a living. Left husband and went into business "right."

(X369) South Halsted street. Not on police list. Rosie (X369a) mid she ran away from home to go on stage six years ago and drifted into the life.

(X370) avenue. Not on police list. Conducted by colored men. White women solicit in room upstairs. Bebe (X371) and Tantine

[&]quot;For further data on "Profits from Prostitution in Chicago," see Chapter I,

(X372) live in a private house in Englewood. Gave 'phone number but not address. Tantine said she was trying to secure a divorce from her husband, and when she did she was going to open a flat.

(X373) Wells street. On police list. Little Rosie, "the Kid," said she was not yet 18 years old, and that all the girls in the saloons were "chickens." They appeared to be quite as young to investigator. Four-

teen girls in this saloon.

(X374) Western avenue. Violet (X375) said she did not go around much. Lives at home but wants spending money. She knew of no place to go except brick yard two blocks away. Said she was 18 years

1. Seven other girls in this saloon.
(X376) Rush street. Not on police list. Betty and Bebe were at side door. Said they were out for a good time. Live in furnished

room. Would go any place for \$1.00.

(X377) North State street. Not on police list. Met Marcella at side door. Has a private room at (X378) North State street. Married in (X379), deserted in (X380) and had to go out and "hustle."

Been immoral one year.

(X381) North Clark street. Not on police list. Investigator saw girl come out of this place and meet girl friend across the street. They both came back and went into saloon. Investigator followed. Girls drank sherry wine. Said they had run away from home so they would not have to go to school. They met a fellow who got them a job in (X382) department store, where they each make \$5.50 per week. They can't live on this so they "hustle" on the side. They think this is better than going to school, and not having any spending money, besides they were their own boss. Mignon said she was 18, Violet said she was 19. They have a private room in a furnished room house in middle of block on (X383) street east of Clark, but

would not give the number. (X384) Harbor avenue. On police list. Girl a hard drinker. While investigator was in saloon she had two fainting spells, one lasting 20 minutes, the other 10 minutes. This was the ninth spell she bed

had that evening.

This girl was formerly a domestic servant, but says she "don't wast to work at that hard graft any more." To quote her own work. "The ladies when they got money to hire servants imagine they have some kind of a dog to kick around, and I don't want to be kided around."

(X385) Harbor avenue. On police list. Girl said her cousin is put her in the business soon after she came to this country.

(X836) South Halsted street. Not on police list. Violet (XXII) about 35 years of age. Working in mailing department of (X366). "Hustles" in cafes on Halsted street at night. Has a cadet.

Violet came from Louisville, Kentucky. She is trying to save

enough money to open a rooming house in this city.

(X839) North Clark street. Not on police list. nie (X390) » licited in here. Lives on La Salle avenue. D ot take mo to her room, but would go to hotel (391), (X392) North Clark street, or any other hotel. Came to Chicago from Nebraska.

(X393) South Halsted street. Not on police list. Josey, 19 years old. Said she was afraid she was in trouble. Does not care what becomes of her. First went out with a man for a good time. Afterwards met other fellows. Don't know who is to blame for her condition. Expects to leave town as soon as she can earn enough money. Going to Saginaw, Michigan, and enter a house of prostitution she knows of there.

(X304) Root street. Not on police list. Violet solicited investigator to go upstairs. Price \$1.00 or \$3.00. Room, 50 cents. Has a mother to keep and needs the money. Could not make anything working so she and her girl friend, Georgie, started to "hustle." Violet is 23 years old.

(X365) West Madison street. Not on police list. May solicited investigator. Said she was 16 years old. Left home because she had to work in a department store for \$4.00 per week and "hustling" was

(X395a) South State street. Not on police list. Tantine, solicited investigator, is 19 years of age and just started to "hustle."

is easier than waiting on table for \$1.00 per day.

(X396) Wentworth avenue. Not on police list. Lizzie was standing in doorway. Invited investigator into saloon. Five men were gambling in rear room. Lizzie said she could get a room upstairs, price of room, 50 cents and \$1.00.1

SPECIAL TYPICAL CASES.

A. (X397) Wabash avenue. Not on police list. This saloon is operated by Jim (X398) and John (X399). The partnership was formed only recently. The case is known as the (X400). This place s open all the time, the entertainment lasting until 5:00 A. M. Admittance after 1:00 A. M. is made through the side door, leading of a main passageway from the street, to the left of the building. Jule (X401), a waiter in this place and brother of (X402), one of the Proprietors, lives on (X403) avenue near (X404) street with a girl The is kept by Rube (X405), alias Si (X406), one of the entertainers the case. Rube is a married man and his wife lives at (X407 and (X406) avenue.

1. Entertainment. The entertainment is by means of an electric piano and three men singers, who sing popular ragtime songs with edecest parodies, wearing various costumes. These entertainers re-

For other cases of women in saloons, see "Special Typical Cases."

THE SOCIAL EVIL AND THE SALOON

ceive \$2.00 per day each, besides the money they are able to from the customers.

2. Waiters and Prostitutes. There are two waiters who may average of \$75.00 per week on tips and such money as the make on overcharges, which custom is very extensively per by them. After 1:00 A. M., the bar at the front of the piclosed, but a closet containing all the intoxicating beverages not is opened, and beer in bottles and all liquors are sold from closet. There are but few solicitors who actually stay in this continuously, most of them traveling from one cafe to anoth ually to (X409) and (X410) and back again. There are three who really belong there, one Marjie (X411), a girl of about 30 old, who has only been in the restricted district for about two may be previous to this, she was in the habit of frequenting the (X4 dance hall at (X413) and (X414) streets, which place she blam her downfall. Fific (X415), a reliving on (X416) street with parents, solicits very irregularly, her principal reason for frequenting place is because she likes the associations.

Gladys (X417), formerly a habitue of (X418) resort, frequent

place and solicits.

The rest of the girls soliciting in this saloon are all habits other resorts, who are here at various intervals, and go back and The girls are not paid by the keeper, nor do they receive any mission on the drinks sold. One of the partners, Jim (X396) up to the time he bought this place, a waiter in (X420), other known as the (X421) on (X423) street, corner of an alley, be (X423) and Wabash. He is a habitual user of cocaine and o His brother, one of the waiters there, has been charged with a tion in the case of Bessie (X424), who formerly lived at (2 Lake avenue. The charge was dropped, due to the fact the girl left for New York City, where she is at present. On or October 1, 1909, he married this girl at (X426), Indiana, in of the fact that he was previously married and had two children. parents of Bessie (X424) then had him arrested for bigamy, a was sentenced to serve two months in jail at (X498), which he The marriage was then annulled. Jim (X398) secured the fin for the opening of this saloon from his brother, Hal (X431), w the owner of the (X433) and the (X433) cafes on (X434) i There is no hotel directly connected with this cafe. The hotel is about one-half block away, but the solicitors usually cal the (X485) hotel, where they receive a commission of about #

The (X436) Cafe, (X437) West Madison street. Located I heart of the West Side levee, it has a greater patronage that cafe on the West Side. House upstairs, two women. On polic This cafe is owned by two partners. One or a partners, (X is the active head of the business, and was a nexular saloon & He is at present living with a woman called (X 1), who is a se

to her room, but would go to hotel (391), (X393) North Clark street, or any other hotel. Came to Chicago from Nebraska.

(X303) South Halsted street. Not on police list. Josey, 19 years old. Said she was afraid she was in trouble. Does not care what becomes of her. First went out with a man for a good time. Afterwards net other fellows. Don't know who is to blame for her condition. Expects to leave town as soon as she can earn enough money. Going to Saginaw, Michigan, and enter a house of prostitution she knows of there.

(X304) Root street. Not on police list. Violet solicited investipler to go upstairs. Price \$1.00 or \$2.00. Room, 50 cents. Has a mother to keep and needs the money. Could not make anything working so she and her girl friend, Georgie, started to "hustle." Violet is 32 years old.

(X366) West Madison street. Not on police list. May solicited invertigator. Said she was 16 years old. Left home because she had be work in a department store for \$4.00 per week and "hustling" was

(XMa) South State street. Not on police list. Tantine, solicited inutigator, is 19 years of age and just started to "hustle." Says it is tasier than waiting on table for \$1.00 per day.

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SPECIAL TYPICAL CASES.

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 Entertainment. The entertainment is by means of an electric piano and three men singers, who sing popular ragtime songs with indecent parodies, wearing various costumes. These entertainers re-

For other cases of women in saloons, see "Special Typical Cases."

ceive \$2.00 per day each, besides the money they are able to collect from the customers.

2. Waiters and Prostitutes. There are two waiters who make an average of \$75.00 per week on tips and such money as they can make on overcharges, which custom is very extensively practiced by them. After 1:00 A. M., the bar at the front of the place is closed, but a closet containing all the intoxicating beverages necessary is opened, and beer in bottles and all liquors are sold from this closet. There are but few solicitors who actually stay in this salous continuously, most of them traveling from one cafe to another, usually to (X409) and (X410) and back again. There are three girls who really belong there, one Marjie (X411), a girl of about 20 years old, who has only been in the restricted district for about two months. Previous to this, she was in the habit of frequenting the (X413), a dance hall at (X413) and (X414) streets, which place she blames for her downfall. Fific (X415), a girl living on (X416) street with her parents, solicits very irregularly, her principal reason for frequenting this place is because she likes the associations.

Gladys (X417), formerly a habitue of (X418) resort, frequents this

place and solicits.

The rest of the girls soliciting in this saloon are all habitues of other resorts, who are here at various intervals, and go back and forth The girls are not paid by the keeper, nor do they receive any commission on the drinks sold. One of the partners, Jim (X336), was, up to the time he bought this place, a waiter in (X430), otherwise known as the (X421) on (X422) street, corner of an alley, between (X423) and Wabash. He is a habitual user of cocaine and opion. His brother, one of the waiters there, has been charged with abduction in the case of Bessie (X424), who formerly lived at (X425) The charge was dropped, due to the fact that the Lake avenue. girl left for New York City, where she is at present. On or about October 1, 1909, he married this girl at (X436), Indiana, in spice of the fact that he was previously married and had two children. The parents of Bessie (X424) then had him arrested for bigamy, and ke was sentenced to serve two months in jail at (X428), which he did. The marriage was then annulled. Jim (X398) secured the finances for the opening of this saloon from his brother, Hal (X431), who is the owner of the (X433) and the (X433) cases on (X434) street. There is no hotel directly connected with this cafe. The nearest hotel is about one-half block away, but the solicitors usually ester to the (X435) hotel, where they receive a commission of about 50 per cent.

The (X436) Cafe, (X437) West Madison street. Located in the heart of the West Side levee, it has a greater patronage than any cafe on the West Side. House upstairs, two women. On police list. This cafe is owned by two partners. One of the partners, (X438), is the active head of the business, and was a popular saloon keeper. He is at present living with a woman called (X439), who is a solicitor

e and one entrance for the saloon, as there is a bar on one In the other side is an entrance leading into a hallway, which ittle side door leading into cafe. The stairs lead up into a of prostitution, but this house is not connected in any way

sowners of the cafe. e are four waiters working here, one (X449), is living with a te on Wabash avenue. The woman he has now is (X450), me of the regular solicitors in (X451) hall. The other waiter X468) is living with some prostitute at (X453) place at West Madison street. Not on police list. The third waiter (X455) goes out when he is invited. The fourth is a fellow trying to become a cadet.

entertainment consists of three men singers and a piano (man), also one woman singer. The oldest one here is), he has worked at this place for about one year. He lives 456) at No. (X457) Dearborn street.

partonage on Saturday, Sunday and Wednesday nights is from (X458) dance hall at the corner of (X459) and (X460),

ne-half block away. are a large number of hotels around here, but the one doing business is the (X461), (X462) and (X463) hotel, all at the € (X464) and (X465), or a few doors away.

a number of young girls come to this cafe from the dances

ame intoxicated.

SO A. M. the entertainment promptly stops, the lights are www and outside entrance to bar locked and window shades own. Most of the people leave, but such as are known or are by the owners 1 we to the rear of the saloon.

ttance to this saloon after closing hours if

known. The 1 al is to knock on the little door in the hall-

Until last summer he lived with a prostitute at (X483) West Madison street. She went to Canada, but writes to him. When she came back he was arrested on a charge of importing women for immoral purposes. He was released on \$5,000.00 bail furnished by (X483), for whom he was working at that time. The girl was not allowed to return. (X484) was finally released and the matter dropped.

He then became a cadet for a girl called (X485), whose parents live on (X486) avenue. She was a prostitute in (X487) house at (X488) West Madison street. She left this house when (X489) left (X490) and (X491) employ and entered a house at (X492) West Madison street. She stayed there until some time in September. At present she is soliciting at (X493) saloon at (X494) South Halsted street.

(X495), another waiter in this case, is married and has one child. He has a prostitute in a house at (X496) street; her name is Fisie. The price is 50 cents in this house but she gives him on an average of \$6.00 per day.

In July, 1910, (X497) was taken to Washington on some charge, he said it was for buying stolen property. His friends took up a collection, and he finally came back. (X498) took care of his wife and

child while he was away.

There is a chop suey restaurant next door to this cafe, with an entrance to the saloon through the kitchen. There is also an entrance from the alley which leads into a small rear room with a close connected with it. This is said to be the exclusive entrance for officers. Investigator has seen four officers in uniform in this room at one time, drinking bottled beer, which is in the closet.

Lights are out at 1:00 A. M., the music stops, but no one is asked to leave if they are known or have not aroused any suspicion. Others enter after knocking on the door leading from the chop suey restaurant

next door.

(X499) Saloon, (X500) Dearborn street. Not on police list. October 26th, investigator saw women from the rooms over the saloca. They called to men at the bar to buy them drinks. Investigator was invited to go upstairs.

October 29th. Eight women unescorted in the rear room. They opened the door leading to the bar and invited men to enter the rear room.

Officer No. (X501) came into the saloon in uniform, but paid me attention to women in rear room. He was given a bottle of beer which he drank at the bar. He was there about thirty minutes. After 1:00 A. M. the women went to wine room upstairs where drinks are sold all night.

November 2. Women stood in doorway leading to rear room and invited men at bar to enter. Investigator saw a man standing in front of a saloon who was seen to press an electric button attached to a buzzer, when an officer approached the place.

Disorderly Saloons near School Houses. The attention of the Commission has been called to several disorderly saloons which are in close proximity to certain public schools. One of the most notorious is on (X501a) street. The school property adjoins the lot on which the saloon building is erected. The distance from the entrance to the saloon to the entrance to the school is eighty-two steps. The distance from the "ladies" entrance to the saloon to the edge of the school property is thirty-five steps.

On Saturday, November 26th, an investigator counted eighteen prostitutes in the rear room of this saloon. Five of these women solicited investigator for immoral purposes. The bartender named (X502) has two women who "hustle" for him, one in the rear room of this saloon, and one in a house of prostitution.

Every effort to secure the revocation of the license has been in vain. The bartender said it did no good to make complaints against this place.

SUMMARY.

- 1. Some of these disorderly saloons are under the control or favor of certain brewing companies.
- 2. The facts show that a certain brewing company is endeavoring to buy the licenses of saloons in the restricted district of South Chicaso at a premium.
- 2. The president of the Brewers' Exchange declares this organisetion is opposed to the sale of liquor in connection with houses of prostitution.
 - Brewers furnish beer for saloons which are disorderly.
- Saloon keepers have a regular system of advertising their sinces, by use of cards and special entertainments.
- 6. Some disorderly saloons employ "lookouts" to stand in front and "tip off" the approach of police. They use electric buzzers and hand signals.
- 7. Proprietors, bartenders, waiters and entertainers in certain salocas are willing to aid in securing women for houses of prostitu-عطاه
- 8. These disreputable saloons are frequented by panders, cadets and other dissolute and vicious men.
- 9. Immoral and disgusting entertainments are given on a stage in the rear rooms of certain disorderly saloons.
 - 10. Professional escorts are hired by keepers of disorderly sa-

- 14. Children are allowed to peddle gum and papers in ce orderly saloons.
- 15. The sale of beer in the rear room when drunk in with a prostitute returns a margin of profit of nearly 180 to the proprietor of the saloon.
- 16. The sale of counterfeit drinks which are given p who are drinking with men in the rear room returns a m profit of over 350 per cent., when the drink is a champagne and a profit of over 300 per cent. when the drink is a N cocktail.
- 17. The margin of profit on beer when sold to occupan signation rooms over the saloon is 360 per cent.
- 18. As a result of the practice of using prostitutes as a sell liquor, the profits are so large as to be a source of coasts tation to the police and others in authority.
- 19. The rule regarding midnight closing is constantly vi these disorderly saloons.
- 20. Certain police officers do not report all saloons where and dissolute persons congregate.
- 21. Officers on the beat and plain clothes men do not the rule regarding soliciting in rear rooms, keeping open at

the saloons while on duty. They have been seen in saloons after 1:00 A. M.

24. Proprietors of disorderly saloons have a regular system of securing women to solicit men to buy drinks in the rear rooms, and these women are often tempted to take up a life of professional prostitution, if they are not doing so already.

25. Professional prostitutes are to all intent and purposes used as adjuncts to the business of selling liquor in the rear rooms, in connection with their immoral trade.

26. Certain saloons are in reality houses of prostitution for the women actually live in rooms upstairs, and solicit in the rear rooms for upstairs trade. They pay a certain amount each week for board and room, to the proprietor of the saloon.

27. Young working girls, who are now semi-professional prostitutes, are admitted to rear rooms of certain disorderly saloons.

28. In certain saloons the prostitutes actually expose parts of their naked body and use vulgar and obscene language.

30. In some saloons the prostitutes actually use the same toilet with the men.

³⁰. Prostitutes stand in doorway leading to rear rooms in certain disorderly saloons and solicit men at the bar.

Certain keepers of disorderly saloons offer protection to protection who solicit in their rear rooms. This consists of paying fines and harring out the offenders who are apprehended by the police.

Riforts are being made, especially on the North Side, to again treats the rooms or booths enclosed by curtains in the rear rooms.

Some disorderly saloons are within a short distance of public titles wildings, and it seems utterly impossible to secure the revocation of the licenses or persuade the proprietors to move.

M. Exact data is not at hand, but it is estimated by a city official, who is in a position to know, that about 35 licenses have been permanently revoked on the ground that disreputable persons were allowed to empressie in salcons.

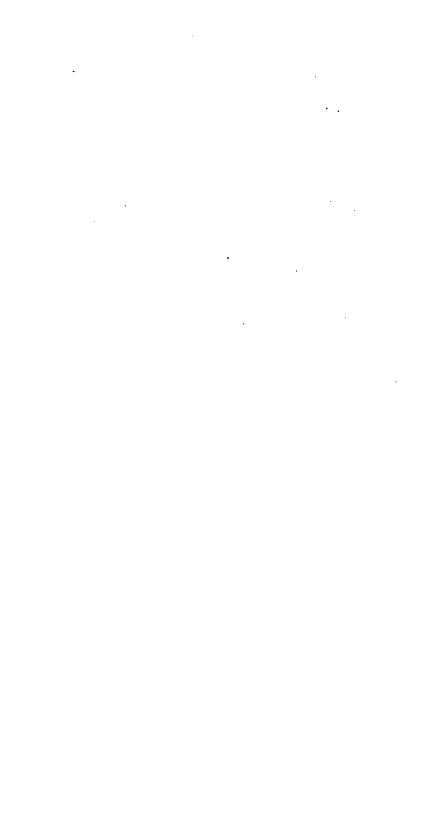
Chapter III.

The Social Evil and the Police.



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CHAPTER III.

THE SOCIAL EVIL AND THE POLICE.

Whenever an attempt is made to study the Social Evil problementer the police become at once the object of interest and investigation.

Before a just criticism can be made, however, it is necessary investigate the causes that have brought about conditions which to police are supposed to control. When this is not done, well meaning persons, after a superficial investigation of existing conditions, and inclined to make the sweeping statement that the entire department corrupt, that all the officers on the beat are grafters, and that particularly tection money is paid to Inspectors of Divisions and Captains of Precincts.

In order, therefore, to be fair in reporting upon the Police and the Social Evil, it becomes necessary, first, to point out the peculiar conditions, with the underlying causes that exist in a city, and, second to show what influences these conditions have had upon men who are sworn to enforce the law.

In the first place, then, the laws now on the statute books for the protection of society against the Social Evil were enacted by legislators, the majority of whom came from the country districts, and who expected them to regulate affairs in large cities as well as in country towns.

Unfortunately, experience has shown that this is quite impossible. The laws prohibiting houses of ill-fame can be and are enforced in small community. But the situation is more difficult in a city the size of Chicago. Here an individual may, if he chooses, live size he pleases, so far as his personal habits are concerned, and one be the wiser.

Often the country man, who stands as a pillar of strength in burner community, does not live up to his home standard when burners to the city, and helps to encourage disregard for law, and the increases the difficulties of the problem. If such a man, fresh free a town where this law is strictly enforced, does not hesitate to violate it when he comes to the city, what can be expected of citizens and

the city, if they look upon the conditions with indifference, and thereby

Thus it has come to pass that the law against houses of prostitution has become inoperative in cities, and in its place has grown up a custom of tolerance and indifference, which has resulted in peculiar conditions, strange to the eyes of law-abiding men.

Is it fair, then, to fasten the entire blame for such conditions upon the police as a whole, who in the last analysis are merely the servants of the people, and as servants do their will?

Bust go a step further, and see how these conditions grow even more complex, and difficult to handle.

This tolerance and indifference toward the law by the citizens have gone so far in Chicago, that for years the people have seen develop under their very eyes a system of restricted districts under police regulation, the result of which has been to nullify the law, and trader it inoperative. In one district a police regulation takes the place of the law. In another, the law becomes operative to a slight degree, while in still a third it is apparently enforced.

it happens that the people of Chicago, by their tacit consent, put aside the operation of the law, and made it a thing to be in the people of Chicago, by their tacit consent, but a side the operation of the law, and made it a thing to be in the people of Chicago, by their tacit consent, but a side the operation of the law, and made it a thing to be in the people of Chicago, by their tacit consent, but a side the operation of the law, and made it a thing to be in the people of Chicago, by their tacit consent, but a side the operation of the law, and made it a thing to be in the people of Chicago, by their tacit consent, but a side the operation of the law, and made it a thing to be in the people of Chicago, by their tacit consent, but a side the operation of the law, and made it a thing to be in the people of Chicago, by their tacit consent, but a side the operation of the law, and made it a thing to be in the people of Chicago, but a side the operation of the law, and made it a thing to be in the people of Chicago, but a side the operation of the law, and made it a thing to be in the people of Chicago, but a side the operation of the law, and the people of Chicago, but a side the operation of the law, and the people of Chicago, but a side the operation of the law, and the people of Chicago, but a side the operation of the law, and the people of Chicago, but a side the operation of the law, and the people of Chicago, but a side the operation of the law, and the law and t

the police, the servants of the people, who as servants, do their the police, will.

a result of this attitude toward the law on the part of the munity, the police department has been in a sense demoralized and come to exercise a discretion which was never intended it should

of the Municipal Court judges who appeared before the Comion in a conference said that in his opinion "it is this discretion who makes graft in the police department possible. The law-abiding the mail not pay graft to anyone, for the protection of his business who will not pay graft to anyone. It is only the man who is gaged in on unlawful business who will pay graft, for the proton of that unlawful business. We have in every large city in country the anomalous situation of the police officers, the guarded the law, attempting to regulate an unlawful business, a constant of the law, attempting to regulate an unlawful business, a constant is certain to produce more or less corruption."

It is stated that the police force of Chicago is made up of inspectors and 4,288 officers, or one policeman for every 590 is itants.

No fair-minded man would say that this large body of mer been swept into this system of bribery and corruption and that deliberately foster the Social Evil. To so affirm would be a not only against the Department, but against the City of Chicag But it is within reason to say that owing to the peculiar cond which the people have allowed to exist so long, temptations hav veloped which some have not been able to resist.:

These temptations have assailed officers high in control and no some have fallen. Some men under these officers have seen rewards, and no doubt they too have fallen. It remains to by presentation of facts as a line in the typical cases just to extent these temptations e a led members of the police if and how far the corrupt ances of the conditions of the typical cases just to extent these temptations e a led members of the police if and how far the corrupt ances of the conditions of the typical cases just to extent these temptations e a led members of the police if and how far the corrupt and how fa

EXISTING CONDITIONS.

I. The Social Evil in Cl 190. The evil of prostitution find acute expression in Chi 1 in the 1 ways: In rehouses in 1 illed 1 ru (s; 1 i-recognised

he felt that in order to lessen as far as could be the evil influences of prostitution, the best he could do would be to issue certain rules and regulations for the guidance of the police and demand that they be obeyed.

These Rules and Regulations were issued on April 29, 1910.1

In transmitting these rules and regulations, the General Superintendent of Police issued certain instructions to the inspectors. In these instructions he said:

"In order that there may be no misunderstanding, the intention of this order is to absolutely divorce the liquor traffic from prostitution, professional or casual.

Saloons that are adjacent to resorts shall have all connection absolutely and permanently barred; nor will saloons be permitted

to sell drinks to be carried into resorts.

A general announcement on this matter some weeks since has given all interested ample time to dispose of stock on hand. All should be given to understand that those offending in this regard may expect that their place shall be immediately and per-

manently closed.

In order to insure the practical abolition of this liquor traffic as referred to above, the patrolmen on the posts must watch all known suspected places, and report to their commanding officer wherever the delivery of goods, or any suspicious incident suggests, that the place should be investigated. A report is expected from each inspector as made to him by his subordinates each month, stating just what has been done and the conditions existing in his division at the time of report.

In a word it is to be absolutely understood that this regulation is permanent and complete, and must be rigorously enforced,

and permanently and faithfully observed."

Ill. Police Records. As the business of the police department regarding the Social Evil is to enforce the law, and the rules and regulations in districts where the law has become inoperative, it is natural to suppose that all places where the regulations are being violated, or where there is a suspicion of violation would be known and classified by the Department.

With this in mind, the investigation of the Social Evil as undertaken by the Commission was based upon a list of such places, furnished by the General Superintendent of Police. This list was made from the reports of Inspectors throughout the city, as to condi-

For test of Rules, see Appendix XXI.

tions found by their subordinates in their different police divisions. This list was received August 16, 1910.

An analysis of this list showed, briefly, that there were 143 houses of prostitution in the City of Chicago, known to the police of seven different precincts, namely, the 3d, 4th, 13th, 15th, 27th, 28th and 38th. These houses harbored 860 inmates and 143 madames or keepers, making a total of 1,003 women engaged in this business in recognized houses. In addition, the list gave 549 inmates in 361 flats located at 181 separate addresses with 261 madames or keepers, making a total of 810 women engaged in this business in flats. The record further stated that there were 51 hotels which cater to an immoral trade. Thirty-eight of these places were conducted by men and 13 by women. This made a grand total of 1,835 women engaged in the business of prostitution, according to the police list, either as inmates or keepers, at 374 separate addresses.

It is interesting to note that no saloons where immoral and dissolute persons congregate were given as such in this list. Which fact was quite contrary to the instructions issued by the General Superintendent of Police when transmitting the new rules and regulations to the inspectors.

With this list as a basis, a field investigation was undertaken. From July 15th to September 30th inclusive the investigators found 356 houses, hotels, flats and assignation rooms. They counted 370 prostitutes connected with 150 of these places, and were solicited by 150 different women for immoral purposes. Of the 150 places where prostitution existed, 45 were on the police list and 105 were not. Of the 78 houses, hotels, flats and assignation rooms discovered by saloon investigators, and which were not in the same building with the saloon, four were on the police list, 45 were not, and 29 were doubtful, as the addresses were not secured. This made a total of 150 sidnesses of this character, which the police apparently had no record of.

During this same period investigators secured information concerning 275 saloous. They counted 779 women who were frequesting these saloons, and were solicited for immoral purposes by more than 206 different prostitutes in 206 different saloons. Of the 275 saloous visited, 46 were on the police list and 229 were not, making a grant

total of 379 places where immoral and dissolute persons actually congraphed or where there was a strong suspicion of such conditions, which were not on the police list received August 16, 1910.

la view of the facts brought out by the field investigation, it was thought that the list received August 16, 1910, was incomplete, and the size an accurate account of the conditions prevailing throughout the city. The General Superintendent of Police felt the same way and ordered another list prepared for the Commission.

The new list was received on October 26, 1910.

It is interesting to compare the police list received on October 26th with the previous list received on August 16th. An analysis of the list received October 26th, shows that there are 192 houses of prostitution (August list, 142) with 2,343 rooms, in 7 different precincts (August list, 5) with 1,012 immates (August list, 860), and 189 limitates or keepers (August list, 142). In addition the list gives 278 lats (August list, 261) with 960 rooms at 151 separate addresses (August list, 181) with 419 immates (August list, 549), and 252 keepers (August list, 261).

The list also contains the addresses of 42 hotels (August list, 51) with 1,222 rooms which cater to an immoral trade, and among the repers are 8 women (August list, 13). This makes a grand total of 1,880 women (August list, 1,825) engaged in the business of prostition, either as inmates or keepers at 385 separate addresses. (Au-Test list, 374.) These houses, flats and hotels, contain 4,525 rooms sed for immoral purposes. There seems to be some confusion in the hinds of inspectors regarding the order from the General Superintendof Police to report disorderly places in the precincts within their articular districts. One inspector said that such a list is kept, but the are not reported to headquarters unless asked for. Two other repectors said that there is an order for each inspector to report all experly places found in the different police precincts each month, these reports should include all saloons frequented by prostitutes. The list received from police headquarters on October 26th contained addresses of 15 hotels and 9 houses in the 2nd police precinct; otels, 107 houses and 49 flats in the 3rd police precinct; 3 houses 101 flats in the 4th precinct; 25 houses in the 15th precinct; Lotels, 38 houses, and 59 flats in the 27th precinct; 8 hotels and 34

flats in the 28th precinct; 19 hotels, 10 houses, and 36 flats in the 38th precinct.1

Of this number which were on the police list, 3 hotels and 9 houses were investigated in the 3nd precinct; 13 flats in the 4th precinct; 9 houses in the 15th precinct; 3 hotels, 23 houses and 1 flat in the 27th precinct; 3 hotels, 8 houses, and 1 flat in the 28th precinct; 16 hotels, 8 houses and 15 flats in the 38th precinct.

The saloon investigation revealed the fact that there were a large number of hotels, flats and houses in these precincts, which were not on the police list as follows:

In the 3rd precinct, 10 hotels, 6 over saloons and 4 nearby; 8 fets, 5 over saloons and 3 nearby; and 1 house over a saloon.

In the 4th precinct, 2 places with assignation rooms, 1 over a saloon, and 1 nearby.

In the 15th precinct, 8 places with assignation rooms, over the saloons, and 18 houses over saloons.

In the 27th precinct, 14 hotels, 6 over saloons, and 8 nearby; 80 assignation rooms or flats, 38 over saloons and 13 nearby, and 6 houses over saloons.

In the 38th precinct, 19 hotels, 15 over saloons, 4 nearby; 35 arsignation rooms or flats, 18 over saloons and 17 nearby; and 1 hour over saloon.

In addition to this, investigators have found disorderly places is police precincts, reports of which have not apparently been received at police headquarters. These are as follows:

In the 1st precinct, 25 hotels and 2 assignation rooms or flats.

In the 5th precinct, 3 hotels, 13 assignation rooms or flats, and 1 house.

In the 8th precinct, 1 hotel.

In the 10th precinct, 1 flat and 1 house.

In the 11th precinct, 4 hotels and 9 assignation rooms or flats-

In the 12th precinct, 1 hotel and 4 assignation rooms or flats-

In the 17th precinct, 13 assignation rooms or flats.

In the 19th precinct, 10 assignation rooms or flats.

In the 89th precinct, 8 hotels, 6 assignation rooms or flats, and 8 houses.

Table I.

ions, 37 hotels, or saloons, 82 assignation rooms or flats ions, 60 not over saloo 124 houses over saloons. 125 hotels in the 125 precinct; and 3 assignation rooms or flats in the 5th precinct; 1 hotel and 125 precinct; 1 hotel and

here facts show beyond que m, one of two things, first, inspectors of police divisions or captains of police precincts divisions are ignorant of conditions as they actually exist districts, or second, that they have withheld the exact insasked for by the General Superintendent of Police. From the treader can draw his own conclusions as to the knowl-the police of these conditions.

point, we discover a weak spot in the administration of law lations by the Police Department, as they apply to the Social hicago. The remedy is so obvious it need not be stated.

the Police Officer on the Beat. The police officer on the beat the Social Evil conditions than any other official in the City of He is, there?

It is a peculiar way to the temptathe system as . Upon him falls the heaviest burden way . This artifula toward the law and regulations can accide

officer on the beat" is influenced by custom, or by his superiors, or whatever prevents law enforcement against certain phases of the evil, a few of the facts as found are given below under different headings.

In every case mentioned the place and number of the officer is omitted, and signs such as X1—X11—inserted. It should be borne in mind that these instances do not represent an investigation of all houses, saloons, hotels, flats or streets frequented by prostitutes, but only such as the money, time and authority at the command of the Commission felt would be indicative of the conditions as applying to the whole. Following these specific instances, general observations are given.

TYPICAL CASES.

V. Houses, Assignation Hotels and Flats. On August 16th, a look-out stood in front of (X504), at the corner of West (X504a) street and (X505) street. Two inmates of the houses next to the salom were soliciting from windows of the resort. Officer No. (X505a) approached from (X505b) street. The lookout stepped to the door of the saloon, placed his hand behind a brass shield over the post, and a bell was heard to ring in the building. As soon as he did this, he hurried to the windows, and motioned to the women who were soliciting. A moment later the officer came to the corner and the lookout greeted him with "Hello (X506)," and (X506) stood chatting with him for some time.

Officers Nos. (X508) and (X509) were standing on the come near a furnished room house in the afternoon, while investigator was

solicited by a woman standing in doorway.

VI. Houses, Assignation Hotels and Flats—General. On Angust 25th a new force of officers in uniform and plain clothes men came into the 22nd street district. It was interesting to note in a general way the reception of these men by saloon keepers, cadets and look—outs connected with the resorts. For some time one of the new mean in uniform stood on the corner of (X510) and (X511) streets, make the look out who tipped off the women so a groom windows at (X512) avenue. Another was a cadet who so is so in the concert room of (X513a), next to (X514) avenue. Of the corner and the entrance of the (X515) and (X516), corner of (X517) and (X520) streets, and near the policies signal box, corner of (X519) and (X530) streets. One detective, who had been in the district, and who was evidently to be transferred.

(X523), at (X524). (X524a) Dearbors street. This is proble most famous and huxurious house of prostrators or the famous and huxurious house of prostrators or the famous from the General Superintendent of Public met 16, 1910, did not give the address of this house, and the street. The street of Caretary of

imilar places on the street. The revised list received October id mention the place, as well as the others.

January 18th a man stayed all night in a house of prostitution 25) avenue. On January 16th, he returned to this house with in clothes men and told the landlady that he had been robbed the night before by one of the immates. The landlady was intended and to the officers in the hearing of the investigator that telling you that that man did not have that much money on ad I don't see why you are bothering me, for protection was aid two days ago."

man wanted the immate arrested, but the officers said he have to swear out a warrant. No warrant was served.

Street Soliciting. On the evening of August 19th, between ad 10:15 investigator counted six (6) prostitutes soliciting ment month side of (X526), between (X527) and (X526). They be men to a hotel over a storeroom marked 47-49 (X529). At teck, officer No. (X526) stood alone at the corner, when two of attitutes stopped two men and walked with them to the entrance hotel.

Dountours. On September 25th, between 19:10 and 19:39 P. restigator was solicited by Miss (X531), Rosie (X532), and on streets in the downtown district. Josie was standing at the of (X533) and (X534), near the (X535) store. This was P. M. Officer No. (X536) store at corner about 19 feet away the latest angles to a subment and must into (X536).

sired. While talking to these girls a sergeant of police and officer Na (X544) talked together at corner of (X545) and (546) streets. They took no notice of solicitation. One of the girls told investigator that the police do not interfere with them.

Street Soliciting—General.

North Side. September 11, 10:30 until 11:30 P. M. Saw 4 different girls soliciting on North (X546a), from (X546b) to Isdiana. Two officers passed.

September 10th. 1:30 to 2 A. M. Nine girls soliciting from

(X546c) to (X546d). Saw one policeman.

September 9th. 10 to 10:80 P. M. Seven girls soliciting on (546e) from (X546f) to Erie. Saw one officer.

September 8th. 9 to 10:00 P. M. Ten girls on (X546g) from

(X546h) to (X546i) avenue. No officer in sight.

September 9th. 9 to 9:30 P. M. Fourteen girls soliciting on corner

of (X546j) and North Clark. No officer in sight.

September 9th. 8:15 to 8:40 P. M. Seven women on La Selle. Nelly solicited investigator to go to (X548) Hotel, (X549) La Salk. No officer in sight.

West Side. September 6th. During period of 15 minutes \$ girls soliciting on (X546k) between (X546l) and Sangamon. No officer in sight.

September 6th. During period of 15 minutes, 7 girls soliciting on

(X546m) from (X546n) to Peoria. No officer in sight.

September 1st. 10:30 P. M., 3 girls soliciting on Monroe between (X5460) and Halsted. One girl talked to two officers near rear down of (X547) saloon. A few minutes later police officer and a sergeant came east on Monroe street, and all girls disappeared.

September 2nd. 10:30 to 11 P. M. Nine girls on (X547a) from

(X547b) to Morgan. No officer in sight.

September 23rd. 9:30 to 11:30 P. M. Investigator was solicited by 14 different girls in vicinity of (X549a) avenue, between (X549b) and (X549c). Eight solicited for Hotel (X550), (X551) avenue, and 6 to Hotel (X552), (X553) street. One officer at (X553a) and (X553b), but he stayed only a moment, and walked toward (X553c).

South Side from East 23rd to 63rd streets.

September 26th. (X553d) street and Indiana avenue, Violet (X554). Lives on Prairie avenue. Fairly well educated. About 19 years, would go to hotel. Officer stood on northeast corner (X553d) street at time investigator was approached.

Saloons. August 27th. Officer No. (X555) was drinking at lar at No. (X556) Wells street (not on police list). Bartender told investigator the girls were having an off night. He should come around and get Violet, the best on the street for \$1. Room upstairs.

August 31st. Officers (X557), called into (X558) West Rand street (not on police list). He drank a pint of beer at the bar. There are assignation rooms over the saloon.

eptember 7th. Officer No. (X550) was seen in saloon at (X560) at Madison street (not on police list), drinking bottle of beer. Gerle stood at the end of the ber, leading to rear room, and invited stigator to buy ber a drink. She afterwards solicited him to go to

September 23rd. Officer No. (X361) entered saloon at (X363) the street (not on police list). The proprietor, (X563), gave the efficer two eigers. He left in a few moments, after warning all the people in the rear room to keep quiet. Pive prostitutes were in the rear room. One by the name of Kitty solicited investigator to go to (X304) hetel, (X304a) State street. The rear room of this saloon was open and drinks served after 1 A. M.

September 14th. Officer No. (X305) was leaning against the bas in a saloon at (X300) avenue (not on police list).

September 14th. (X307) Lake (X303). Not on police list. A suspicious saloon. Officer No. (X300) was leaning against the bar.

(X510) 57th strest. Not on police list. Investigator in here with ignon (X571), a street walker. Officer came into rear room and through to her. Stayed there all the time investigator was in the

(X373) Strand. Saloon, house of prostitution upstairs. On police L. Two efficers on the best and both seem to be especially friendly the people in the house, came in looked around. Two women in ar reas. One escorted. Officers were offered drinks and cigars & did not accept. Afterwards they were invited to go upstairs

by the preprieters.

(X576) South Halsted street (not on police list). Investigator matched penales for drinks with officer No. (X574) in this saloon.

(X575) Halsted street (not on police list). Investigator had drink with officer No. (X576) in this saloon. The rear room is frequented by prostitutes. One of these is Gertrude, age 18.

(X577) Root street (not on police list). Investigator was solicited by Minnie to go upstairs. Saw two officers, Nos. (X578) and (X579)

drinking beer in this place.

(X580) South State street. At 1:80 A. M. an officer No. (X581) walked along 23nd street, and tried the front door of saloons. Finally he stopped in front of the side entrance of saloon at (X583) South State steet. This entrance is on 22nd street. While he stood there, 11 men and women went through this side entrance into the saloon. He paid so attention to the matter.

This same officer walked west on 22nd street, and tried the front

door of the (X533) Cafe, on the corner of West (X584) street and (X580) street. The side door on (X585) street was open, and music and singing could be heard. While officer stood on the corner, 3 men

and 1 women went through the side door.

(XSST) avenue. (Not on police list.) Conducted by colored men. White women soliciting. Investigator here until 4 A. M. Two officure passed on street twice while investigator was in room upstairs.

Music and dencing.

(X588) Wabash avenue (not on police list). October 8th at \$23 A. M. officer No. (X589) knocked on the side door of this salon and was admitted. The officer seemed to be well known to the proprietor. When he came in, he went to the closet. Later the investigator saw him in the closet sitting on the box drinking a bottle of beer. At 2:40 A. M. another officer came in through the side door and joined the other officer in the closet. The waiter called him (X590).

Jim (X591), a waiter, in speaking of the two officers, said they

came in every night about that time, 2:40 A. M.

(X592) saloon, (X593) Dearborn street (not on police list). This saloon is connected with a house of prostitution. On October 29th, 8 unescorted women were soliciting in the rear room. They opened the door leading to the bar and asked investigator to come back. Officer No. (X594) came into the saloon in uniform, but paid so attention to the women in the rear room. He was given a bottle of beer, which he drank at the bar. He was there about 30 minutes. After 1 A. M. the women went to wine room upstairs where drisks are sold all night.

November 2nd. (X595) saloon, (X596) Dearborn street (not on police list). Women stood in doorway leading to rear room, and invited men at bar to enter. Investigator saw a man standing in front of saloon who pushed an electric button attached to a buzzer

when an officer approached the place.

November 20th. (X597) Buffet, (X598) Wabash avenue. The proprietor offered to secure women for houses of prostitution in China. Assignation rooms over saloon. Prostitutes solicit in the rear room. On this date, officer in uniform, No. (X599), came in and asked for beer and cigars, for which he did not pay.

XI. Saloons—General. August 11th. The police ordered the soloon at (X600) West Lake street closed to women. On the evening of this day investigator was solicited in this resort. While there is saw a woman and a man in the toilet room at the same time. (Saloon

not on police list.)

August 23rd. Investigator again visited saloon at (X600) West Lake street, which had been ordered closed, and in which he had been solicited on August 11th, and saw four prostitutes in the rear rous—He was solicited to go upstairs by a woman who said her name was Trixy.

On August 11th, the police were ordered to close the salon (X602) West Lake street (not on police list) to women. On the evening of this date, investigator was solicited by Frances to go upstairs. Frances said the rest of the women connected with the place were upstairs.

On August 19th, the saloon at (X603) West Lake street was apply visited. Investigator was solicited to go upstairs, this time by Jessie.

Three other girls were in the concert room at this time.

August 16th. Police officer in uniform was seen by investigated

and (X610) streets spoke of a power game gaing in in the a, and stated the power for not broker. While in here investigates, and was sometimed by Hame in gain in in

in house in middle of block, ther 18th. (X611) North Cark street. On police list. stered this mileon at 18:45 A. M. and dramk bottle of beer.

ith bertender about 19 minutes.

ther 87th. Vandeville performance in the rear of X512treet (not on police list). Twenty-tires women were in this set of them vulgar and dirty. One women with her hreats sat in balcony with a man at a table. Two plant circles foor below looked up at her, but made no suga-

ther 94th. A lieutenant of police, whom men in saloun 1618) drank beer in saloun at 1X414 evenue not in police young man in the place said that he rise lieutenant, was a rt, and as long as the saloun keepers used him all right he

K.
) Wahash avenue (not on police list. October That at 2.30 ace was crowded at this hour, and several persons were inTwo strangers, who had the appearance of home formers.

. Two strangers, who had the appearance of being farmers, the two prostitutes. They complemed to the water that wereharded them, and proceeded to argue with imm, about price of the dranks. They were ejected from the saloon, y returned with two officers, who called the water and spake ords to him.

ficers then turned to the farmers and told them to "best by would be arrested." The men appeared surprised, and it as one of the officers was about to int one of them with an ite two officers then entered the case, and halding their lands is stars, went to the rear closer, took their numbers. went to her room about 11:00 P. M. Her cadet—a waiter in (X619) saloon at (X620) South Halsted street, followed and had a fight with her. When seen by investigator she was bleeding from her mouth, her hands were lacerated, and her clothes almost torn off.

Two detectives were called. They did not attempt to go into the room or arrest the "cadet." After the fight was over the girl camout, and one of the officers told her that she would have to take her trunk and leave the next day. One of the other women took her to a

hotel for the rest of the night.

November 26th. While investigator was standing at the bar of saloon at (X620a) Wells street talking to (X621), the bartender, two men came in who appeared from their conversation, to be plain clothes officers. They were telling (X622), the proprietor, about a man named (X623), whom they had arrested, and asked him if he wanted to get the fellow out. The proprietor gave cigars to these men.

This is the saloon referred to in Chapter III as being within 35 steps

from a public school.

November 28th. Investigator spoke again to (X621), the bartender, and asked him if the saloon was ever bothered by the police, and he said, "Hell, no, they can make all kinds of complaints and the police officers are our friends, and they are sent to investigate and find everything O. K. So it does not do anybody any good to make complaints."

While talking to (X621), two men came in and (X621) said they were detectives. They were given cigars and drinks, for which they did not pay. Three men were playing cards in the rear room. (X621) said they were cadets. A fourth man was sitting at the table watching the game. Investigator entered the read room and sat down at a table with an unescorted woman named Violet (X628), who lives at (X629) Wendell street. She solicited him to go upstairs for immoral purposes. She pointed out the man watching the game, and said he was a detective.

(X621) introduced investigator to a cadet, named (X631), who spoke about "getting jobs," and he (X631)), made the following remark: "It is a hell of a note when you got to go to the police officers to get a job in these joints. (X633) got me a job here with (X634) once, and at another time (X635). The last job I got was from a higher source than that. One night (X636) and I were together and both of us were pretty well stewed. We came in this place, and without saying anything (X634) called (X638) on the side and told him to put me to work, (X638) came over to me and said, 'I'll put you to work as soon as I possibly cam.'"

November 27th. Investigator was in this saloon at 12 P. M. on this date, two men who appeared to be plain clothes officers were skting on chairs in the bar room. At 12:15 P. M. an officer in uniform No. (X640) entered the saloon and spoke to the two men mentioned above about a murder. At 12:28 this officer, No. (X640), stepped to the bar and ordered a drink of whiskey. He drank & but

 I. Dance Halls. September 10th. (X642) hall, North Clark
 Officer in uniform No. (X643) was selling tickets at door. of the girls in this hall were semi-prostitutes. One girl who d to go to a hotel with investigator, works in one of the departstores. She receives a salary of \$6 per week, and "hustles" three each week for extra money. She told investigator that she be found in the rear room of (X644) saloon, (X645) North street. Investigator was solicited in this hall by two other Gladys and Flora, who said they would go to any of the rooms sees nearby or to (X646) North Clark street. One man in the alled (X647) said he was living with a big blonde, another ed to investigator that he was a "cadet" and never worked. tember 17th. (X648) hall, (X649) avenue. Two officers, Nos. 9) and (X651) were on duty in this hall. A young man called , about 19 years of age, was intoxicated, and was put out of the by the two officers. In about 5 minutes he returned to the som, and bought these officers drinks of whiskey. He stayed ! hall after this, and became very noisy, but the officers did my anything to him. Four other boys drinking beer did not r to be older than from 17 to 19. Two professional prostitutes men in this place. tember 24th. (X652) hall, (X653) Milwaukee avenue.

tember 24th. (X652) hall, (X653) Milwaukee avenue. Inator met a number of semi-prostitutes at this dance. For in-, Violet (X654), Rosie (X655), and Tantine. Officers No. B) was on duty at this dance hall. He became friendly with inator, and went with him to (X657) saloon, (X658) Division, where officer nad a drink of whiskey at the bar. He told inator that if he "picked up anything" he should take her to b) hotel on corner of (X660) street and (X661) avenue. A



other plain clothes man came in and joined the others. served with bottled beer while the third took a cigar. (X671) hall, (X672) South State street. October was given in this hall. The bar was in a room adjoinin hall, and drinks were served in the hall. Investigator waiters, 3 bartenders and estimated that there were 250 or and girls present. The youngest girls appeared to be ab of age. He met officers Nos. (X673) and (X673a) and with them. They both drank whiskey at the bar.

(X674) hall. Corner of (X675) avenue and (X676) s building is owned by (X677) Brewing Company. (X representative of this company, and manages the salous hall. The latter is rented out at different times to organ pleasure clubs. The charge for the ball is \$25.00 per

The dance on October 15 was conducted by the (X671 is a room at the end of the hall. The conditions in the particular night were disgraceful. There were about 11 ent, from 15 to 23 years of age, and many of them se with each other in being "tough." Investigator saw nine prostitutes whom he had previously seen while investigatis in the West Madison street district.

The dance was a masquerade. Most of the girls he skirts. A description of the actions of many of the daube printed.

By 1 o'clock many of the girls were intoxicated, or and the dancing became more and more suggestive. Two about 16 years of age were dancing together and went the and suggestive motions. Investigator danced with one o afterward and she offered to go to a room at the (X681) Milwaukee avenue. The room would cost 50 cm

the cadets seen here was (X693), who at present is living at the (X634) hotel with a girl called Marcella (X695). This girl is a prostitute in a house at (X696) avenue. (X697), the proprietor, seems to have ample police protection. One of his right hand men is a mounted policeman by the name of (X698). Two plain clothes men were seen drinking at the bar of the saloon one night, while a dance was going on upstairs.

(X699) hall, (X700) 35th street. This dance hall is frequented by dandestine, semi-professional and professional prostitutes. The conditions are open and flagrant. On October 23rd, Officer No. (X701) in uniform was seen sitting at a table drinking beer with women. Another officer, No. (X702), stood at the entrance of the hall and later went into the ladies' retiring room where he stayed

shout ten minutes

(X703) 22nd street. This notorious dance hall situated in the miricled district caters to professional prostitutes who take men to surby hotels or to assignation rooms or flats.¹

SUMMARY.

First. Custom and precedent has established in Chicago certain retructed districts, where the laws and ordinances of the state and city at practically inoperative in suppressing houses of prostitution.

Second. Because of this condition certain public officials have given a certain discretion to the Police Department and have allowed police rules and regulations to take the place of the law and ordinances in these districts.

Third. As a result of this discretion certain members of the police first have become corrupt and not only fail to strictly obey the ties and regulations in the restricted districts themselves, but have failed to adequately enforce the law and ordinances, outside the restricted districts.

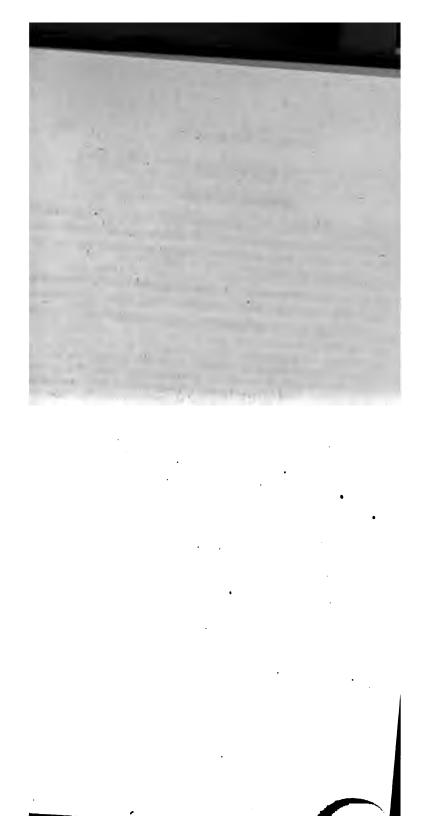
Fourth. This attitude has not only been assumed toward the law to the rules and regulations, but has resulted in failure to report to headquarters places in all section of the city where immoral and fatelute persons congregate.

Fifth. In addition, officers on the beat are bold and open in their triet of duty, drinking in saloons while in uniform, ignoring the tickations by prostitutes in rear rooms and on the streets, selling tixts at dances frequented by professional and semi-professional futitutes; protecting "cadets," prostitutes and saloon keepers of districtly places.

Se Chapter IV, "Sources of Supply," page 194.

Chapter IV.

Sources of Supply.



SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

CIMIL I

or of Report. The purpose of this report is to discover as nearly as possible all the sources which supply to the social vice; and also to recommend measures to discover discovers the supply.

it first hand sources of information, from which to discount s which it reports and classifies, and from which its concernate drawn.

sources of information are:

(a) Personal histories secured from 30 women, who either now inmates of houses of prostitution, or have been used very recently. These histories have been secured and carefully verified through repeated interviews by a woman who is the fidential friend of these women, and who has carefully saddle-guarded their confidence.

(b) Accounts of themselves given by prostitutes to the

vestigators on the Commission:

(1) in amusement parks under private man-

(1) Ill alliuscilicht parks under private man-	
agement,	5
(2) in dance halls,	40 -
(8) in saloons and on the street,	49 —
(4) flats and assignation hotels.	15
(8) in saloons and on the street, (4) flats and assignation hotels, (5) in houses of prostitution,	19 - 1

(c) Delinquent girls investigated by the Juvenile

Protective Association,

A total of 179 cases whose careers, both before and after their downfall have been studied intensively.

(d) Records of young girls in the custody of the Juvenile Court of Cook County during the first ten years of its operation

Total number of cases reviewed,

While many of these girls were personally interviewed, and the cases thoroughly investigated by the Department of Social Exvestigation in the Chicago School of Civics and Philasthropy, the conclusions regarding the delinquency of the total number and

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

based upon a careful study of official and other records regarding them during an investigation continued for more than two years, and reported to the Russell Sage Foundation, by which the results of the inquiries are about to be published.

(e) The investigations of the Commission on panders and cadets, dance halls, employment agencies, department stores, amusement parks under private management, lake steamers, and reports of other committees bearing on the sources of supply.

(f) Investigations of the United States Immigration Commission and the Immigrants' Protective League of Chicago on the relation of immigrant women and colonies of foreign laboring men in construction camps, lodging houses in cities, and elsewhere.

(g) Alienists' inquiry into the sub-normal physical and mental condition of boys and young men committed to the State Reformatory of Minnesota.

(h) As the basis of estimates of the profits and male patronage

of houses of prostitution:

 Brief and argument of plaintiff in error before the Supreme Court of Illinois, October Term, 1908, in case of People v. Bessie Lee and Leona Garrity.

(2) Books and papers of a keeper of a disorderly house showing daily and monthly receipts, which was seized by the authorities and form part of the records of the case of the prosecution.

(3) Verified reports of investigators.

(4) Statements made at conferences with madames and immates of disorderly houses.

(i) Conferences with representatives of reform and philanthropic agencies and other interested individuals.

- 3. The tabulation and classification of the data derived from these
- Summary of conditions involved in the personal histories and estigated records of 3,430 women and girls under review which exect the recommendations herein submitted.
 - (a) Home conditions;(b) Economic conditions;

c) Pursuit of pleasure and provision for recreation;

(d) Procuring;

(e) Involuntary entrance upon or continuance in prostitution under so-called "white slavery";

(f) Sub-normality as a factor in the social evil;
(g) The supply of male patrons of prostitution;
(h) Education in sex physiology and hygiene.

See Chapter I, Existing Conditions, page 16.

reform work of the city. Similar tables are in possession of mission which have been furnished by the organizations men

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHAC											
	Prostitute	Seduced.	Could not earn enough to live on.	Seduced at 18; reckless after.	No money to live on or buy clothes.	Dance halls; tired of drud-gery.	Seduced at 18.	Husband deserted her; en- ticed by older woman.	Seduced by married man; family unkind.	Seduced; for need of money.	Insufficient education for clerk; domestic work too hard.
	Spent	Supporting	***************************************		Saving to quit.		***************************************	***************************************	***************************************	Helping mother	
1	House	81.00	1.00		9.00	9.00	5.00	1.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
TX.	Sisters		100		led,	64			1		
FAMILY.	Brothers	1			Boar ded, \$4. 00.		64	4	1		
	Week,	\$5.00	7.00		6.00	6.00	10.00	7.00	4.00	6.00	
-	Occupation	Saleswoman	Department		Saleswoman	Domestic	Stenographer	Domestie	Waitress	Housemaid	
4	Present	8	g	8	ន	88	21	8	a .	22	8
AGE.	Entrance to Life	91	88	8	11	a	10	19	12	12	11
- 1	ģ	-	*					-	00		9

OUNCES OF SUPPLY

BLE GIVING DATA REGARDING THIRTY INMATES OF HOUSES OF PROSTI IN CHICAGO. Continued

	AGE.	E.	Former	Wapes.	FAMILY.	ILY.	Price	Money, How	Causes for Becoming
	Entrance to Life	Present	Occupation	Week	Brothers	Sisters	House	Spent	Prostitute
=	a	22	Governess and housekeeper.	2.00	1	,	5.00		Husband died; could not support child.
12	23	22	Domestic		Lived with	with nt.	9.00		No work; no money.
13	8	8	Cigar stand	6.00	1	64	8.00		Seduced; unable to get work.
77	19	2	Waitress, chamber maid	3.00	•	•	5.00	For mother and child of 7 years	Husband died; to support mother and child.
116	19	25	Never worked				9.00		Naturally bad; immoral at 15 years.
16	11	24	Dressmaker	2.50	80	C4	2.00		Tired of drudgery; husband deserted her.
11	18	24	Never worked		64		5.00	Lost sight of family	Lost sight of Seduced at 18; always had family
18	17	24	Housework	4.00	***************************************	*********	1.00	***************************************	Could not make ends meet.

TABLE BROWING DATA REGARDING THIRTY INMATES OF ROOTES OF PROSTITUTION

	319 ()	Presilitate	Sid Artific bei bein	Waitert ber deres libr eitere	Togened grannen en enden berige	biggig nat o en nieb abeg.	to de signature to the left of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 111	1	1111111
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ANALYSIS OF "TABLE GIVING DATA REGARDING THIRTY INMATES OF HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION IN CHICAGO."

Age.

Average age of entrance to life	18 years
Average present age	23½ years
Average years in business to date, over	5 years

These women are the heavy money earners of some of the "best" houses in Chicago. The majority of them are apparently in robust health. At any rate they are in physical condition good enough and attractive enough to patrons to hold the lead in professional prostitution and to earn weekly from \$50 to \$400.

This would seem to largely disprove the statement so frequently made "that the average life of the prostitute is five years" and also the solemn statement of one Municipal Court Judge that "in five years these girls will all be dead."

It is undoubtedly true that the women in houses are longer lived and better off than the street walker or possibly than the clandestine prostitute—with her, service is largely mechanical—not an act appealing to sentiment of affection—while with the latter type especially, the physical stress upon the body and nerves and strength caused by expression of "love" as they understand it, makes demands upon endurance that are unknown to the professional prostitute.

Occupation.

Studying the occupations, it is found that of the thirty only three never worked; one of these was educated in a convent; of the other two, no data is given. The rest tried to earn their living as follows:

Domestics	6
Waitresses	5
Clerks	3
Saleswomen dept. store	3
Dressmakers	2
Milliner	1
Stenography	ī
Governess	1
Telephone girl	ī
Vaudeville	ī
Factory	î
ractory	

Wages.

The average wages of the twenty-five given is \$5.00 per week.

Femily.

One was an orphan, two boarded, one lived with an aunt, the rest had apparently drifted away from their homes. Twenty-three of the inmates enumerated thirty-eight brothers and forty-four sisters, so it would seem that most of them come from good sized families.

Price of House.

The price for "service" of the houses in which these inmates "worked" are \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$5.00. Of these prices the madame received one-half except in the \$1.50 house. This particular house has white girls who receive Chinamen only—no man of any other mationality is permitted to enter; the madame receives one-third—the girl getting one dollar and the madame fifty cents for each "service."

Money-How Spent.

As to the disposition of the money made by these prostitutes the table shows that three allege they are supporting or helping their family or mother; one, a mother and her own seven-year-old child; one is saving money so she can give up the life. The other twenty-five apparently spend the money on themselves. It is rather remarkable that no one speaks of supporting a lover or "cadet."

Causes for Entering Life.

Nine were seduced; three could not earn enough to live on in any other way; two were enticed by other worpen into the life; two were too ignorant to do any ordinary work; two lost their husbands by death and two by desertion; two said they were naturally bad, one said she wanted to, was "born with the devil in her," the other that she "was bad with boys before she was 15"; two for dress; two ruined by drink and one each on account of trouble with family, poverty, money and because she was tired of drudgery (this girl said dance halls ruined her).

Twelve, therefore, out of the thirty may be said to have gone wrong becau of e : conditions and most of those seduced found prosti only at least the "easiest" way.

B—ANALYSIS OF "DATA REGARDING PROSTITUTES IN DANCE MALIA.

Total number of cases, 40.

Age.

Of the 35 whose ages are given the average is 30.4 years.

Occupation.

The occupations of the 18 whose uployment is given are as follows:

Department stores, 9; nurse, 8; trained nurse, 1; lunch room, 1; waitress, 1; cashier restaurant, 1.

Wages.

Eight give wages earned; the average is \$6.000

Family.

Fourteen give meagre data. Of these 6 are married, 3 board, 3 live at home (one of these has a "good home"), 1 father a drunkard, 1 so home, 1 home in New York, married twice.

Money—How Spent.

Two say they support parents; no other data.

Price.

One for price of a silk waist. The prices of those given as \$5.00 and up are for inmates of (X706a) dance hall.

Causes for Entering Life.

For money, 18 (one of t se s for "spending money," she \$5.00 per week in a depart: : re and supports parents); sedated, 8; violated, 2; 2 to support of s (1 a husband and 1 a lover); 1 for finery; 1 for clothes; 1 xd ti (won't take money); 1 8.1 love of her fellow; 2 b ns; 1 husband a pervert. vorced; 1 induced by 1' rother put me on the bu 1 f 1 employer (a doct ; 1 had operation a es her work; 1 fellow tu d 11 ing: 1 "always

AMALYSIS OF DATA REGARDING PROSTITUTES ON STREET OR IN SALCOMS

Total number of cases, 49.

Age.

Thirty-one give ages. The average is 20.4 years. (Two are 31 years old.)

Occupation.

Twenty give data as follows: Department store, 6; waitresses, 4; domestics, 1; stenographer, 1; store, 1; mail order house, 1; factory, 1; dressmaker, 3; clerk, 1; "works," 1; ticket seller, 1.

Wages.

Only four state amount of wages received; the average is \$4.89 per week.

Family.

Seven are married, 8 live at home, 1 with private family, 3 stated they had good homes, 1 is an orphan and 1 a widow.

How Money is Spent.

Only one made any statement except regarding her own needs; this one used her money to support her mother.

Causes for Entering Life.

Thirteen for money; 4 because they liked it; 3 ruined and deserted; 2 deserted by husband; 2 "easier than working"; 3 seduced; 1 to support baby; 1 parents turned her out; I persuaded by aunt; 1 put in business by a cousin; 1 husband wouldn't support her; 1 ran away to go on stage; 1 "didn't want to be kicked around as a servant.

AWALYSIS OF DATA REGARDING INMATES OF HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION IN CHICAGO.

Total number of cases	19
Total number giving ages	18
Average age of these 13	23.4 years

Occupation.

Former occupation is given by only 6: Department store, 2; factory, 1; waitress, 1; domestic, 1, and chorus girl, 1.

Wages.

Data given by only 2. Chorus girl, \$18.00 per week; 1 department store girl, \$6.00.

Family.

Data given by 6; 3 stated they were married; 2 came from samilies" and 1 said her parents were "farmers."

How Money is Spent.

One sends \$10.00 per week to parents, the "farmers" referred to above; 1 supports a child. No data regarding the others.

Causes for Entering Life.

Twelve give causes as follows: 3 of the workers "salary too small to live on"; thorus girl, "bad life of the stage"; 1 went wrong is high school; 1 influenced by bad girl friends and by house of practice tion opposite her home; 2 enticed into life by bad men; 1 put in home by her husband at age of 15; 1 "left home"; 1 couldn't get along a home; 1 drank and parents cast her off; 1 "sported before she moried."

C—ANALYSIS OF "DATA REGARDING DELINQUENT GIRLS."

Total number of cases, 51.

Age.

The average of the 47 whose ages are given is 15.7 years.

Occupation.

Only 30 stated to have been workers. Of these 8 were domestics 7 worked in factories; 5 in department stores; 2 in laundries; 2 was waitresses in saloons, and the following 1 each: Piano player nickel theater, telephone company, sweat shop, bakery, news stated fish.

Wages.

Only six give data as to wages. The amounts ran from \$8.00 per week. The average was \$4.90 per week.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

Couses.

ns total number given (49), 28 are directly due to bad home ns, of these 2 were actually sold by the mothers (1 a girl of 18 a 75 years old), 1 driven out by stepfather; 5 were violated; 2d; 4 by nickel theaters; 2 ruined by Greeks in fruit stores; 1 mm parlor; 1 at home by Greek peddler; 2 by "immoral house; 1 in a saloon; 1 at the soldiers' encampment; 1 in a dance was deserted by her husband after an early marriage; 1 was; 1 says that drink was the cause; 1 poverty, and 1 ignorance.

AMALYSIS OF DATA FROM JUVENILE COURT RECORDS.

scords of 2,241 young girls brought before the Juvenile Court ago during the first ten years of its operation, charged with lity, or other offenses involving sexual irregularity. The cases bese girls were carefully investigated by the Department of nvestigation of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, aring a report on the Juvenile Court of Cook County for the Sage Foundation, soon to be published in two volumes. The these girls were patiently and carefully examined, not only as pear upon the records of the court, but by personal inquiry all hundreds of these girls themselves, their parents, and others ted with their history.

offenses for which they were brought into court were as fol-On the charge of being disorderly or incorrigible, 1.370; and direct charge of immorality, 871. It should be understood word "immoral" is never used in the petition or statement ase, if it can be avoided. The offenses disguised in the court intemperate monthers, 20 had fathers who were of vicious habits, 16 were children of immoral, vicious or criminal mothers, while in the families of 12 there were others than the parents who had vicious or criminal records. In 24 cases the father had shirked all responsibility and deserted the family. Eleven of these girls were illegitimate children, or had been abandoned, and 10 had been victims of gross cruelty, 29 had been in houses of prostitution, or had been promiscatusly immoral, one having been a "common street walker" at eleven years of age. Thirteen had sisters who had become immoral, and had been committed to public institutions on that account. Fourteen had brothers who had been in such institutions for the care of delinquent boys and men.

Among the girls committed from other sections of the State, II allege that the companion of their first experience in sexual irregalarity was a member of their own family, and 16 Chicago girls lad the same experience. In 19 cases it was the father, in 5 the mucle, is 8 the brother or older cousin who had wronged the child; in 73 other cases, girls brought in as delinquents before the Juvenile Court led been wronged in this way, 32 by their own fathers. In 189 other cases in which the girls were charged with immorality, the mother of the legal guardian was implicated in the offense, if not responsible for it. In 18 cases, the delinquent girls were children of common protitutes, in 23 cases their mothers were known to be immoral, though at "professionally." In 74 other cases, the mother was described as "of questionable morals" or "of doubtful character," and in 51 cases the mother was intemperate. We are thus confronted by a total of 146 cases, in which the court records show that the guardian under whom care the girl was growing up was obviously unfit to be trusted with the care of a young girl.

From the records of 156 girls committed to legal custody from other portions of the State than Chicago, 86 were the children of intemperate fathers and 18 of intemperate mothers. These case of degradation in country families parallel the conditions found in many homes from which the Chicago children came before the court. Usergulated play in early childhood and prurient pleasures in youth were the occasion of the perversion of many of these children, both in the city and the small town as well as in the country. The first experi-

ence in sexual irregularity came to 14 Chicago girls and 22 country girls while at play when very young; to 45 Chicago girls and 65 country girls it came as an incident to such forms of recreation as the theater, walking in the parks, picnics, skating rink, and buggy riding. In 3 cases the girls were going to or from church. To 35 Chicago girls and 39 country girls their first experience of wrongdoing came in the gratification of a certain curiosity; to 14 from Chicago and 24 from the country there was an attraction of something like affection; to 23 from Chicago and 34 from the country it meant obtaining small sums of money, from \$1.00 to \$3.00, and in some instances only some candy. The victims of force and fraud numbered 25 from Chicago, 62 from the country. Those who were only ten years old or younger numbered 18 from Chicago, 24 from the country.

The careful study of the experience of these 2,241 delinquent girls impressed the experienced investigators with the need of developing the most skillful agencies for dealing with such families as many of these girls came from; the need to provide and regulate recreation; and with the necessity to include instruction in personal and social hygiene in the curricula of schools, both public and private, at the age of puberty.

THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO BASED ON INVESTIGATION OF THE COM-MISSION.

Panders and Cadets.

1. Panders.¹ This investigation has shown that panders often work in groups and are in communication with gangs in other cities. Individuals, working independently are also willing and eager to procure prestitutes for houses not only in this city, but for houses in other cities and countries.

These individuals and members of these gangs are very often waiters in saloens, bartenders and proprietors of saloons and houses of prostitution. They are scattered all over the city, and the individuals are known to each other, and confer together when their services are demanded.

The subject of the so-called white slave traffic has attracted much

For test of lows, see Appendix VI.

attention all over the country. The term "white slave," however, is a misnomer. As a matter of fact the traffic in girls includes negroes, Chinese and all sorts of girls. A "white slaver" in reality is a man who employs men and women, or goes out himself to secure girls upon some false pretense or misrepresentation, or when the girl is intoxicated, or drugged, and not in possession of her senses, is conveyed to any place for immoral purposes.

If the girl is wayward and goes of her own free will, she would not be a white slave, but the man or woman who induced or accompassed her to an immoral place would be guilty under the Illinois pandering act just as much as if he or she had enticed or used force in placing her in a house of prostitution.

It has been demonstrated that men and women engaged in the socalled "white slave" traffic are not organized. Their operations, however, are so similar and they use the same methods to such an extent that it is safe to infer that they are in some way working together.

This fact is illustrated by the following incidents brought to light through the court records as cited in conference with the Commission by the prosecuting attorney of the offenders.

The first is the case of Mollie Hart. In the trial of this case, it was shown that Albert Hoffer, Michael Hart, David Garfinkle, Maurice Van Bever, Julia Van Bever, Dick Tyler and Frenchy Tolman all belonged to the same crowd, and operated together. The headquarters of this gang in Chicago was operated by Maurice Van Bever. This man was found guilty of pandering and sentenced for one year and to pay a fine of \$1,000. His wife, Julia, was also found guilty.

The Van Bevers had two houses of prostitution in Chicago, one called the Paris, located at the southeast corner of Armour avent and 21st street, the ot the San Souci located at the southwest corner of Dearborn and 2: eets. These two houses back up against each other. This is operated in a clever manner, which still further proved that the circumstance is a located at the southwest corner of Dearborn and 2: eets. These two houses back up against each other. This is operated in a clever manner, which still further proved that the circumstance is a located at the southwest corner of Armour avenue.

At the time the above arn re de, an investigation was carried on in the South Side ic 1 (. Wi exceptions, & Louis girls were found in ses, and the present respectively.)

me of \$500. His nome was in St. Louis. While the it testify that Hart and Tolman had hired him (Bovo) a to these houses, and although it was not proved in secutor could see very clearly how it worked out. When is arrested and released on bonds, it was understood that rare held with owners of resorts in the basement of con. All of the above defendants employed the same has fought a great many of these cases. This is addihit it was one crowd operating together.

be no doubt, then, that these men work in gangs and in there are individuals known to each other in different ity who work along this line. The fact is further illustived beyond question by the following typical investigately the Commission:

t of the investigation is made clear by the diary method, into of each day new developments in the work. At the se the devious ways these men work, the processes under manufacts with each other, and the steps taken in the the woman who has been actually purchased is transme house to another or from one city to another, located y or abroad.

igntion deals, as will be seen, in transactions by which un the basis of trade.

a number of individuals involved in this investigation



be was sure of getting two women, and was going to work to

get them at once.

In the meantime, a letter which had been sent to New York to be written there, and sent back to Chicago by a friend was received. This letter had been delayed one week, and the telegram used the day before was supposed to take its place.

Oct. 10. A saw C and showed him a letter which verified the telegram and did much to throw off any suspicion. This letter was written on paper from a New York hotel, and gave instruc-

tions to go ahead.1

When C saw the letter he said he would make it his business to get the women. He then telephoned to three places to make

appointments for himself and A.

Oct. 11. C said that he had told a woman on the West Side with whom he had lived two years to look out for women in the neighborhood who wanted to go to China. He promised her a good present if she helped him.

He also 'phoned to a friend on the South Side and gave him

the same instructions.

In the meantime, another letter had been sent from New York,

saying that \$150 had been sent to pay for three women.2

Oct. 12. C was shown this letter, and said that he was on the job, and would keep on it until he got the women. Said he had to be very careful as the "fly mugs are looking out so d—sharp for those things." He declared that he would go around that night.

Oct. 13. C said he had been around to a number of places the night before, and had talked to several women. He had made arrangements with two to call him up and make appointment to

see A.

One of the women was named Tantine. Both lived on the South Side. One weighs 135 lbs., the other 160 lbs. They are American girls, and good looking. They have signified their willingness to

go to China.

C also left word with seven men whom he knew on the South Side who have been in the business for years. One in particular has been living off of prostitution and pandering for 25 years. He is a great friend of C. This man said he would be able to get the women within a few days.

All of the men were given to understand there was money in

it, and they are all anxious to make it.

Oct. 14. Afternoon. C received two messages, one from a man on the South Side, who said he had two women, and would bring them to the saloon that night, if possible. The other message was from a man who asked if a French woman would do to go to

Exhibit J. Exhibit M.

China. The man would call up during the evening. Both ma

are working to get the money.

Oct. 14. Evening. About 11:20 P. M. D, about 35 years of age, 5 ft. 7 inches, weighing about 150 lbs., came in saloon. He was one of the men who had called up during the afternoon. He said that if the women were wanted for any place in the United States he would send two of his own, as they were not making very much at present.

The two women who were expected did not come to the salon.

C telephoned to make another appointment.

D, the man mentioned above, verified C's claim that it was slow work getting women to go out of town, as they were watched closely by the keepers of resorts. "They are all in debt and are not allowed to get out of it; the keepers do not want to lose the women, if they are good money getters."

In some instances, the keepers have girls arrested on a trumped up charge, if they want to leave. If they promise to stay the

charge is dismissed.

D would not talk to A in the case, but followed him outdoors. Said he did not want any of the others to see that he had any business transactions with him. He seemed to be asraid, but anxious to make the money.

Oct. 15. C said he had again spoken to his friends on the South Side. They all told him they were on the job. The woman he had spoken to, and who had signified her willingness to go to China, had been drunk for three days. He will see her again

when she sobers up.

Oct. 16. C said that on account of the cadets and other mea as well as women who are watching the women it was going to take some time to get them. He thought it would be better to make them believe they were going to Seattle, Washington, or California, and when they were out there, it would be easy to get them drunk and take them aboard the steamer.

Oct. 17. C is growing impatient because his friends do at

act quicker.

He went over to the South Side, to see one of his friends. A said he thought the plan to take the women to Seath, and then ship them to China, would be a good one. C said if that could be done it would be easier.

A met a "cadet" from the South Side, who said that he had a woman "hustling" for him and makes plenty of money. The "cadet" did not say so in as many words, but gave A the impression that he would be willing to look for women to go of town.

Oct. 21. A went to the (X713) saloon at (X713) Dearborn street. Met D, an entertainer, who said he he oken to a gift named Rose, about going into a house in C

She said set was willing to go.

A then went to the (X714) cafe on (X715) avenue, between

(X716) and (X717) streets, to see D, the proprietor. He was out. The following men, all "cadets," and several others whose names could not be learned, agreed to get women to go to China: D, D and D.

D has one woman on the South and one on the West Side. D

and the other men know C.

Oct. 24. After telling C that he would not lose anything, he gave A the following names of two friends on the South Side who would help him get women: D, proprietor of (X718), and D. D has several sporting houses. (X719) could be found in (X720) saloon at (X721) avenue at 11 P. M.

Oct. 29. A spoke to D, an entertainer in (X722) saloon, at (X723) Dearborn street. This waiter said he would help A get women to go to China, if he would agree to take him and his

woman.

Later in the evening, D introduced A to a prostitute named Agnes (X724), alias Agnes (X725), had told her about the man who was looking for women to go to China. Agnes is getting a divorce from her husband. She had no "cadet" at present, but will have to get one soon "so as to have police protection," as she said.

While A was sitting at the table with this woman, D, the entertainer, told her an imaginary story of the free way in which A spent money. He said that one evening in San Francisco, when this "generous man" was sitting in a cafe with the police commissioner, the proprietor and one of the supervisors, he had purchased about \$1,000 worth of wine, and had thrown \$50 in old to the entertainers. He further stated that he had known his friend for several years, and also knew about his sporting house in Chine.

This story so impressed the woman that she was more eager

then ever to go.

During the evening of the 29th, A went to the (X726) cafe, at (X737) avenue, of which D is the proprietor, to see D, whose

name had been given him by C.

A asked D if D was in his place, saying he had been sent by C. D replied that he thought D was out of town. He then asked if he wasted to see D on any particular business. A then told D that he was looking for women to go into a sporting house in China. At this D became very confidential, and said that he esuld get two women for this purpose, the price to be fixed later. He then introduced A to several men about the saloon. One of these was D, a "cadet" who had his woman "hustling" on 23nd street. D said he would be on the lookout for women. A also pole to a boy about 18, who is an entertainer and "cadet." knows C and the proprietor of the saloon where C works. He was also willing to get women.

When A was leaving, D invited him to come again and repeated

that he could get two women by the end of November.

Nov. 77. D asked A when he expected to go to China. A replied in a couple of weeks. D then said he would try to get the women by that time.

Nov. 20. D introduced A to a man named "D," a former saloon keeper. D said this man would get some women to go to

China.

D also said that the man who was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for importing women, and who jumped a \$34,000 bond, would never have gotten into trouble, if he had listened to him. He (D) had offered to get him all the women he wanted for \$100 each, but the man thought he would be wise, and so he set some French "cadets" to France and imported the women.

D went on to tell of his long experience in the business, extending over about 20 years. "I am not a cadet myself," he said, "but I have gotten women for others a good many times, and I can get you as many as you want, if you want to pay for it."

He warned A not to talk as there were a lot of "stool pigeons" around.

Nov. 26. A went to the (X727a) cafe, (X727b) street, corner of (X727c) and (X727d) streets, and A introduced himself to the bartender, named D, as the proprietor of a sporting and gambling house in Macao, China. The bartender said he had two women "hustling," one in the rear room of this saloon, and one in a house. He said he might take a notion to go to China, and take his two women with him. He also stated that he could get other women to go. He declared that he was tired of this town, that here was not much money here any more, and he would like to go where a lot could be made. About 12:00 P. K. on Nov. 27, 1910, D introduced A to a cadet" named D, who was in the saloon, and told him of the China proposition.

D also has one woman "hustling" in the rear room of this sploon, and another in a house on (X737e) street. He declared that he was willing to take a woman to China. He pointed out this woman to A. He further stated that he had had a few hundrel

dollars, but lost it gambling a few days ago.

The record of above events, under the dates given, show beyond a doubt the connection of these men with each other, and how easy k is to enter into negotiations for women to go to other states or foreign countries for purposes of prostitution.

If the Commission had desired to carry these transactions to a final conclusion by the payment of the sums demanded there is no question but that all of the men above mentioned could and would have produced the "white slaves" for exportation. After consideration of the matter the Commission decided that inasmuch as it was not a prosecuting body sufficient evidence had been secured and the investigation was closed.

is a young m n, averaging from eighteen to twenty-five years who, after | ing served a short apprenticeship as a 'lightsecures a sta of girls and lives upon their earnings. s better than the ordinary neight 100d boy, wears an abundance ap jewelry, and has usually cu ivated a limited amount of genly demeanor. His occupation ofessional seduction." cadet is the go-between, he is the nt through whom business in which she works. cted toward his own woman, or t ks after her when apprehended by the r, and either uses some al influence in her behalf, or sees after her fine or bail. In many he is the lover or "sweetheart,": . . by some power so attaches I to himself that she will never 1 ray him no matter if he has and abused her. This strang par lox often prevents justice neted out to this outcast of so: ; in many cases he can be and only on her testimony. Often "cadet" belongs to political nations, and exchanges shady work at the polls for protection sen in power for fits "woman." Again, these "cadets" are often d to clubs as preliminary boxe s and prize fighters.

le negotiating with these panc s, the investigator met sevadets," who are also procurers when they have sufficient courage.

ag these "cadets" were the fc ring:

(X730), alias (X^{max}), ho (X730) Madison street, induced investig to one or i women who had come from (730a), Ill. S about 33 is of age. He has two other

on the train and left her saying he was going to buy a ticket. He did not return. Two years ago, this same procurer persuaded a girl to leave her home. The parents instituted a search and (X732) grew afraid after he had lived with her for several months. He left and went south to work on a farm to keep out of the way.

(X738). Cadet and procurer. Is legally married to one woman who is "soliciting" for him. He has another woman in a house

of prostitution in Indiana.

As above stated, many of the bartenders and waiters in salous are "cadets." In fact a waiter or bartender is often required to have women soliciting for drinks, the two positions go hand in hand.

NANCE HALLS.

There are approximately 275 public dance halls in Chicago which are rented periodically to so-called pleasure clubs and societies or are conducted by individuals.

It has been possible during a brief investigation to observe conditions in only nineteen of these dance halls. Those investigated, however, are located in different sections of the city, so that the finding indicate general conditions in places of this type.

Many of these halls are frequented by minors, both girls and boys, and in some instances they are surounded by great temptations and dangers. Practically no effort is made by the managers to observe the laws regarding the sale of liquor to these minors. Nor is the provision of the ordinance relating to the presence of disreputable persons observed.2

In nearly every hall visited, investigators have seen professional and semi-professional prostitutes. These girls and women openly made dates to go to nearby hotels or assignation rooms after the dasce. In some instances they were accompanied by their cadets who were continually on the lookout for new victims. Young boys come to these dances for the express purpose of "picking up" young girls with whom they can take liberties in hotels, rooms or hallways of their homes.

The following are typical instances illustrative of these conditions: Sept. 3. (X744a) hall, corner (X745) and (X746) streets. Con-

^{&#}x27;See Chapter II, The Social Evil and The Saloon. Also Chapter I, Existing Conditions in Chicago.

For text of ordinances regulating Dance Halls, see Appendices XVI-XVII-

ditions here were bad. A number of young girls were in the balcony drinking with fellows between dances. Investigator met girl who said she was 17 years of age this month. He danced with three different girls, two of whom proposed going to a hotel if he had the money, the third girl said they could get a room on West Madison street. Beer is sold in the dance hall for 15 cents per bottle.

for 15 cents per bottle.

Sept. 4. (X746a) hall, West Madison street. Saloon under dance hall. Conditions bad. One girl was quite drunk. She afterwards came down from the dance hall and entered the rear room of the saloon. Investigator saw girl named Violet drinking beer in dance hall, drinks were sent up to the hall from the saloon below by dumb waiter. Another girl by name of Rosie also left the dance hall and came to the rear room of saloon. Rosie said she

was 18 years old, Violet said she was 19.

Sept. 10. (X746b) hall, North Clark street. Investigator enunted 51 girls. Some appeared to be 18 or 19 years of age. Investigator met one girl who gave the name of Marcella (X746c) and said that she worked in the basement of department store. Marcella said her salary was \$6 per week, out of this she pays \$3 for meals and \$2 room rent, besides 60 cents carfare. She "hustles" three nights a week for extra money to pay for washing, clothes and other things. She told investigator that she can be found in rear room of saloon on North Clark street. She is about 20 years old.

Another girl who said her name was Fifie claimed to be married to a man who was at the dance. The husband knew his wife solicited other men and was satisfied if she hrought home some money, but if she "went for charity he would beat her up." When she married this man two years ago she was a street walker,

and he was one of her steady fellows.

Investigator was also solicited by two other girls, Bessie and Prankie, who said they would go to any of the rooms in houses

nearby or to (X747) North Clark street.

One girl called Violet was partially intoxicated, she would not dance but sat at one of the tables drinking beer with different men. She is about 20, and looked like a professional prostitute. The rest room contains about 20 tables, and three waiters are in attendance. Beer was 15 cents per bottle, or 5 cents per glass. There is a regular bar in the front of the hall with two doors leading to it.

Rough dencing is not allowed, but the language used is coarse and full of oaths. A fellow called Jack said he was living with a big blonde, another boasted to investigator that he was a cadet,

and never worked.

Sept. 18. (X746d) hall, Wells street. Conditions good. About 236 girls, some did not appear to be over 16 years of age. No rowdy actions allowed. No liquor sold in hall. No smoking allowed only in retiring room. The girls do not go out with fellows.

Several told investigator this was the most decent dance hall in that section of the city. It had a bad name three years ago. (Investigator met one girl whom he knew to be a professional prostitute from saloon on North Clark street. He danced with her, and she asked him not to let on that he knew what she was a everybody in the hall thought she was decent. She offered to go to hotel.

Sept. 17. (746e) hall, West North avenue. Only two women were seen whom investigator knew to be professional prostitute. One, named Bebe, said she was from a house on North Cark street. She would not give the number, as the house was positively private, but said if she was given \$5 to show that everything was O. K. she would take him to the house after the dance.

Sept. 21. (X746f) hall on North Clark street. Counted 185 girls and women from 17 to 30 years of age. Dance hall is on third floor, with two stairways leading down to second floor, where there is a bar. On this floor are tables which are crowded with girls drinking with fellows, between the dances. Dances are conducted here every night and on Sundays. The hall has a bad reputation and a man can "pick up" a girl any time. Investigator talked with the following girls who were all drinking:

Violet works in department store, salary \$5 per week. Waseduced and left home. Baby died and she "solicits" on the side to support herself. Is 19 years of age, born and raised in (X748) Rooms on North Clark street, but would not give number.

Rosie, 20 years old. Born in C ago. Lives with fellow and "solicits" for him. Will go any place with fellows.

Bessie, 20 years old, works in department store. Salary per week, and "solicits" on the side. Left home on account of stopen mother. Rooms with chum. Will go any place with fellows.

Mag, 18 years old. Works in department store. Salary \$5.50 per week. Tells parents she receives more. Helps support parent and "solicits" at dances for spending money. Father is sickly.

Investigator met three professional prostitutes from saloon, at two from another saloon. These wo n were seeking business.

A woman conducting a furnished room house on North La Sallistreet told investigator that most of the girls at this dance worked downtown and roomed along North (lark street, and "solicited at night.

Sept. 24. (X748a) hall, Milwaukee avenue. Condition fair. Bar in connection on same floor. Tables all around dance hall, and in balcony. Five waiters. Boys and girls are kept very orderly. About 200 girls. Investigator talked with following girls:

Lillie, 19 years old, works in department store, salary \$5 per week. Will go out for a "good time"; but will not take any money. Her friend gave her a bracelet last week. He is a clerk in the amount of the company of

in the same store.

Gerty, 18 years old. Works in department store, salary \$6 per week. Has two steady fellows, who go to see her every week, and give her \$2 each. They take her to a room downtown, but she did not know the name of the place. She lives at home with parents, and when she goes out she tells them that she goes to a show with a girl friend.

Aside from the above, investigator met a number of girls from (X749) department store, who were with their steady fellows. One of them named Violet offered to make a "date" with investigator, if he knew of a place to take her. All she wanted was the price of a silk waist. Several other girls wanted investigator to

take them to shows or dances.

Sept. 29. (X749a). Dance hall on 31st street. Regular bar. Ladies drinking parlor next to dance hall. Six colored waiters. A mixed crowd, but a large proportion are "sporting" women. About 200 girls, ages from 17 to 35. Investigator talked with following girls:

Miss (X750). Trained nurse, but she cannot stand the work, because of a recent operation. She has a few friends who help her out, and as soon as she can earn enough to buy some good

clothes, she expects to go home.

Girl (no name), 18 years old. Rooms on East 31st street. Said she wanted to get drunk because her fellow, a singer, whom she had been going with as the "only girl," had turned her down. "she didn't care what happened to her." If investigator wanted her she "would go any place, it didn't make any difference." Later this girl was seen to leave the hall with a young man.

Amy, 20 years old. Lives on East 31st street. She would go out, but not that night, as her steady fellow was with her. He is a street car conductor, and keeps her. Had just given her a new fall hat, which had cost \$30, and is going to buy her a new winter cost after pay day. She called him (X751). Amy was a cashier in a restaurant downtown until she met him. The only reason she goes with anyone else is to get a little more spending money.

Rosie is a dressmaker. Said she was the only member of the family who was "sporty." The reason why she goes out is because if she stays at home, she would be sewing and when she worked by gas light her eyes hurt so that she started to going to this dance hall. She took her first drink in this place, and finally went out with a fellow who offered her \$5. When she saw she could make money so easily, she made up her mind it was better than ruining her eyes and health by sewing. She "learned it all by going to this dance hall," and now she likes her beer, and drinks quite a lot."

Tantine. Lives on South Park avenue. Tantine is learning to dence. She comes to the dance with a man who drives a grocery wagon. He is good to her, takes her to shows, buys her presents, and she likes him. He tells her she could make a lot of money.



"broke." Said she had gone out with fellows before and her folks were going to send her away. So with a fellow. This man wanted her to "get c for him," so she thought if she was going to do she would keep all she earned herself, so she "qui whom she called Jim. Rosie said she was 20 year is very good looking.

Emma. A professional prostitute, stays at street.

The dance on October 8th on corner of (X753) and nue, was given by the (X755) club. Mr. (X756) had the The bar is located at the back of the hall. There we tenders and drinks were sold to "ladies" at the tables a and in the balcony. There were nine waiters. Beer 5 cents per glass, 15 cents per pint bottle, whiskey 15

There were about 400 women and girls in the hall. girls were from 7 to 13 years of age, and they remain M., when investigator left the dance.

During the evening the investigator met 5 professio from the 22nd street district. He also met three c names of Jack (X757) and (X758) and (X758a) with and Mag. While dancing with these girls, they told in these men were their "lovers," and did not work.

Investigator also met the following girls:

tame evening, October 8th. Investigator entered this hall after 1 A.M. when he left the dance at the (X770). The dance was being given by the (X771) and (X772) Union.

The bar was at the end of the hall and tables were placed all around the room. There were 5 bartenders, 4 helpers and investigator counted 23 waiters. He estimated the number of women present to be 700; and at least one-third were either intoxicated or partly so. Two women were put out of the hall for using vulgar language and starting fights.

Investigator counted 20 professional prostitutes from the 22nd street district, and other districts. One of the prostitutes frequents (X773) saloon. She told investigator that she was there with a fellow whom she had "kept up" for a year. She had just bought him a new suit. This couple had a quarrel during the dance on account of another girl.

Some of the girls present were as young as 16. A man by the name of (X774), said that many of the girls were sporting, "and the dance was as bad as the First Ward Ball in some ways."

Investigator met two girls who work in (X775) department store. These girls "solicit" every night in one of the saloons in the 22nd street district. One by the name of (X776), has a man by the name of (X777) whom she keeps. They have a furnished room at (X778) street and (X779) avenue.

(X780) hall, corner of (X781) and (X782) streets. Hall rented by (X783), who is manager for the woman who owns the place. He also manages the saloon downstairs, (X784) street. On the night of October 15th there was a (X785) dance in this hall.

Investigator met one girl who said she was not working any more, as she had a few "good fellows" who gave her money. She goes to the (X786) hotel on (X787) and (X788) avenue. The men she for with give her as much as they want to. The room rent is 50 cents.

Investigator estimated that there were 200 women and girls, most of whom were (X789), in the hall. Some of the girls appeared to be about 16 years of age. The girls were drinking freely and when he left the hall, he noticed several who were intoxicated.

(X790), near (X791) street on (X792) avenue. The dance given on October 4th in this hall was quite respectable. There were about 35 girls and women from 17 to 35 years old present. Investigator talked to four girls who work at (X793) department store. A man in the hall said that the crowd that came in this hall was very select, and had been for two years. No drinks were sold in the hall, the nearest saloon is at (X794) street and (X795) avenue.

(X796) hall. Corner (X797) avenue and (X798) street. The dance hall is over a saloon. The entire building is owned by the (X799) brewing company. (X800) is the representative of this

company, and manages the saloon and dance hall, the latter is restricted out at different times to organizations and pleasure clubs. The charge for the hall is \$25 \(\)

The dance on October 15th is conducted by the (X801) chil. The bar was in a room at the confidence of the hall.

The investigator (t conditions on this particular night were disgraceful. 11 to about 115 girls present from 15 to 23 years of age, and m y or t em seemed to vie with ead other in being "tough." 1 of girls said that a decent girls would not go to this hall.

Whom he had previously seen will investigating conditions in the West Madison street district. The calls connected with this particular dance are too vile to appear in print.

Investigator danced with one of the girls who was particular vulgar, and she said she would go to a room in the (X802) hote (X803) avenue. The room would cost 50 cents. This girl had girl friend with her. Both came from St. Louis. Their parents this they are working in Chicago. They "solicit" at (X804) and (X808 saloon (X806) avenue.

Investigator also danced with four other girls who frequent the saloon. In addition he met a number of girls who work as waitress in downtown restaurants, the following information was given by the girls.

Jennie. 19 years old. Said her own brother was the cause of he donwfall. She got into trouble and left her home in (X807). Can to Chicago and lived with an old man and his wife on 26th stree until she had a baby. It died the same day it was born. She ke the old man eight months ago, and now works in one of (X804) lunch rooms and "solicits at night." She said she would go to the (X809) hotel for \$1.00, room rent 50 cents.

Mag. Said she was 21 j ars old. Came from (X810), Ke tucky, two years ago. Co to pay expenses. Finally sne her some clothes, gave her a room together. He left her: She then went "on the turf tor to money."

Investigator estimated that there were three boys to every give He asked different boys why the fellows didn't dance more. The told him that the boys come to the dance to get a girl to go how with.

There were quite a number of boys under age who were served widrinks at the bar, 19 of them could not have been over 18 years age.

(X811), corner (X812) and (X813) streets. The dance hall is 4 the second floor with a balcony surrounding it. The bar is in the front end and nearby two rooms filled with tables: | chairs.

The owner of the building is (X814). He also owns the sa on the ground floor. The rear room of this saloon is filled with se closed in so that no one can see those at the tables. Prostit soliciting on the street frequent this rear room. In addition some the girls who attend the dance on the floor above come here, some and some without escorts.

(X815) is the manager for the dance hall. He lives with

girl named (X815a), who acts as his cashier.

Investigator recognized a number of girls from the South S

hom he knew to be professional prostitutes.

The large percentage of the girls at the dance October 10th v immoral, and would go out for money. Others go with boys men whom they like.

The investigator declares that a great many of the girls at the da were apparently under age. They all were served with drinks. S became intoxicated, and had to be carried out of the room.

One girl acknowledged to a doctor, who was with the investiga that she had syphilis, but did not have enough money to have it trea She Pointed out three other girls in the same condition, and said there were others who were diseased.

During the evening quite a number of the girls were seen to go the (X816) and (X817) cafes. Afterwards, between 12 and 1:30 M. investigator counted 14 couples enter (X818) hotel. He had these couples at the dance earlier in the night. Hotel (X819) (X820) hotel, both assignation places, are in this neighborhood.

(X821) hall, (X822) 35th street. On the evening of October ording to the investigator's estimate, there were about 125 p women at the dance. The ages were from 16 to 25. Investig women at the dance. The ages to be professional prostitutes; freed with a girls whom he kneed to street and (X824) avenue, m a flat on (X825) avenue, and two who said they were from I 826) near (X827) avenue on the (X828) side of the street.

investigator talked with 4 girls from (X829) store and with m (X830) department store.

One of the girls showed investigator a comb which (X831) She further said that she goes out with (X831) two ni h week and he takes her to the (X833) hotel, (X834) street 835) avenue. She offered to make a date with investigator.

The other girls also offered to make dates. One said she ha ady friends, one of whom has a private room with a friend w keeps for the purpose of taking girls. This room she said (X836) street near (X837) avenue, but she would not give mber.

Investigator talked with another girl whom he had met in room of (X838) saloon on (X839) avenue, near (X840) str she had solicited him. He asked her if she was still living to "cadet." She replied that she was but he had gone to Milwan a few days and had taken nearly all of her money.

The majority of the girls at the dance on this particular evening were from 16 to 20 years of age, and many of them were very good

looking.

The conditions in this hall appeared to be so revolting that it was determined to send another investigator of entirely different type to verify the other's report. This was done on October 23rd. The following is his condensed report, substantiating the former investiga-

(X841) hall, (X842) 35th street. On second floor. Benches about the room. Extreme left is a stairway leading to the rear room of the saloon on the ground floor. Girls from the dance hall mingled with immoral women who solicit in this rear room.

The charge for admittance to the dance hall is 25 cents, with 10

cents extra for wardrobe check.

A large number of the girls were quite young. Investigators talked with two who were 15 years of age. Many appeared to be from 16 to 18 years of age.

The language used by the girls and their men acquaintances is weprintable. Investigator talked with several of the girls. Among them

the following:

Rosie. Sixteen years old. Said she had no home. All she possessed was the clothes she wore. At one time she was in a house of prostitution, but was not allowed to stay because she appeared to

so young.

Name not secured. Said she had been to a hotel all the Girl. previous Saturday nights. She was going home on this particular evering, but would go out for all night the following Wednesday, if vestigator would come to the dance hall and get her. She said the many of the fellows who come to this dance hall go out with he "The fellows and girls are always changing off." She does not take money but the fellows buy her breakfasts. She works in the (X842)

This dance hall is owned by (X843), and his manager is (X844) - (X845) also owns the (X846) hall, (X847), the manager of (X848), lives with a girl called (X849), who solicits in (X830) case-Her parents live at (X851) street, between (X852) and (X853)

streets.

(X854), (X855) North Clark street. In 1900 (X856), a 🖘 🗀 driver, opened this hall under the name of (X857). In 1906 the name

was changed to the (X858).

One of the worst features of this dance hall is the number of fessional prostitutes and cadets who come to the dances. It is timated that 75 per cent. of the girls who come here on weeks nights are prostitutes. An innocent girl is in great danger for cadets are constantly on the lookout for them.

On Saturday and Sunday night the attendance is about 300. The girls are from 17 to 25 years of age. Many of the girls are will resses, house maids, and clerks in department stores. They are called the stores of the girls are will resses, house maids, and clerks in department stores.

"charity," as they do not charge for their services.

The dance hall is on the 3rd floor of the building. The case bar is on the floor below. There is a private wine room on the floor, in which (X859) entertains girls whom he has taken a feet to. Just off of this room is another private room furnished in orate style including a couch. It is asserted that (X859) has mad a room for purposes of seduction.

By 12:30 A. M. on the nights of the dances many of the sa were intoxicated, and were "picked up" by young men who because the place for that purpose. There are a few assignation the vicinity. One is the (X861) on the corner of (X862) and (X86

Mreets.

Among the cadets seen here was Robert (X864), who at pres living at the (X865) hotel with a girl called "Jessie" (X866). girl is a prostitute in a house at (X867) avenue.

(X868) hall, (X860) 22nd street. This dance hall is the most a for ious place in Chicago. In fact it is to Chicago what the Hapman 4 to New York. A description is given here in order to contract with the other dance halls described above on the proposition the forme of them are to all intents and purposes just as much a pe of the expression of this phase of prostitution.

The only difference is that no respectable girl enters (X868), unle there by silly and thoughtless people, who want to show the state of the city. Every girl who frequents this place is a profession stitute, grootmed and trained to coax money out of the pocket visitors for the benefit of the managers and the most of the profession of the profession of the managers and the profession of the profession to a hotel or to their own flats. One of the rules of this place a girl is supposed to make each man spend at least 40 cents for ery round of drinks.

The price of admission to men is 25 cents, in addition to a tip of

cents for checking a hat.

The building in which this hall is located is owned by (X871), wh wes it to a combination like the following:

EXSTS), (XSTS), owner of the (XST4) cafe, and one other per m, who is said to be a representative of (X875). (X876) acts a reger for this trio.

The entertainment in this place is given by two men and one women per. These men pass the basket and the collection goes to hel Tray the expenses. The singers are paid \$30 per week.

After a song, an orchestra in the balcony begins to play, and the balcony form in couples and dance.

The girls are very aggressive, and do not wait for an invitation at the tables, and as pointed out above, order a roun drinks that costs no less than 40 cents.

The mixed drinks brought to the prostitutes are counterfeit. For takes the girl orders a "B" ginger ale highball. This is colors the made in imitation of this drink. The cost is probably less that a cont, but the victim pays 25 or 50 cents for it.

(X928) avenue and (X929) street. Two months after the began t liciting she was infected, and was confined in the Cook County He pital For two weeks. She has solicited in (X930), a selece on t corner of (X931) and (X932) streets.

Rouse (X933). About 21 years of age. Her parents live at t (X55-4) hotel at present. She was married at one time to (X58)

but secured a divorce because he was a pervert.

Babette (X936). Solicits in (X937) and (X930). She is about 15 years of age. She lives with (X939), a salesman for (X941 northeast corner of (X941) and (X942) streets. His salery is 8 per week. He first met her at the (X943) hall, where she attend dances when she first came to the city. They live at the (XM hotel or flats at (X945) avenue and (X946) street, telepho

Mag (X947a). Correct name is (X948), home in (X940), Oh ents still live there. Told investigator she was 16 years old. Se (X876), manager of (X868), instructed her to tell everybody the is 19, and that if he ever found out that she told anyone her rig she would be put out and he would "beat her up beside." Me an also told investigator that she (Mag) was only 16. She al that Mag would be getting into trouble soon. Mag said s sending money home as her parents needed it. Her father is ahard, she said. She has two sisters.

Tentine (X982). About 19 years of age. Is a blonde. Has been

lives at (X954) Wabash avenue. Flat (X955). Quite a nu of prostitutes live in this flat. She pays four dollars per we

room and beth.

Cantine's parents live in (X956). She went home last summer, a I her parents she was married and had a "rich husband."

When she was 16 years of age she met a man named (X957), winised to marry her, and on the strength of this promise seduce. They then planned to elope. He took her to (X958), Wyomir put her in a sporting house.

The following is given in practically her own words:
"I was a little mutt, then, and I did not know where I was The landledy just asked my name and how old I was. I told h

16. She said I looked it. You bet I did. I wore my hair in braid, and it was parted in the center flat on my head. I al wore short skirts. It was a pretty house, and the madame to me to stay up in my room. She asked how I came to kne (X967), and I told her he was my husband. I did not see h again until late that night. In a short while the landlady call e down from my room and introduced me to an elderly ge theman, and told me to go up to my room with him. I told h I did not want to go up to my room with any one but my be hand. She said that man was going to give me a whole lot mency, if I just want up to my room with him. I finally decid to go up with him. He asked me if I wanted some wine. I told him no. Then the landlady called me aside and said 'Order it anyway, and if you can't drink it, why ditch it.' When we got up to my room, I said, 'Yes, I'll have some wine, and ditch it.' He started to laugh, and called the landlady up and told her what I had said. The landlady laughed and said, 'She is only a little rum, don't mind her.' He then explained to me that ditch it meant to throw it away, when he was not looking.

After talking for a short while, he said it was about time that he made me work. I asked what he meant, and he said, Take your clothes off, and I'll show you.' I felt highly insulted and told him so. He then told me where I was, and what I was we against, and I started to cry. He then gave me \$50 and told me to go home to my mother, cause he said that was where I ke

longed.

I did not see anybody else that day, and late that night (X957) came back and told me that he already was married and he had a child. He said that he was going to (X961) to get a divorce and then marry me. At the same time he took the \$50 away from me.

I was only here one day, because the next day I met a fellow who was going to (X962), and he asked me to go along. I consented and went with him. I lived with him for nearly a year. He was the second fellow I ever stayed with. (X957) actually violated me. He forced me, and I was going to tell my mother only he promised to marry me. No, I did not like him so very

much.

While in (X964) city, I had a quarrel with my fellow, and left him. I took the train for (X965), because I had heard so much about it. I "hustled" there for about a week, when I at (X966), a very prominent doctor of (X965). He was a miried man, and he put me up in a swell hotel and gave me the money I needed; he only came to see me about three time ! week. All went well for about a month until one day I was ar rested by the chief of police himself. He took me into his office, and showed me a picture of myself which my father and mother had sent him in order to locate me. I denied that I was Tantine and said I did not have any parents and that I came from (X968). He then asked me to name a few of the principal streets of (X968) and I was stuck. I told him I could not remember them now, as I was not there very long, as I spent most of my life in (X968). He asked me about (X968), and I go away with that all right. I then told him that that picture could not be of me as I was much older. I did age fearfully after that. I look much older than 19, don't I? He talked to me for about two hours, and I bulled him, and he finally let me go.

Everything was all right until one day I ran into a fellow from home who also knew (X966). He promised to take me to

Chicago and I decided to go with him. He then wrote to (X973), who was in (X974) at the time with his wife and child. When we arrived in Chicago my friend put me in (X975) house, (X976) Dearborn street, About a week later (X957) and his wife came to Chicago. He came up to see me and wanted me to live with him. I bawled him out and threatened to turn him over to the police or kill him, if I ever saw him again. That same day his wife came over to see me and she told me that he did the same thing to her. He seduced her and when she had a baby her folks made him marry her. She said he was leading her and the child a dog's life, but she stuck for the child's sake. He was the prettiest baby I ever saw. I believe they are living in (X978) now.

I left (X975) house in about two months, and have been in a lot of houses. I have been in places where they graft, almost hold you up. I have hustled on the street. Yes, I used to pay lots of protection money to policemen. But I got wise in time. If they threaten to pinch me, why I say, go ahead and pinch me, then they won't. No, you can't make any money hustling on the street any more. If you want to be in right you have got to give half of what you make to the coppers. No, I never the any of their names, but I could point them out to you any time. Hell, they all graft. There is not a policeman around here that doesn't hold us girls up, and I know it from experience. But you see us girls who have been around a long time get wise, and they don't get a nickel out of me any more.

I go home at \$:00 A. M. every morning, and I don't hustle any place any more but here. I think I make more than any of the girls around here, and I don't spend it on boose like the rest of them. That's why they never have anything. I make on an average of \$100 a week. That's pretty good, isn't it. Well, come up to the house some afternoon, and see me. No, I don't

live with anybody. It don't pay."

Enforcement of the Law and Ordinances. On June 6, 1910, the Binance regarding bar permits went into effect. From this date Mil October 31, 1910, the Department issued 1,307 bar permits. Of manufact 1,187 were issued for places where dances were to be M. None of the surety bonds on which these permits have been mated have been forfeited during that time.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

As an introduction to the study of Department Stores it may be to call particular stention to the fact that the present economic in insanitary conditions under which the girls employed in factories

and department stores live and work, has an effect on the nervous forces of the girl in such a way as to render her much more susceptible to prostitution.

This is true as a basis. The whole tendency of modern life, which places a greater strain on the nervous system of both men and women of all classes than has ever been placed at any time in the history of the civilized world, cannot but help, to a great extent, develop considerable eroticism. The sexual senses of the brain, as well as the seninal parts, are from the very nature of their natural functions, succeptable organisms and they will be the most readily influenced by modes of life, and highly speeded modern life must stimulate these organisms.

It is a sound medical fact that practically the same condition in regard to stimulation of nerve cells exists at the point of extreme exhaustion, where a person has a feeling of strength which is unnatural, and that point is usually reached after exceedingly hard and exacting labor, or at the point where high feeling, improper exercise, and a considerable amount of alcohol can bring the nerves to a point of stimulation. That is the explanation of the fact that people prove the economic explanation of prostitution from the fact that there are people of all classes of society addicted to immorality.

It is unfortunate that it has possible to undertake a full investigation of hours of labor and by machinery and occupations we possible to undertake a full investigation of hours of labor and by machinery and occupations we possible to undertake a full investigation of hours of labor and by machinery and occupations we possible to undertake a full investigation of hours of labor and by machinery and occupations we possible to undertake a full investigation of hours of labor and by machinery and occupations we possible to undertake a full investigation of hours of labor and by machinery and occupations we possible to undertake a full investigation of hours of labor and by machinery and occupations we possible to undertake a full investigation of hours of labor and by machinery and occupations we possible to undertake a full investigation of hours of labor and by machinery and occupations we provide the full investigation of hours of labor and by machinery and occupations we provide the full investigation of hours of labor and by machinery is chiefly employed and occupations we provide the full investigation of hours of labor and by machinery is chiefly employed and occupations we provide the full investigation of hours of labor and by machinery is chiefly employed and occupations were also become and the full investigation of hours of hours of labor and by machinery is chiefly employed and by ma

Without this accurate economic data, it is practically impossible to established a firm foundation on which to deal with the sources of vice in its various forms.

This lack of data is supplied, to a degree, by the following questions showing the effect of this nervous strain upon working people, men, women and girls.

D. BAD EFFECT OF LONG HOURS ON MORALS.

"The effect of overwork on morals is closely related to the injut to health. Laxity of moral fibre follows physical debility. When the working day is so long that no time whatever is left for a minimum of leisure or home life, relief from the strain of work is sought is alcoholic stimulants and other excesses." Massachusetts Legislative Document House, 1866, No. 98.

his opens the door to other induly es, from which he degeneracy of individuals, but the degeneracy of the 34.) Relati s Between Labor and Capital. U. S. tee, 1883. Vol. I.

and that the hard slavish overwork is driving those girls s, after they leave the mi evenings * * * good rebut they come out so ti u and so thirsty and exfrom working along stead from hour to hour and e and other ingredients noxious effluvia from the g l, Mulespinner in Fall I Mal

BAD EFFECT OF FATIGUE UPON MORALS.2

attendant upon excessive workin hours are shown al degeneration which results fr over fatigue. Laxity follows physical debility. t working day is so ne is left for a minimum of le re and recreation, retrain of work is often so alcoholic stimulants. es the moral breakdown to mental degeneracy #2.

) GENERAL LOSS OF MORAL RESTRAINTS.

se little doubt that working 10 hours a day would be of life than 13 hours to health a J est without er que ion of health, no one think, to adn 1 point of view, so en-.

effect of rendering them ignorant, prejudiced, addicted to coarsensual indulgences, and susceptible of being led into mischief and violence by any appeal to their passions or prejudices. With so fer opportunities of mental culture, and of moral and religious training, it is surprising that there should be so many respectable and virtuous people among them. For the sake, therefore, of public morals, of bringing up an orderly population, and of giving the great body of the people an enjoyment of life, it is much to be desired that in all trades some portion of every working day should be reserved for rest and leisure." (Page 30.) British Sessional Papers. Vol. XXII, 1843. Reports of Inspectors of Factories.

"Wherever you go * * * near the abodes of people who are overworked, you will always find the sign of the rum shop. Drinking is most prevalent among working people where the hours of later are long." The case for the Factory Acts. Edited by Mrs. Sidney Webb. London, 1901.

"If working long and irregular hours, accepting a bare subsisted wage and enduring insanitary conditions tended to increase women's physical strength and industrial skill—if these conditions or unreplated industry even left unimpaired the woman's natural stock of strength and skill—we might regard factory legislation as irreleval. But as a matter of fact a whole century of evidence proves exactly the contrary. To have women's labor unregulated by law means incritably to leave it exposed to terribly deteriorating influences. The woman's lack of skill and lack of strength is made worse by lack or regulation. And there is still a further deterioration. Anyone who has read the evidence given in the various inquiries into the Sweeting System will have been struck by the invariable coincidence of a low standard of regularity, sobriety and morality, with the conditions to which women, under free competition are exposed." (Page 200.) Dangerous Trades. Thomas Oliver, MD., London. 1902.

"On the morals of the workers there has been a marked effet."

If working long and irregular hours, accepting a bare subsistence wage, and enduring insanitary conditions tended to increase women's physical strength and industrial skill—if these conditions of unregulated industry even left unimpaired the woman's natural stock of strength and skill—we might regard factory legislation as irrelevant. But as a matter of fact a whole century of evidence proves exactly the contrary. To leave women's labor unregulated by law means inevitable to leave it exposed to terribly deteriorating influences. The woman's lack of skill and lack of strength is made worse by lack of regulation. And there is still a further deterioration. Any one who has read the evidence given in the various inquiries into the Sweating System will have been struck by the invariable coincidence of a low standard of regularity, sobriety and morality, with the conditions to which women under free competition, are exposed. (Pages 209-210.) The Case of

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

etory Acts. Edited by Mrs. Sidney Webb, London, Richards,

is in factories are expected to keep up a certain 'pace,' while k, and ten hours of driving work at a hot pace are not to be red conducive to good health physically or to leave the worker humor for applying herself to educational improvement. Dances ows will be the most attractive things to be indulged in after if the chance offer." (Pages 33-34.) Charities and the Com-March 6, 1909. Vol. XXI. No. 23. New York. The In-Exvironment of Pittsburgh's Working Women. Elizabeth sey Butler, Former Secretary New Jersey Consumers' League. hough very many girls are brought here, innocently betrayed slavery rigid in its strictness and purports in its nature, the price to the victim is only that of higher wages and better economic ons, the greater number of women who have already been an immoral life abroad, and who come to the United States ly to continue open-eyed practices of their former life, come to higher wages, often profit ten times as great as they have rein Europe, though they are subject to their pimps, and have r no opportunity to save for themselves, there is yet the opity for higher gains, a higher economic standard of living, an anity for travel and the interest of a new environment, and s at times a hope of real betterment of conditions. Page 6-Document 196.

re are many men who own large establishments, who pay wages simply drive women into prostitution.

e of the girls who are most tempted, and who enter lives of pros-, work in the big department stores, surrounded by luxuries, all of them crave, and sell large quantities of those luxuries wage compensation of about \$7.00 or \$8.00 a week, and even

subject is treated in the Pittsburg Survey under the head of Voman and the Trades," published by the Russell Sage Founda-On page 305, the writer said:

ere the store is particular as to the mode of life of its em-



array of clerical and office help, with no hope for i dition. This results in creating a class in society burden the world with children whom they cannot cate, and fill society with homes where only the homes which naturally will be more frequented i lectors for furniture, than by happiness or any of fortable thing.

EXISTING CONDITIONS.

The girl in the department store is confronted w tions which are ever pressing harder upon her. is the procuress, the second the "cadet," and third over her, who may even be the manager or the prope

But in spite of these temptations it is only fair of these girls never fall before these allurements. on enduring and suffering to the end.

It has been established after exhaustive study t possible for a working girl in any large city to live dollars per week, yet employers of these departmenthey pay on an average of from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per 1

This is all the girls are worth, they maintain, and demand regulates all this

l again, Mr. Barry calls attention to the work of a New York for women, the matron of which is said to have declared that r cent. of the girls who applied there for refuge, have entered a immorality in the greatest city in the country because of intent wages, which do not allow them to pay for food and lodg-

ler the heading "Profits from Prostitution in Chicago," in this ission's report, attention is called to the earnings of the inof houses of prostitution giving as an average \$25.00 per week 200.00 per annum, which is ultra conservative. This is five nt. on \$26,000.00. The average wage paid in a department store 10 per week or \$300.00 per annum. This is five per cent. on .90. In other words a girl represents a capitalized value of 0.00 as a professional prostitute, where brains, virtue and all things are "nil," or more than four times as much as she is as a factor in the industrial and social economy where brains, gence, virtue and womanly charm should be worth a premium.1 s it surprise one in the face of these conditions that many weak, d, nervously exhausted girls realizing the financial profits from le of their virtue enter upon what they believe for the moment he "easiest way," only to experience finally its sad consequence. ormer salesgirl in a department store was seen in a fashionable ht restaurant. She said that four weeks previous she had been g \$8.00 per week. She enumerated different articles of clothing she was wearing, and gave the prices of each, including her hat. tal amount came to over \$200.00. Her eyes had been opened earning capacity in the "sporting" life by a man who laughed for wasting her good looks and physical charms behind a r for a boss who was growing rich from her services, and the

The plain blunt facts tell more than pages of theorizing on the subject.

Let us look for a moment at the results of the field investigation as undertaken by the Commission showing some of the methods used in the stores, the wages now actually being paid and then the various forms of temptations surrounding the girls.

METHODS USED IN THE STORES.

- I. Application for Employment. The application blank which a prospective salesgirl must fill out usually contains blanks for a record of a girl's entire business experience, as well as educational qualifications, etc. A study of these application blanks would be intensely interesting if it were possible to obtain them.
- II. Rules. These rules are usually very elaborate and cover a wisk field. One rule generally conspicuous calls attention of the employs to dress requirements.

A case is on record where a girl actually purchased 24 shirt waists in one year in order to "be cleanly and neat in appearance, avoiding extravagance and display," as required by the rules. Of course the girl knew that \$5.00 waists would last longer than 98 cent ones, and it would be economical to buy such waists, but in her case she never could amass a sum like \$5.00, so she purchased the 98 cent ones, washed them once or twice and when they fell to pieces, threw them away. No doubt other girls could do better, having a knowledge of sewing and washing. Another washed her one waist every night, is order to appear "cleanly and neat," and avoid "extravagance and display."

- III. The Fining System. Another method used by certain department stores under the guise of "maintaining discipline" is the fining system. For every mistake an employe makes, for every moment they are late in their places, there is a regulated system of fines. These natural, and often unavoidable losses are watched and recorded, and the amounts deducted from the weekly salary.
- IV. Wages Paid. The information given below was obtained from the girls in the different stores by a woman who has worked among them for fifteen years and knew they were telling the truth.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

80) pays a uniform scale of wages, amounting to \$2.00 per to all clerks, and they allow in addition a percentage on goods are sold in the house as follows:

On	Hat	selling	for	\$2.48	15	cents
				4.98	25	
	Fur			4.98	25	4
	Feathers			.69	5	-
		*		.98	5	4
	Underwear			100		
	garments	-		2.19	10	u
	4			.24	1	"
	Waists			1.98	7	
	Hose			.19	1	
	Gloves			.24	1	

ng sales inspectors receive a straight salary of \$4.00 and older 1.00 per week. If a mistake is made by any of the clerks in makes sales, they are charged 10 cents, an error slip for this amount out in against them.

ther store (X981). A girl in the china department receives \$6.00 ek. She has been in the employ of this firm for a long time. suse pays \$ per cent. over a certain amount of sales for the Young inspectors receive \$4.00 and older girls \$4.50 to \$5.00 ek.

ther store (X983). A salesgirl without much experience receives, ser week. Some are raised to \$7.00 after a year or two. They a young lady with some experience \$10.00 per week to work in tain department. This is one of the most difficult positions to a department store, as a salesgirl must know how to display the as well as the names of the different grades.

of the girls in the hosiery department receives \$6.00 per week; the hardware department \$6.00. Some girls in these different nents receive \$7.00 per week; one girl in the grocery departs.

8.00. A woman about 45 years of age in the general department from 11:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. and receives \$6.00 per week. r clerk works from 10:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and also re-\$6.00 per week. A girl has to be a very good saleswoman to re than \$6.00 in this department store.

13). This department store pays from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per week v help. One of the managers told a young lady who had had a sal of experience that they would not pay more than \$6.00 per for it was possible to get a great many girls for \$5.00. "Most girls," he declared, "live at home and only work for pin

14). This department store will take new help on at \$6.00 mk, if they have had any experience. They pay young ins \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.50 per week, and older ones \$5.00 per week. Some of the older women are paid \$7.50 in such departments

as suits, hats and coats.

One of the girls in the hardware department of this store says she went to dances two or three times a week, and was only working for the holidays. When asked what she expected to do after that, she said, "I will get along all right."

(X985) pays \$6.00 per week to a great many of their salesladies. Inspectors are receiving \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per week. One young lady was very bitter in her remarks, and said, "If the folks who were getting up the tag days would go into the department stores and help the poorly paid girls they would be doing something worth while."

A manager of a department in this store who has charge of 10 girls said he knew that seven of them went to houses of prostitution on

certain nights of the week to earn extra money.

One of the girls in the waist department said she had to wash her waist at night, so as to have it clean for the next day, as it was the only waist she had.

A girl working in one of these department stores was found by a detective of the store in a saloon. She told the detective she had a boy to take care of, and could not do it on the salary she received, which was \$10.00 per week. She was discharged by the store, and afterwards became a professional prostitute.

Some of the girls in the suit, cloak and millinery departments make as high at \$15.00 per week, but few of them are assured of a permenent position.

TEMPTATIONS TO WHICH SALESGIRLS IN DEPARTMENT STORES ARE 509-JECTED,

As pointed out above, the girl in the cepartment store is subjected to certain temptations to which some; , and from which many fee.

These temptations appear in the foll ong guises:

The Procuress. The wo who appears before the gift i c npliments her on her god counter or in the wait roc looks and bewails with e which prevents her free having the beautiful clo to ich ie is entitled and the god times, because of her ye ty. Too often the girl lists 1 1 and accepts the "elegant" 's invitation to come to her fat " dinner or to spend Sunday.

One of these women did so appear before a young girl and did in vite her to her "beautiful flat," in fact she was continually asking offer

ne drug counter in one of the department stores. One he girl to visit her home, saying that her husband was accepted this hospitality, and afterward went to live p conducted a surgical instrument house.

set." This boy or man may be seen any evening near exit of department stores with the avowed purpose equaintance of some attractive girl and bear her off in restaurant and the theater.

ago two young men were attempting to talk with a ras an inspector at one of the stores. They were put two different times. The girl had about made up her h them. She was changed to another floor.

swoman, 19 years of age, in one of the department he habit of going to cafes in the evening. One night man, and he persuaded her to live with him. Afterne acquainted with a rich man who gave her a great

Finally, she gave up her position, and shared the with her first lover. She continued to send money ther, who lived in a small town, and and thought her pirl eventually paid off a mortgage on her mother's

at summer five different men and women were fret rooms at one of the department stores. One was a finally released. One of these persons was a colored



cept invitations to dine, or go to the theater. These men come to the counters while their wives are shopping, and thus enter into convention with the girls. They are very bold and aggressive in their actions, and if the girls resent these attentions, some of these mea actually report them to the floor walkers, claiming they neglected their business. In some cases these complaints have led to the discharge of the girls in the store.

IV. Men Employers, Salesmen and Women. A certain floor walker had been in the habit of taking girls out. He was continually harassing the girls who did not accept his invitation. A house detective finally succeeded in having him discharged. Some salesgirls will testify their downfall was caused by their employers, and they actually wore diamonds belonging to these employers. Two girls who are employed in a department store (X985a) came to work one day is an intoxicated condition. They went to the office of one of the partners, sat down in chairs, and put their feet on his desk. As exploye of the store tried to persuade them to leave. They said they would not, and dared him to put them out. He did not do so.

An employe of (X985b) store said she actually heard a superintendent ask a girl who had complained that she could not work for \$6.00 per week, if this was the only way she had of earning mosty—She answered that it was. He then told her that the house could not pay her any more.

A man at (X985c), a large department store, had charge of inspectors. One day he went so far as to take one of the girls to him home when his wife was away. The girl got into trouble and is left the city. The firm cautioned all the employes not to speak of the incident.

The head of (X985d) department store told an employe he did at care what the girl did outside of working hours, so long as they is not bring disgrace on the name of the increase.

The superintendent of (X985e) and stenographer. She was a very good girl, just from the country, and boarded at the Y. W. C. A. After her downfall, she left the stort, and was finally put out of the superintendent proved to be suicide in Denver. The girl limit af r trouble. The

last time she was seen by a friend, she was about to leave the city saying she was going to kill herself soon.

A matron at one of the large department stores once told a salesgir she was foolish to work there, as she could make money easier in the "sporting life." About two weeks later this girl resigned, and wa found by a detective from this store in a basement saloon on Madison street.

V. Voluntary. One day a house detective in one of the store actually heard several young cash girls relating their experience while cout with men during the evening. They made such remarks as, "He opened a bottle for me," and "We had a swell time."

One salesgirl, 17 years of age, by the name of Sadie, was heard to remark in one of the stores that she wasn't going to work again, as she had "touched a guy last night for \$50.00, and now I will have : swell hat." The man from whom she had stolen the money came to the store with an officer, and the girl was compelled to return the This man would not prosecute.

Several young salesgirls, who entered a life of professional prostihave done so on the plea that they could live on "easy street." One of these girls died, another married a doctor on the North Side.

One night while the detective was in the (X986) and (X987) cafe: (X966) Wabash avenue, he saw five salesgirls in these places whom recognized as being from a certain department store on State THE .

An employe of a great many years in the department stores said t she knew many salesgirls who lived with men who were not their between the

One girl who worked in the suit department of one of the stores left to enter a life of prostitution. At the present time she is what is known as a "kept woman."

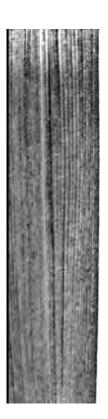
Mrs. (X900), who conducts an immoral flat at (X990) 34th street, said that the whole success of a flat like hers depends upon getting poung fresh girls. She spoke of two who came during certain evenlast, and who worked in (X990a) department store.

VI. Typical Cases. September 11th. Bebe was soliciting on North

Clark street. She works at one of the large department stores.

On September roth. Rosie was seen in a dance hall at (X901)

Morth Clark street. She works in the basement of one of the large



of \$5.00 per week. She has a turnished room on 1 At one time she had a baby which died. She was nights in the week, and claims she does it to help support to

September 24th. There were about 200 girls i (X994) avenue. One of these, Lillie, about 19 year a department store and receives a salary of \$5.00 ptake presents from her men friends, but refuses One of these friends gave her a bracelet the week clerk in the same store.

Violet, another girl at this dance, is about 18 works in a department store at \$6.00 per week. S friends, who take her out each week, and give her \$ brings up her salary to \$10.00 per week. They ta downtown, but she would not give the name of the at home with her parents, and when she goes out tells to a show with a girl friend.

Bell, another one of the girls at this dance, we store and receives \$4.00 per week. One day who broke a fellow proposed to take her out, and she ag sition. Bell is about 20 years of age and very good

Bessie solicits every night in (X995), a notorior State street. Until recently she worked in a departr per week, but concluded this was not enough, at other way of increasing her salary, started to so She goes home in the morning at either \$:00 or \$:3 takes with her from \$5.00 to \$30.00; she charges \$

October 8th. Dora was attending a dance at the ent she works in one of the large department st \$11.00 per week. Recently a friend gave her a pair promised her an old gold bracelet. He is an insu

October 3rd. A dance was held at (X1001) 35th street and several of the girls who were there were professional prostitutes; two esperially have a flat at the corner of (X1002) street and (X1003) avemue and one on (X1004) avenue, and two others were from Mrs. (X1005) place at (X1006) near (X1007) avenue on the north side of the street. There were four girls at this dance from two of the department stores downtown. One of these girls had a pair of garters and a comb which (X1008) gave her. She stated that (X1009) goes with her a few nights each week, and takes her to the (X1010) hotel, (X1011) street and (X1012) avenue. She was willing to make a similar date for the money there was in it.

Three other girls, who also work in a department store, were willing to make dates of a similar nature. One said she had three steady friends, one of whom has a private room which he keeps for the purpose of taking girls. This room is on (X1013) avenue, but she would

not give the number.

One of the most notorious dance halls in Chicago is at (X1014) North Clark street. On Saturday nights many girls who come to this dance are semi-professional or professional prostitutes. On Satarray and Sunday nights the attendance is about 300, and many of these girls are waitresses, house maids and clerks in department stores. The ones who do not charge for their services are all called "charity."

Access the cadets who were present at one of these dances was (XIVI), who lives in one of the hotels near the restricted district with Among the prostitutes who solicit in (X1017) dance hall is one Mignon (X1018), alias Violet. She is about 20 years old. She to Chicago two years ago from (X1019), Wisconsin, and suctraded in obtaining a position on one of the large department stores. of the managers of this store insisted on taking her out, and she y accepted his invitation. She claims she did it in order to hold

b. Finally Violet got into trouble, and she actually had a mis-

An inmate of a house of prostitution at (X1025) Dearborn street the name of Paulette said that she was 22 years of age, but she is much younger. She formerly lived in (X1026), Massachusetts, we she married at 17. After living with her husband two years, y had a misunderstanding and parted. She first came to Chito work in one of the department stores downtown in the shirt partment, and received \$7.00 per week. This sum was afterred reduced to \$6.00. "I could not live on that," she said, "so I it up the sporting life, because it appealed to me. It was impossible make a living where I was. And even while I was in the store de money on the side. I was in the habit of taking men to hotels, a, two or three times a week, when I wasn't too tired. After I had werking two months, I left the position and entered the house."

stte, in speaking further of her experience in department stores, ms: "One can't live downtown; that is no district for a girl to live in; she might as well be here. If a girl in a store wears soled clothing, they will tell her about it. You have to work in a department store for years and years and years before you get anything. While in the store," she continued, "I heard of a case of a good girl getting \$6.00 a week. She asked for more money. She said she couldn't live on that. The man said, 'Can't you get somebody to keep you'?"
At the present time Paulette earns \$17.00 to \$23.00 above her ex-

penses each week.

AMUSEMENT PARKS.

Social workers who have paid particular attention to conditions in amusement parks in the city declare the incidents have come to their notice showing a laxity of supervision, and the moral dangers rounding young girls who frequent these places for amusement.1

During the time given to this part of the work three assusement parks were investigated by two investigators whose reports corrobors each other. These parks were (X1026a), (X1026b) and (X1026c).

According to common report the c nditions in these parks, & pecially (X1026a), had been unfavo le earlier in the summer. In September, the time of the invest in, these conditions had in proved. In general it was found that there were many young gits who were unaccompanied, flirting with young boys and men and gesting participation in different forms of amusement.

Usually there are saloons near the entrances of these parks, and young girls were seen in the rear rooms of these places. Combes came into these saloons from the park.

September 13th. Investigator met se (X1027), a girl about 1 years old, from (X1028), Illinois. She tood near the Scenic Railway. and remarked that it was tiresome not to have some one to take her around, and she had never been on a Scenic Railway. She works it a butter factory and has a private room and a few steady friends who came to see her. She receives \$1.00 per day in the butter factor? and pays \$2.00 for her room and has to eat two meals per day is a restaurant. She lives at (X1028a) avenue and would go out for ***

Ella (X1029) and Rosie (X1030) said they lived on (X1031) nue, telephone (X1032). She boards with her mother. Gave ages as 24 and 25. They both work for (X1033), each received \$7.00 per week. They go out once in a while to earn a little spends money. Would have to go to (X1034) avenue for a room.

For the City Ordinances, see Appendix XX.

Investigator danced with two girls in the park dance hall. One was 16, the other 17. Later he saw these girls drinking beer with two men in the Casino. He also danced with two professional prostitutes, who were in company with fellows. One invited him to join the crowd and go downtown to a place on North Clark street where a room could be secured for the night. While in Casino investigator saw another professional prostitute whom he had seen in the rear of (X1035) saloon on North Clark street. The man who was with her called her Josie. She was intoxicated.

ANOTHER PARK.

September oth. Three hours at this amusement place. Counted 17 women soliciting within the place, nine of these were recognized by investigator, who had seen them soliciting in the downtown (Loop) district. Five of these women went downtown with men after they had been drinking beer in the cafe.

September 11th. While in this park on this date, investigator saw three girls whom he knew to be street walkers on downtown streets

take men in that direction.

September 14th. Investigator met girl in front of a weighing machine. She said she lived with her husband at (X1036) avenue and involted investigator to go to her home while her husband was away, if he had any money.

Violet in front of the "mixer," an amusement device. Solicited him to go to (X1037) avenue to a room. She would not give the

address.

Tantine and Pauline. Two professional prostitutes, from (X1087) avenue. They invited investigator to this house, offering vulgar and manatural inducements.

unnetural inducements.

While investigator was in dance hall, conducted with this amusement place, he counted 45 girls, among them the two professional prostitutes mentioned above. The girls in general appeared to be decent.

COMDETIONS IN VICINITY OF THIS PARK.

One of the dangers connected with the amusement parks and resorts of this nature is the presence of saloons in front of entrances and on the side streets in the vicinity. The following are saloons so situated in the neighborhood of this park.

(X1998). Not on police list. Met Rosie in this saloon. Waiter said he could "fix it" so they could get a room upstairs but it would the maless without his "say so."

(X1660). Not on police list. Met Josie in this saloon. She said

Mirry, the bartender, could "fix it up" so they could get a room, her marke was 80.00.

(X1000). Not on police list. Bebe said a colored man at side door would see that she got a room, but she would not say where the room located.



near (X1U4UD).

In dance hall investigator met two girls, one of (X1042) saloon at (X1043) avenue, a "tough" place that sporting women were not allowed in the dance h such a girl they make her leave the floor. She and the only ones that had not been caught.

LAKE STEAMERS.

There are two classes of boats on the lake, those holiday crowds and those which cater to the regular vi

The excursion boats, as a rule, carry an element valess disorderly. The other boats are less frequented.

There are several classes of these disorderly group boats: first, girls who are evidently professional or

boats; first, girls who are evidently professional or prostitutes, together with young men whom they fir tract; second, the class of vile young men who make trips for the purpose of seeking out girl recruits; an which is very important, especially when the preven work is considered as conducted by the Juvenile Protein The following is a typical story which illustrates this la

A young couple who are sweethearts starts on one sions. The trip is longer than is expected, or the girl state room is secured and this one act may change (of the future relationship of these two and may entered the state of the state of

TYPICAL INSTANCES.

: following are typical instances of conditions found on these

estigator left South Haven on August 21st at 5:30 P. M. for p on the (X1044). Almost every state room on the boat was in The decks were crowded, and many of the young men were acquainted with the girls. Observation of the state rooms s follows:

No. 86 were four men. Two girls visited the room during the In No. 61 there was one girl. She was visited by four men at at times. No. 69 was occupied by two girls and two young men. 181 three men and three girls w in the lower berth.

he bar room about twenty you girls were drinking beer, five m not over twelve years of age. child, eight years old, was

ng beer with older people.

lumber 3rd, 1910, investigator left Chicago on the steamship D) for South Haven, Michiga. In the bar room there were twenty young girls and boys sitting at tables drinking beer.

tate room No. 28, two boys and two girls girls were lying in the and all under the influence of liquor. In room No. 56 were two men and two girls; one of the girls appeared to be very Three boys visited state room No. 51 during the trip. A young

was in this room. In state roc No. 64 a man about sixty-five ald was sitting T II Later he was seen in the talking very ea . After a while they locate the ooor, and did not appear sto state room No. 04

One girl and three different men entered stateroom No. 53.
Saturday, July 2nd, 1910, investigator left Chicago for South
Haven at 2:00 P. M. on the steamer (X1050). The passengers consisted principally of boys and girls between the ages of twelve to twentyone. The boat was loaded to its full capacity.

Shortly after the boat left Chicago groups of men began to crowl the deck, and one group of six young men, all under age, stood in a circle drinking whiskey. Another party of eight had suit cases filed with beer. They drank the beer and threw the empty bottles overboard saturating the men and women in their vicinity with the front from the bottles. Sitting on the upper deck were three women talking. Soon a young man came up and said, "The bunch are all down in the state room stewed and Arvella is the only girl in the crowd." The number of this state room was 71.

The bar room was filled with boys and girls. Two girls in particular could not have been over sixteen years old; were singing in drunken discord, lying in the arms of two men. Sitting at the next table was a young woman with her skirts up to her knees talking to the young men who were sitting next to her. She pounded the table with beer bottles to emphasize her remarks, and to attract the attention of other men in the bar room. In fact the whole boat seemed filled with intoxicated boys and girls.

Some of the state rooms were occupied by boys and others by girls. In state room No. 50 there were two boys in bathing suits, and two girls in kimonos, lying in each others arms; anyone passing could have seen them as the door was open most of the time. Room No. 64 was occupied by two boys and two girls; all appeared under the age of twenty. They were lying in each others arms, and at least three dozes empty beer bottles were on the floor and wash stand.

Two girls and two boys were standing in front of state room No. 20. One of the girls refused to enter saying, "I ain't no saint, but I can't do anything like that." Later her companions succeeded in persuading her to enter the room and they did not come out during the entire

trip.

For a while investigator stood in front of state room No. 71 and watched a young girl who was in the room with four young boys. One of the boys was very much intoxicated and every time his companions tried to make him stand on his feet he would throw himself back in the berth. This young boy could not have been over eighten years old.

Returning from South Haven July 3rd at 6:00 P. M. the contions were very bad. Just before the boat left the dock four compet came up the companion way, all under the influence of liquor.

State room No. 74 was occupied by two girls and two young messione of the girls was standing in front of the dressing table with noting on except a dress skirt while the other called to a boy who happened to pass.

EMPLOYMENT ASSECTED.

One of the most serious problems in any large city is the practive of certain employment agracies in sending young girls and women to houses of prestitution, assignation flats and hotels as servants. Once in these places, surrounded by indications of case and continuent these girls are not always able to withstand the temptation and soon become regular inmates. This is true especially if they are of good figure and attractive face.

The presence of such girls in a home, gives the medame an excellent opportunity to persuade them to leave their life of drudgery, pointing out to them the good clothes and easy work of the other immetes. Thus a clear field for supplying their house with fresh girls is given these keepers.

While the improvement in regard to the conduct of employment agencies in Chicago has been marked, yet some of the agents are willing to send females as servants to houses of a questionable character.

These agents appear to understand the law but they have peculiar notions as to its interpretation.

For instance, some will send a girl to such a place if the applicant is 30 years or over. Others will refuse to send a girl, and then in the same breath ask if a colored girl will do.¹

EXISTING CONDITIONS.

The time has been too limited to go into a thorough investigation of maloyment agencies.

The investigators, one elderly woman with a young lady assistant, were able to visit 30 employment agents who advertise in a public way. Of this number, thirteen agreed to send servants to a supposed immoral place. In each case the agent was given to understand that was the character of the place.

The following gives in detail the thirteen employment agents in different sections of the city who agreed to the proposition. In no would they accept a fee, saying that would be collected when the distribution work.

For test of low, see Appendix XXV.

NORTH AND NORTHWEST SIDES.

November 4, Mrs. (X1051), (X1052), (X1052a) avenue. Thought she would have one by Monday who would go to a sporting house to work. "Some of them liked to."

October 31, (X1053), (X1054) (X1054a) avenue. This woman advertised in the September 14, 1910, issue of a Chicago paper published in a foreign language. Mrs. (X1054) agreed to send a girl the next day. The fee was \$1.00 and was to be paid when the girl came to the supposed sporting house.

November 1, Mrs. (X1056), (X1057), (X1057a) avenue. Representative of agent said she would not send a girl as the agency was

bonded, but would send a woman the next morning.

November 1. Reliable (X1058) agency, (X1059) (X1059a) street. Mrs. (X1059), proprietor. Saw Mrs. (X1059), she promised to send a second girl at \$6.00 per week the next day. Said she knew what a sporting house was.

SOUTH SIDE.

November 2, (X1062) Bureau, (X1063) (X1063a) avenue. Was willing to send a colored servant to a sporting house. The law would

not allow her to send white help.

November 2, (X1064), (X1065) (X1065a) avenue. Agent said it was against the law to send a girl to a sporting house. She had a colored girl she could send. She did not like to give her business card to investigator, but finally did, trusting to her not to say anything about it. "Of course," she explained, "if she told the girl where she was going, it would be all right."

November 2. Mrs. (X1066), X1067) (X1067a) street. A man in the office said they could not send girls to sporting houses as it was against the law. Then the woman, Mrs. (X1068), came in and told him she could send a woman over 30. This woman was introduced she looked like a dope fiend. She said she had been in a house for three

vember 2. (X1069), (X1070) (X1070a) street. The woman s. (X1071) said she could only furnish colored help as the not allow employment agents to send a girl to a sporting

SOUTHWEST SIDE.

October 31. (X1072), (X1073) (1073a) avenue. Agent said 🗷 could not send a young girl to a sporting house, but would send a

woman 30 years old, the next day.

November 2. (X1074) office, (X1075) (X1075a) street. Agest said the law would not allow him to send a girl to a sporting house. Then asked if a married woman would do. Asked again if he could decome asked if a married woman would do. depend on it that the woman would not be wanted for any other purpose; if so he might have one to send later.

Horomber 4. Mes. (X1000), (X1007) (X1007a) arease. Again and the subjet have a describerant on Seturday or Membry who would file to work in a sporting house. "You do not went her for anything day," the calcul.

VIII INC

Movember 5. (X1696), (X1690) (X1690s) areans. Mrs. (X1600) propeleter and manager. The woman said she thought they would have as to said, but preferred to have investigators see her one. Returned later but office was closed.

termed later but office was closed.

Househor & (X1001), (X1001) (X1001a) street. Mrs. (X1001).

Instead investigators to call Monday A. M. as the expected a gird in who wanted to work in a quiet sporting house to see how it was rus.

EMPORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

The third impector of private employment agencies, says that in 2006 a vigorous effort was made to warn resert inspers not to secure servants through the aid of employment agents. He feels that as a result this practice has been abandoned. The Commission's limited investigation as outlined in these typical cases shows plainly that the practice has not been abandoned.

During the year 1908 there were two prosecutions of an agent for sending a woman as a servant to a house of questionable character; one was the owner, the other the employe of the same agency.

In 1900 up to September 1, one agent was prosecuted for the same offense and his license revoked. This man was a vaudeville agent and had booked some girls to a questionable place of amusement.

During the year ending August 31, 1910, eight agents were prosecuted, but none for sending women as servants to immoral places.

From August 31st to November 10th, 1910, the date when above information was secured, the chief inspector has instituted proceedings against one agent for violation of Section 6 of the law. This case was brought before the Commissioners of Labor who instructed the Assistant State's Attorney to prosecute the case, which is still pending. One charge was brought before the Municipal Court which imposed no sentence, the age of the defendant having some weight, as she was quite an old lady and the women who had been sent to the place were beyond middle life, and employed but a short period each as servants.

^{&#}x27;Accordin XVIII.

It is the custom of inspectors employed by the department to wan all agents and tell them to be very careful regarding the places when females are sent, as no excuse for carelessness would be sufficient to prevent prosecutions and revocations of their licenses.

A female inspector also speaks to the women conducting such agencies, advising them not to succumb to temptations and asking them to report if keepers of resorts approach them on the subject.

The department finds that there is a class of women who are anxious to work as servants in these immoral places because the wages are higher, the hours of service fewer, and they have opportunities of receiving cast off clothing that they do not find elsewhere. These servants are willing to pay the agent higher fees than for legitimate places. This is a great temptation to agents.

ADVERTISEMENTS ANNOUNCING THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF VEHERAL DISEASES.

In spite of the penalties attached, the practice of advertising cures and treatments of venereal diseases, both in newspapers and in tollets of certain saloons is open and flagrant.

It is high time that determined efforts were made to eliminate from the daily press these obnoxious and misleading advertisements. As an eminent authority says in a recent article: "The statements of quacks you read in the papers are all lies." In the foot note the writer refers to a young man who has been arrested for stealing money. His excess was that he had been told that he was "losing his manhood" that the "doctor" wanted \$25.00 to cure him.

Sometimes these quacks offer to return the patient's money if ke not cured. The guarantee they give is legal and binding but it is a trap for the ignorant and helpless. The patient must give reasonable proof that he was a victim of injurious habits before the treatment, and that the treatment has not affected a cure.

When the money is demanded back, a blank is sent to be filled on and returned. When this is done the money is to be refunded.

The blank the patient is asked to fill out is such that he will so return it. It required him to get the signatures of his minister, out of the principal business men in his community, his father or next of kin, certifying that he had the habit before taking treatment and

that he still has it. All of this must be sworn before a notary and witnesses.1

Many young girls working in factories and stores have contracted venereal diseases through clandestine prostitution. They see the advertisements of these quacks in the newspapers. The girl calls upon the "doctor," who offers to cure her secretly for \$50.00 or \$75.00. She is in despair, for these sums are far beyond her means. Cases have actually come to light where such victims have deliberately entered upon a life of professional prostitution to earn the money, and the doctors knew it.

Many young men, ignorant and afraid, have awakened to the horrible reality that they have contracted a disease. They eagerly scan the pages of the papers for advertisements and read of their symptoms and the awful consequences. They hurry to the "quack doctor" and a large sum is demanded at once with a specific sum of one dollar or two dollars for daily treatments and additional sums for drugs to be purchased from friendly druggists. So for months they go day after day and the bill grows larger and larger. They are now in the power of these exploiters, and so the days are spent in worry and scheming to raise the money and escape detection. Sometimes these "quacks" use certain medicines which force a temporary relief, and the patient feels that he is really cured. A few months later after some unusual excitement caused by drink or sexual intercourse his trouble returns and again he takes up the treatment from the same or a different advertiser.

The methods of these "quacks," therefore, ought to be exposed, and papers which print these advertisements ought to be prosecuted along with the advertisers.

EXISTING CONDITIONS.

Certain papers published in Chicago, both in English and foreign languages, contain advertisements of physicians purporting to trest and cure diseases of men. Some of these announcements describe in detail certain symptoms which are recognized as the results of veneral diseases.

Tearson Magazine, November, 1910, page 806.

Eight of these advertisements appeared in the November 8th issue of the (X1083), five in the November 11th issue of (X1084) and one in the September 14th, 1910, issue of (X1085).

The majority of the announcements in English refer to urisity troubles, the one in a paper published in a foreign language actually mentions syphilis.

In many of the toilet room of such cases are also in endergo discussion of such cases are also in endergo drug named (X1086). The sign contact this nostrum can be purchased.

of sign in the city, advertisements of diseases are tacked up on the contact of such cases are also in endergo drugs for the treatment of the most common is a contact on the contact of the most common is a contact of the city, advertisements of diseases are tacked up on the city, advertisements of diseases are tacked up on the contact of the city, advertisements of diseases are tacked up on the city, advertisements of city, advertisements of diseases are tacked up on the contact of the city, advertisements of city, advertisement of city, advertisement of city, advertis

Another method employed to advertise this same drug is by the west of small boxes of matches. The word (X1086) is printed in relaters on the box, also the name of (X1086a) from whom it can be purchased.

It would certainly appear that these advertisements come within the statutes and ordinances.¹

THE PRACTICE OF ABORTION AND ITS RELATION TO THE SOCIAL EVIL

Illinois is one of the very few states that have laws regulating the practice of midwifery.²

There is some doubt as to whe or not there is any connection between the practice of abortion as a social evil. This connection if any exists, is much more difficult to a tablish than any of the recognized causes. Everyone will agree owever, that any experience which tends to undermine the moral and the second where is dangerous and should be prevented. Incidents are on record where girls who have had abortions a social evil. This connection is owever, that any experience which tends to undermine the moral and the second where is any connection.

It has not been possible for t C extensive investigation into t p been done to establish the t that It has been unfortunate: t t vestigate certain suspicie si

C mission to undertake a verof the subject, but enough in conditions exist in Chicago ie has been too limited to in also druggists who dispose of

Appendices XXIX, XXX.
Appendices XXI-XXIa-XXIb.

ortion drugs and instruments over the counter, or through advertisetits in the papers.

The brief investigation was confined to a small number of midwives, exially those who advertise in a public way.

Attention is first called to certain advertisements which appeared foreign papers, and in some papers published in the English Duage.

In advertisement appeared in the (X1088) (foreign) on Septem-15, 1910. This announcement declared that a graduate midwife and send invaluable information for girls and married women telling what and what not to do before and after marriage. "Thousands are water than the send four cents are the send four cents."

his postage was sent by the Commission office to the address flow. In a few days two circulars in the Polish language were staling.

of these circulars again set forth the value of having the book. In would tell things "girls and married women should know." The declares the advertiser, "is worth many dollars," but she "wants bake everybody happy so she will send it for one dollar only."

he second circular, also published in the Polish language, is writin indecent and vulgar language. Among other things the advertescribes a rubber instrument which is to be used to prevent configu.

This is certainly a case for the Federal Government, as well as State to investigate and punish.

wo other advertisements appeared in many papers published in flish. They are worded, however, in such a way as so render presents difficult and practically impossible. Both of these advertisets appeared in the (X1000) of Chicago (English) under date of rember 11, 1910.

mother advertisement is that of Dr. (X1000), (X1001) avenue, and attention to the (X1000) College of Midwifery. The annuaceut says that this college is incorporated under the laws of the bad States in the year 1001 and its diplomas are recognised dir the United States.

The translation of the matter cent through the mails by this advantion is of vite and abhorvent information. It cannot be printed.

On November 21, 1910, investigator called at the address given in the advertisement of the (X1092) College. Dr. (X1090) said that the course for a diploma in midwifery would cost \$100.00, with an additional five dollars for a book. He further stated that the student would have to pay \$25.00 for an examination. This money was to be given to him and he in turn would give it to the State Board of Health, when he made the application for the examination.

The doctor said that the course usually took eight weeks to complete. The practical part of the work is given by his wife, who takes the student with her when she attends births. She is a midwife. When the investigator left, the doctor gave her his business card and one other card which contained practically the same information that appeared in the advertisement.

TYPICAL CASES.

During the period of this investigation twenty midwives were visited. Of this number, six absolutely refused to perform abortion, one was not at home, and two said they would not do the operation, but referred investigators to midwives who would do so. The remaining twelve agreed to perform the supposed abortion for different sums of money. One woman (X1095), it was learned from court records, was arrested twice during 1908-09 on the charge of committing abortions, but her cases were dismissed, probably for lack of proper evidence which is difficult to secure.

The following are typical instances:

November 8. Miss (X1096), (X1097) (X1097a) street. Four young women were waiting for abortion operations. Charge for service \$10.00. The method required two treatments. Miss (X1096) is a German; speaks very broken English. In personal appearance she is dirty and queer. She lives in a basement, which appeared to be insanitary. From her conversation she is an old offender.

November 10. Mrs. (X1099), (X1100) (X1100a) street. Offered to perform an abortion for \$50.00. Uses drugs. She said the patient could stay with her so she could watch the case. Her home was clear.

November 10. Mrs. (X1101), (X1102) (X1102a) avenue. This midwife would not perform the abortion herself, but agreed to send the supposed patient to another midwife who would. This other woman worked with a doctor. Mrs. (X1101) would not give the same of this midwife or the doctor until she herself had examined the cast. The price would not be less than \$50.00.

¹Section 5 of the law states that the examination fee for the practice of midwifery is five dollars, and three dollars for a certificate if one is issued. See Appendix XXI.

12. Mrs. (X1104), (1104a) (1104b) street. The supsaid she was unmarried. The midwife then agreed to abortion for \$25.00, but the patient must stay with her, g about the price, she dropped to \$20.00 and \$1.00 for aid it was "a great risk as the law was after them."

12. Mrs. (X1105), (X1105a) (X1105b) street. The irty, and the room dark and dismal. The supposed patient not married. Mrs. (X1105) agreed to perform the oper-

.00.

12. (X1107), (X1108) (X1108a) street. Formerly at he agreed to perform the abortion for \$25.00 but finally to \$20.00. Said the patient would have to stay with or three days. The midwife said she had a patient in another one who had just had an operation was in the

14. Mrs. (X1110), (X1112) (X1112a) street. She said at perform the abortion but said that a Mrs (X1113) mear (X1115) street would do it.

near (X1115) street would do it.

14. Mrs. (X1116), (X1116a) (X1116b) street. She d perform the abortion if she felt the patient was on "the sad been sent by some one she knew. She had to be actives were sent out from the City Hall to try the mid-

14. (X1117), (X1118) (X1118a) street. She was I with strangers as the people at the City Hall watched could feel sure there would be no trouble she would perstion for \$30.00. The patient would have to stay with a three days. The flat appeared to be clean.

17. Mrs. (X1119), (X1120) (X1120a) avenue. She

17. Mrs. (X1119), (X1120) (X1120a) avenue. She first that the supposed patient had been sent out from . "Of course," she said, "it is against the law, but we all detective came to her home she would put him out

reick."

19) then agreed to perform the abortion for \$40.00 if also her into the bouse. She worked with a doctor, to the \$10.00. She said that she has a good many young

to ber.

17. Mrs. (X1121), (X1122) (X1123a) avenue. As the entered two young girls who had had treatments were pusse. Mrs. (X1121) then said she would perform the \$30.00. She declared that a great many girls seventeen years of age came to her, and she was very busy all the

19. Mrs. (X1193), (X1194) (X1194a) street. Offered or \$6.00, and if they did not work would give another \$65.00. She remarked that the "girls were not to

28. Mrs. (X1125), (X1126) (X1126a) avenue. She form the abortion for \$30.00.

rember 23. Mrs. (X1127), (X1128) (X1128a) street. Offered form the abortion for \$25.00, but the patient would have to stay her. During the interview, the midwife said if these abortion not performed there would be a lot of babies in the streets. See ed in helping the girls for they were grateful and would not tell. If a doctor did it he would charge \$75.00.1

TIGATIONS OF THE IMMIGRANTS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE OF CHICAGO
THE RELATION OF IMMIGRANT WOMEN AND COLONIES OF PORTICE
ORING MEN IN CONSTRUCTION CAMPS, LODGING HOUSES IN CITIES,
ELSEWHERE.

: investigation of the United States Immigration Commission he relation of the immigrant woman to the social evil showed very few prostitutes are brought into the United States. The majority of young immigrant women who were found in resorts virtuous when they came here, and were ruined because there not adequate protection and assistance given them after thy ed the United States. Such protection is especially needed on surney to Chicago, and in the location of her relatives and friends, se of her ignorance of English and the country, a girl may i her own mistake or the carelessness of railroad officials be t the wrong station or persuaded by some unscrupulous person t off and see some town en route. Some few immoral women nen doubtless give false declarations at ports of entry and welthe opportunities which the journey from New York to Chicago 5. Federal inspectors on the trains, some of them women and them able to speak to the immigrant in his own language, could it easy for the girl who wants to reach her relatives and friends so, and difficult for those who have entered the country by frank misrepresentation to accomplish their purpose. The delivery of grant women upon their arrival in Chicago also needs supervisios. resent they are turned over to private expressmen and calmen is a result because of incorrect addresses and the carelessness or is intent of the drivers the Immigrants' Protective League facts a good many girls do not find their relatives and friends in Chi-These girls are nearly all from the country districts of eastern

is midwife was arrested twice in 1908-00 on the charge of abertian. Both were diamissed.

and are therefore peculiarly helpless in such a situation. Better of the railroad stations which would keep runners from cheap eputable hotels from the neighborhood of the immigrant waitns, more supervision of express and cabmen might do somet the situation can be properly handled only by the establisha Federal Protective Bureau under the Immigration Departhich would have full authority to detain the immigrants and their release in Chicago.

go is a great labor market from which thousands of foreign p out in groups of 30 or more to work on the railroads and hat are being built all over the country. These men are young, 20 and 30 generally, they are the pioneers of their race, and ne in advance of their families, most of them are without friends ections of any sort. They spend their summers in railroad complete isolation from all normal social contact. The camps ally most insanitary, the food poor, the work hard and mos. In all these camps there are usually some American work-10 have become diseased and demoralized by this unnatural rom them the others are unprotected and the Bulgarians, the and the Poles who come to us in good physical conidtion and pent habits contract disease and learn unnatural practices. It sem most important that a careful study should be made of mps in order that some practical scheme of inspection and ion should be worked out for the protection of the men and munity to which they return. For these men return by the is to spend the winter in Chicago. Here they are also isolated ascessity live together in large groups in neighborhoods where exposed to vice. The public should realized that unless some made to reach these groups of foreign men and furnish them aper social contact they will not only lose their own health une, but become a menace to the community.

INTO THE SUBMORMAL PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION OF ENILS AND OTHER DELINQUENTS, BOTH MALE AND PENALS.

uperintendent of a large State school for delinquent girls relarge proportion of them to be the children of alcoholic degurho in addition are infected with venereal disease. From children with such an heredity, it is claimed many criminals are reard. "If children of this class could be examined by an expert psychologist, and cared for in early life, as they should be, the larger number of them would never reach the jails and penitentiaries." The superistendent emphatically asserts that "the girls who come to us, possessed of normal brain power, or not infected with venereal disease, we look upon as a prize indeed, and we seldom fail to make a woman worth while of a really normal girl, whatever her environment has been But we have failed in numberless cases, where the environment has been all right, but the girl was born wrong. Normal girls, who law drifted into houses of ill-fame, can be saved, for they will belo the work of saving themselves, and when once they understand, the work is well under way. For moral inbeciles there will be little else than forcible restraint that will keep them right."

Inquiries into the subnormal condition of boys and young men in certain State institutions, although not yet considered to be sufficiently scientific to be trustworthy, yet indicate that while feelsmindedness decreased the strength of the sexual instinct with that of other capacities, the weakness of will and judgment lays these & fectives open to temptation and exploitation.

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS INVOLVED IN PERSONAL HISTORIES, AND D-VESTIGATED RECORDS, SUGGESTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OFFERENCE BY THE COMMISSION.

(a) Home Conditions.

In a large proportion of the 2, conditions have contributed . if of the daughters or wives. T 1 Ve by incest, by immorality of mol example of a brother, sister, or marriage relation in prostitu the husband, is the specific source of The failure of the parental relation by eason of divorce and destri tion, and, in some instances, by the exc by the care of a large household witho also the occasion for many of home instruction in the

ses under review, the home ive not caused, the downia. a of natural sex relationships or guardian, or by the evil tive, and by the abuse of the wife by and for the benefit of ruin of many of these live. ve demands upon the mother sufficient income or help, is ay. The lack e of and relation

together with a neglect to safeguard the leisure time, especially e evening, and the failure to supervise the reading and the assoon of the children, account for much of their demoralization.

) Economic Conditions.

mong the ecomonic conditions contributory to the social evil are wages, insanitary conditions, demoralizing relationships in stores, a, domestic service, restaurants and hotels; the street vending of ren in selling papers and gum, collecting coupons and refuse; nessenger service of boys, especially in the vicinity of disorderly es, vicious saloons, dance halls and other demoralizing resorts; pyment agencies, which send servants to immoral places; the rest s or waiting places where applicants for work resort; too long and the high pressure of work; the overcrowding of houses upon of families in the house, and of persons in single rooms.

Recreational Conditions.

nong the recreational conditions directly tributary to the increase is victims of vice, are the privately managed amusement parks; it halls, where bar permits are granted, or which are in the ky of saloons; candy, ice cream and fruit stores used as pleasure is; immoral shows, theater plays and moving pictures; saloons is music, vandeville performances, and other recreational attracture accessory to the drink habit; drug stores, where gambling is and the selling of cocaine and other drugs are accessories.

) Procuring.

e supply of victims of the social vice, both female and male, is used and perpetuated far beyond the number whose vicious insiens lead them astray, by the direct, persistent, often concerted a of procurers. They include both men and women, bartenders, is in saloons and restaurants, managers and employes in theaters, I shows, penny picture arcades, employers, floor walkers and inters in stores and shops, keepers of employment offices, hackmen, samen and runners at railway stations and boat landings, mid-and doctors, fortune tellers, cadets, keepers and attendants in halfs, private recreation parks, assignation houses, hotels and call houses, disorderly saloons, and houses of prostitution.

W work through advertisements in newspapers published in formagnages as well as in English, rest rooms in departments stores.

and even at the counters in certain departments; at theaters, especially on amateur nights; at employment agencies including those connected with mercantile and industrial establishments and in many other ways. The general delivery of the post office is both used and watched as a secret and safe way of spotting, inveighling and trapping young girls.

(e) The inquiry in Chicago regarding white slavery, or the involuntary participation in the social vice, for the profit of exploiters, reaches conclusions similar to those of the Research Committee of the Committee of Fourteen in New York City, and to those presented by the additional Grand Jury for the January term of the Court of General Session of the County of New York, "in the Matter of the Investigation as to the Alleged Existence in the County of New York of an Organized Traffic in Women for Immoral Purposes."

The findings of the Grand Jury include the following:

"It appears from indictments found by us and from the testimony of witnesses that a trafficking in the bodies of women does exist, and is carried on by individuals, acting for their own individual benefit, and that these persons are known to each other, and are more or less informally associated. We have also found that associations and clubs, composed mainly or wholly of those profiting from vice, have existed, and that one such association still exists. These associations and clubs, are analogous to commercial bodies in other fields, which, while not directly engaged in commerce, are composed of individuals all of whom as individuals are so engaged."

The Committee of Fourteen, through its Research Committee, charged with the study of Law Enforcement against the Social Evil in New York City, report on this point as follows:

"Some of the profit sharers must be dispensed with through the force of public opinion or by means of heavy penalties, before the growth of vice can be checked. These include those who profit off the place—the landlord, agent, janitor, amusement dealer, brewer, and furniture dealer; those who profit off the act—the keeper, procurer, druggist, physician, midwife, police officer, and politician; those who profit off the children—employers, procurers, and public service corporations; those who deal in the futures of vice—publishers, manufacturers and vendors of vicious pictures and articles; those who exploit the unemployed—the employment agent and employers; a group of no less than mineteen middlemen, who are profit-sharers in vice."

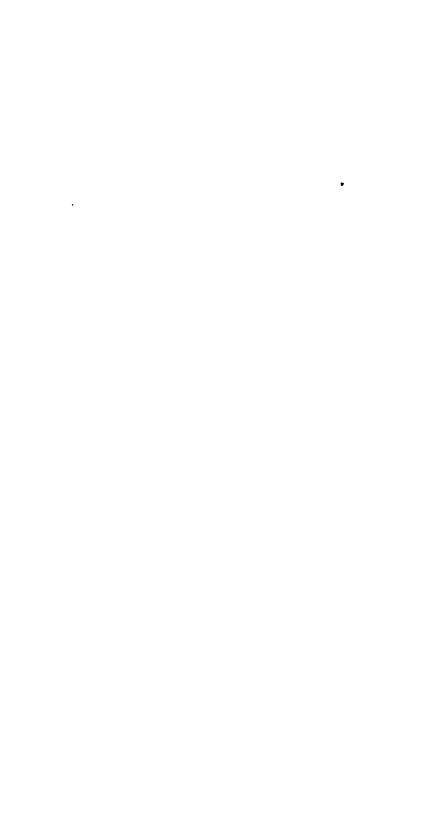
rmality and sexual delinquency suggests recommendations elsewhere.

ack of information, education and training with referfunction and control of the sexual instinct, and the consets abuse and perversion, appears at every point of our he sources of the supply of the victims of vice, either as the perversion of children and youth or as a complication cames. This conclusion is abundantly substantiated by s Richmond Henderson's discussion of "Education with Sex-Pathological, Economic and Social Aspects," in the book of the National Society for the Scientific Study of The necessity for giving information, the paths of approach struction to be given to the young child, at the age of he adolescent period, to adults about the time of marparents, together with the difficulties encountered, the teachers, and the value of making such instruction a part I education of the child instead of a separate and formal truction, are frankly and fully discussed in this valuable

mendations by the Commission on above subjects see

Chapter V.

Child Protection and Education.



CHAPTER V.

CHILD PROTECTION AND EDUCATION.

The problem of social vice cannot be solved by any short and sure method. The efforts to protect children from evil influence require the consideration of many problems. The greatest influence in the child's life is religion. We may educate the child and improve his economic condition, but without a moral instinct he will not be a moral child. Another great factor in immorality is the taint of herefly. For this there can be but one solution—the growth in righteousness and the overcoming of the immoral instinct through religious conviction, and passing to the future generation a pure mind and a clean heart.

Five factors enter into the moulding of a child's character—is church, the home, the school, social environment, and the amusements which it employs during its leisure hours.

Children of all ages need guidance and protection. While many children develop into useful citizens in spite of evil surrounding, a few eventually become a menace to society in spite of every effort in their behalf. Next to a religious influence, the rule still holds that a good home, a good education and environment, healthful employment and recreation under moral conditions, are very much to be desired, and it is a great misfortune when these have not been given. Immoral influences are frequently thrust upon children through the persicious activities of immoral people, and because of lack of protection, proper instructions or guidance from those who should have the child's welfare at heart.

The problem of the care of a scope of this report, except in so far districts in their neighborhood, or near them, or by the dangers with disease. To protect child find these dangers all possible means should be adopted.

Education alone has seldom protected either children or ground people, except in a limited way, unless a moral character is developed

nstruction. However, for those who have moral charin whom it can be developed, a proper education will avoid or protect themselves from what is wrong, and soose those things which make for health and right

into city conditions shows that it is often difficult and saible to protect children and young people from the cus people. Harm sometimes comes from a misunder-own physical and emotional life. Each young person w and what to avoid, to understand the meaning of ces. In order to know what is needed for the propeople the dangers to which they are subjected must

the law all persons under the age of twenty-one years wards of the State of Illinois, and their persons are tre, guardianship and control of the courts, provided, nardianship of the child be had by the court before I eighteen years. For the purpose of this report then, that this study refers to the protection of all children up, and education of all young persons between the ut the age of majority.

prime in mind that the immoral influences and dangers children and young people affect them to a greater scording to their ages. For instance, if the child is see evil impressions may become fixed and have a throughout its whole life, or these evil impressions etad by wise methods, if administered in time. After ty these influences become grave and often result in swafall of the child. This downfall becomes permanent measures are taken to save him.

report, therefore, points out the immoral influences from of all ages.

) and ordinances, see appendices XVIII, XX, XXII, XXIII, EI, XXXVIII.



IMMORAL INFLUENCES AND DANGERS.

I. Children in Vicinity of Vice Districts. It is a notorious fat that many children of all ages are compelled by poverty or circumstances to live within or in close proximity to the restricted district in Chicago. Because of this these children are subjected to great moral dangers. They become familiar with scenes of debauchery and drunkenness until they are careless and indifferent. Their moral standards are lowered to such an extent that it is difficult to fill their minds with wholesome thoughts and high ideals. In addition to the present of prostitutes near their homes, the children are in danger from vicins men and boys who frequent such districts.

According to the school census taken in 1910, there were \$331 children under twenty-one years of age in the First Ward. Of this number, 1,246 were under four years of age, 259 from four to five, 216 from five to six, 257 from six to seven, 1,124 from seven to fourtee, 313 from fourteen to sixteen, and 513 over sixteen and under twenty-one.

The principal restricted district in the City of Chicago is located in the southern part of the First Ward. Within the boundaries of this district there are 298 children of all ages from babies in arms to those twenty years of age.

Sixty-seven of these children live in a row of houses on South Clark street, one block in length. The rear of these houses overlooks the rear rooms of a row of houses of prostitution with front entraces on the next street. The houses are dilapidated tenements and are used by the families on account of the cheap rent. The majority of these are children of foreign parents. The ages of these children range from three months to seventeen years.

It is asserted that these families may witness scenes of depravity through the windows of their houses, and that the children are in great moral danger from the intimate association with vice.

Some of the children within these boundaries are living in close presimity to houses of prostitution and saloons frequented by prostitutes

For instance, nine children, from one to nineteen years of age live at (X1129) State street. There is a notorious saloon at (X1129) State, a few doors away.

Twenty-four children live on State street from (X1131) to (X113)

putable saloons, and only one block away from the notorious Dearborn street.

ard. According to the school census for 1910 there were fren in the 18th Ward. Of this number, 1,032 were under from four to five, 98 from five to six, 87 from six to 18 from seven to fourteen, 330 from fourteen to sixteen over sixteen and under twenty-one.

the boundaries of the restricted district in this district there illdren from babies in arms to twenty-one years of age. Of live on the boundaries.

ldren living within these boundaries are in close proximity of prostitution and disorderly saloons.

mmission has a record of a prostitute on Randolph street two boys in knee pants to enter and offering as an inducefor a quarter."

a man was solicited by a prostitute standing on the porch se in one of the restricted districts while a number of young playing in the street in front of this house.

lowing history of a tenement family near the 33nd street diszace in point:

is mechanic had a wife and four children (one boy and three he children were well cared for and went to Sunday school the mother lived. The father drank some but seemed to care of his family, and his wages were frequently as high a day. When the oldest girl was eleven the mother died remained to care for his family, and, while he drank, it can to be a case where the courts should take the children him. The boy was killed while playing in the street. The care of the house, but the denisens of the restricted district acquaintance of the children as they went to neighborhood when they were on the street. As fast as each little girl was he she was enticed into the vice district and in time all being prostitutes.

utilitation in Residential Sections. The investigation of exlitions in Chicago proves conclusively that there are many remen living in flats and furnished rooms all over the city ial sections. Here again children of the neighborhood come to know the character of the women and instances have come to light where they have actually been enticed into their homes. The children run errands for these women and receive presents of candy and fruit in return for such services. In one particular instance a woman solicited from the doorway of a house while a child was playing on the porch.

Special reference should be made here to the colored children who are compelled to live in one of the colored communities on South State street just outside the boundaries of the restricted district on the South Side.

It is said there are 173 saloons in this community, many of which are given over to gambling and are frequented by immoral women and vicious men. In this neighborhood there are a great many flats and assignation rooms occupied by prostitutes.

Many colored and white children live among these immoral and degrading conditions.

As these young colored girls reach maturity they easily fall a prey to prostitution. Many of them are employed in houses and fasts of prostitution where they act as maids, cooks and attendants.

III. Disorderly Saloons and Schools. There are a number of seloons in the city frequented by dissolute and vicious men and immoral women in close proximity to school houses. One school property in particular on the North Side adjoins the lot on which a disorderly saloon building is located.

The rooms over the saloon are used for immoral purposes, and the school authorities testify that the children may see into these rooms from the school windows and from the playgrounds.

IV. Disorderly Saloons and Children. In addition to the proximity of schools to disorderly saloons, the investigation shows that very young boys are allowed to frequent disorderly saloons. The following cases are typical:

A boy about ten years of age seen selling gum after 12:00 o'clock on South Halsted and West Madison

One evening a boy about fifteen the rear room of a disorderly saloon

Jimmie has frequently been night in disreputable sales ets.

of age was loitering she

See Chapter IV, "Sources of Supply," page 218.
"This is the same saloon referred to in Chapter III, page 138.

I who said she was seventeen years of age, and appeared to singing in this saloon.

ill colored boy, who the bartender said was only fourteen years

was playing the violin in another disorderly saloon.

afternoon investigator saw two very young boys, one selling ers, the other blacking the shoes of the piano player in the em of a disreputable saloon on West Madison street. There are prostitutes in this room at the same time who were soliciting to to rooms over the saloon.

a condition which should be remedied, even if the State has in and provide homes for such children.

ficious and Degenerate Men. The court records show that and degenerate men seek out young boys and girls and fill their ith filthy and obscene suggestions and teach them lewd and unpractices. Some of these men frequent the neighborhood it houses and distribute obscene cards and literature. They go parks and take liberties with innocent children. Some of these affected with chronic venereal diseases, and have a juper-that they can be cured of their trouble by transferring it to a Many prostitutes have this same belief. As a result, innocent both hove and girls, have been contaminated.

n a period of two weeks the courts tried three men on the of perverting the morals of young girls. One offender was five years of age. He was found guilty of trying to seduce ten e girls between the ages or eight and twelve. One man was shit of loitering about the (X1137) school on the South Side. r obscene pictures which he gave to little girls who went to ol. He also offered them money and had ruined four or five are he was indicted.

nam named (X1138) ruined a little girl near the (X1139) and gave her a reprehensible disease. The facts brought out ial so inflamed the jury that after being out a few minutes aread a verdict of ninety-nine years.

or person named (X1140) was called the "doll man" because dolls to young girls to whom he was attracted.

thy a graduate of (X1141) University, a member of a leading the on the (X1142) side was apprehended. He had a habit g a bicycle in the public parks and persuading young girls the park with him. It was proved that he had ruined seven

٠.

of these girls, all under fourteen years of age. This man also photographed his victims and a number of these pictures were seized who he was arrested. One was a little girl not over ten years of age.

Many such cases are available, but most of the details are to revolting to print. The public should be aroused in behalf of letter protection of children from such dangers.

VI. Venereal Disease Among Children. One of the saddest apets of the whole problem of the so evil is the fact that hundreds of innocent children have become ie by venereal diseases.

During a period of twentyyears of age have passed thre infected, twenty per cent. cent. had been assaulted by had syphilis and eighty-five 1

months 600 children under twire e venereal ward of the Cosk County Hospital. Sixty per c of he children had been inscendy le disease, and twenty-five per ed persons. About fifteen per cest : ad gonorrhoea. (

At one time there was an epidemic of gonorrhoea among little gits in the contagious ward of the County Hospital. Eighty-six case of this dreadful disease were brought in by fifteen children. The but ful results of venereal diseases among children are almost by belief.

ECONOMIC AND HOME CONDITIONS AFFECTING CHILDREN AND YOUR PEOPLE.

The economic and home conditions under which children and yell people are compelled to work and live present many phases of to their moral well being.

I. Newsboys. Small boys are selling papers in and about the p stricted district, especially on the S ith Side. On Seturday August 27th, investigator counted enty newsboys from eleva w apparently twenty years of age se g papers at 13:00 o'clock = afterward. While the majority of the boys were over seventeen, a number were much younger.

Photographs were secured of four of these newsboys. One of these boys was rescued and it was found that he had no home nor are to look after him.

Exhibits A, B, C.

Street Vendors. In addition to the newsboys selling papers late that in the vicinity of restricted districts, there are many little and girls engaged in selling gum near disorderly and suspicious and saloons where prostitutes were soliciting. The following are ples:

October 8th between 7:30 and 8:30 P. M., investigator saw six on Wabash avenue between (X1143) and (X1144) all apparently the age of fourteen. These boys were selling gum. At 10:45 on this same date, the same boys were still selling gum in this y. In addition, three boys, two of whom appeared to be fifteen teen years of age, and one about ten, were selling morning. At 11:10 P. M. these same boys were in this vicinity. In 12:00 A. M. investigator visited the 22nd street restricted that saw several small boys, both white and colored, selling the papers on 22nd street. These boys were not older than

6 P. M. Three boys, none of whom appeared to be over fifteen, to wearing knockerbockers came out of a museum of anatomy 1150) South State street.

P. M. Saw two girls of about eleven in company of small boy light selling gum at the corner of (X1157) and Harrison. The

1) Cafe.

P. M. On State street in front of (X1163) Museum, No. 4), boy of about fourteen selling gum on corner of Van Buren [1165], southwest corner, another boy of fourteen in company use older boys.

P. M. One boy on 23nd street near (X1170) avenue. Did

ear to be selling anything.

ther 96th. Investigator saw several boys from seven to fifteen of age selling gum and papers on the street, and in the rear of saloons on the West Side. The following are some of the 1 where boys of this age were seen: The (X1171) Cafe, B) South Halsted street. (X1173) saloon, (X1174) South I street. (X1175), (X1176) South Halsted street. One boy him was heard to use vulgar and obscene language to a man robe to him.

Messenger Boys. The (X1177) Telegraph Company occupies at at (X1178), which is their nearest branch office to one of the ad districts. There are about eight messenger boys employed anging from fifteen to eighteen years of age. The majority of sys are colored. There messengers are called upon to work at all . If the day and night. As part of their duties they answer calls restitutes, to purchase lunch at nearby restaurants, or to go drug to purchase drugs and various articles. In this way the mes-

senger becomes an important link in the system whereby cocaine and various other drugs used by habitues are secured by them. A ker instances illustrating this fact are as follows:

(X1179), colored, who lives at (X1180) avenue, messenger % (X1181), works from 12:00 A. M. (midnight) to 10:00 A. M., vis called about September 1st by a prostitute known as (X1182) who occupies room (X1183) of the (X1184), a house of prostitution located at (X1185) Dearborn street, and was sent to a drug stort owned by (X1186), (X1187) street, where he purchased a small parage of cocaine hydrochloride, which was wrapped and sealed with sealing wax. He paid \$5.78 for this package and was given \$1.00 by prostitute as a tip for his service. Messenger (X1179) repeated this errand about the middle of September and in addition purchase a hypodermic needle for said (X1189) which she attempted to place upon the syringe she had. The needle did not fit and he was the asked to return same, and secure another, which he did, the needs fitting this time. He was charged \$2.00 for this needle, the cost of the needle to the druggist being nineteen cents. About one week after this incident he was again called by (X1190) and was sent on a different errand, being told she had discontinued the use of messenger boys for the purchase of "dope" as she remarked, "They taked too much and cannot be trusted." She further said that she was not having a newsboy, who sells papers at the immediate corner, purchast the cocaine for her.

Another instance which occurred during the month of October: This same messenger was called by madame (X1191) who lives a an apartment building at the corner of (X1192) and (X1193) avenue, and is the proprietor of a house of prostitution called by her orn name and sometimes known as (X1194), located at (X1195) Dearborn street. She is also the owner of other property in the restricted district. Madame (X1191) is in the habit of calling up Mr. (X1197) and ordering a certain quantity of cocaine, who in turn calls this senger boy and sends it out to her residence. This messenger some time, opened one of the packages, and suspecting it was cocaine sniffed some of the stuff himself, and proved conclusively thereby that it actually was cocaine. He stated that he had done this a considerable number of times since and seemed to have derived a good deal of pleasure out of it.

A man whose name this messenger has forgotten, but who live on the second floor of the building at the corner of (X1191a) street and (X1198) avenue, sends him about three times a month to a place owned and operated by a Chinaman at (X1199) South Clark street, where he secures a package of opium, and for which he pays \$4.00 Upon returning from one of these trips, he watched this man open the package and take a quantity of the stuff, which looked very until like tar to him, and roll and heat it. At this point the messenger was told to leave the room.

This messenger boy (X1200) is about seventeen years old and has

service of the (X1201) Company at this particular office be years and makes an average of about \$10.00 per week, s. Mentally he is not very bright, rather undersized for age, and at present afflicted with syphilis of three months'

No. (X1203) is a little boy of foreign parentage. He is ears old and lives at (X1204) South State street. He ce considerable pride in showing his knowledge of the He told investigator confidentially that he has often by policemen, as well as ordinary citizens, who inquire the invariably says is eighteen. Recently he has been often to (X1205), house of prostitution, (X1206) Dearwhere a prostitute whose name he has forgotten, gives him note to Mr. (X1207). The box when filled costs \$1.75. Ing to the woman he tells her that he paid \$2.50 for the s making seventy-five cents. She would then give him tip. On one of his trips for her to Mr. (X1207), he ote and read it. It was just a requisition for cocaine, did not have the little box he usually took to the drug e cocaine was delivered to him in a small bottle. He ottle and placed some of the contents upon his tongue, ke the sensation and so never repeated it. He has a habit a cigarette ends that have been discarded and smoking

the name of nearly every prostitute in the restricted an recognize them at sight. Whenever he comes into a tiltution the girls fondle him and nearly always kiss him. imes he has had sores on his lips.²

9), a high school boy, was employed by the (X1810) he downtown district during Christmas week of last year. so deliver a message in a house of prostitution at (X1811). hom he delivered the message offered to cohabit with him to as a "Christmas present," she stating that it was the that for messenger boys on Christmas day.

the other boys whose photographs were secured by the md who are employed by the (X1210) Telegraph Comstricted district are (X1213), (X1214) Dearborn street.

1. (X1214)⁵, colored, (X1218), white, (X1216) Wentmessenger No. (X1217)⁴, and messenger No. (X1218),
was not secured.⁵ These boys have had similar experiboys also state that at various times they have been called

CHILD PROTECTION AND EDUCATION

to houses of prostitution to perform small personal serv titutes.

On October 8th at 11:40 P. M., messenger No. (X11 peared to be about nineteen years of age, was sent with the (X1222) office at (X1223) and (X1224) to a ho tution at (X1225) Dearborn street. At 12:20 A. M. boy was seen coming out of this house.

- III. Girls Employed in Various Occupations. This been treated in full elsewhere in this report. It is sho young girls who work in factories, department stores taurants, hotels, and as domestic servants, are subject to and temptations.¹
- IV. Home Conditions. Bad home conditions often dr ters of the family into prostituion and the sons into li In such cases the parents are indifferent or ignorant. The children to seek improper amusements without question Many cases have come to light where girls have gone to theater and remained away from home all night telling they stayed with girl friends. Again, they are not requipment at any hour, the door is left unlocked and the way return at all hours of the night. Many families in the tricts take in boarders who sleep in the same room with the family. This accustoms children to the presence of it is no wonder that they lose their moral sense and easimproper attentions of others.

The time has come in Chicago when better housing con be studied and applied. The population in certain quarts is becoming more and more congested. Aside from the sulting from insanitary conditions, bad housing breeds vi

The Commission commends the Association of Comrecent step in appointing a committee to study and report ditions.

V. Rooming Houses and Hotels. One of the chief rounding out of town girls and boys who are employed is the cheap rooming and boarding houses.

See Chapter IV, "Sources of Supply," page 163.

gh the Juvenile Court are underfed and have no home care. They sometimes start by stealing food to eat. Out of of anemic children come prostitutes and criminals. The a commends the Board of Education in its attempts to meet on by the sale of food at cost to the pupils. For the safety I fed as well as in sympathy with the underfed, the unformed be cared for and protected.

Imployment Agencies. Some of the employment agencies in we been more or less careless in the past in obeying the law a sending of girls as servants to immoral or suspicious to conditions in this respect are better now than they have use time, but the danger still lurks in these places.

AMUSEMENTS.

rding of proper amusements for young people in the City is one of the chief duties of the Municipality and private. The amusements of one's leisure hours has more to do cter building than work or any other external influence, assement is a matter of choice. It should therefore be postyoung people to have an opportunity for proper amuse-



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I. Cheap Theaters. The five and ten cent theaters which I sprung up all over the city are conducted in an orderly manner. entertainment consisting of moving pictures is generally clean. vaudeville acts and singing are very often coarse and inclined to vulgar but not immoral. The great danger seems to be that we always besets children congregated without proper supervision. believe that the pictures are a menace to the eyes, which will be she later in life. The use of glass screens with lighted interior of the would undoubtedly do much to remove moral dangers and eye state.

The police are to be commended for their strict censorship over films exhibited in Chicago. No film may be shown without the aj ture of the General Superintendent of Police.

It is estimated that there are over 310 of these places of annual in Chicago. Investigations by individuals interested in the well of children have pointed out many instances where children have influenced for evil by the conditions surrounding some of these ske Vicious men and boys mix with the crowd in front of the thesters take liberties with very young girls.

The men and boys outside the theaters speak to the young and invite them to go to the show.

In one very respectable residential district three very serious the have happened in connection with these theaters.

A man by the name of (X1230), a proprietor of one of these in theaters, assaulted fourteen young girls.

Another man, seventy-six years of age, was in the habit of existing young girls to go to the show.

At another theater the stage manager committed a serious of with several little boys.

All these things happened in t afternoon.

Many liberties are taken with yo ; girls within the theater der the performance when the place is in total or semi-darkness. Is and men slyly embrace the girls near them and offer certain indiges

The following extracts from conferences with widely known work on the influence of the nickel theater in child prection are work of note:

"I think the nickel theaters have: oral believe some are instructive, the general contains the structure, the general contains the structure of the structure o

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t wrong came when they attended nickel theaters. The no conduct them may be morally all right and the shows into the class of people who go there ofttimes, but they are not y should be. That applies also to dance halls and is one of sources of their downfall.

sk the nickel thealur is a recruiting station for vice. In the second me the type of pictures often shown there; in the second am the association. Often young people are without superad it is an easy matter for a wrong character to get acquainted int. Evil minded men can very easily make an acquaintance hen it wouldn't be possible under other circumstances.

el theaters exert an evil influence. Parents and in some cases at children testify that they started in these places. They tendency to keep the children out away from home at night

ser immoral feature in connection with the cheap theater is the nights and conditions back on the stage. Workers among detgirls testify that there are the influences that first started the girls into immoral lives:

y girls from 12 years of age on have a dramatic tendency. ar of the money made on the stage and they become anxious ar before the public. They get acquainted with an usher or the people on the stage; they will do anything to get a chance, by some amateur night."

immsoral influences back of the stage are very bad. I know case where two girls and two fellows simply shut the doors of the dressing rooms, and stayed there for a long while, and

step the downfall of the girls was brought about."

y theaters have little dressing rooms, and many of the girls re over night. Many girls sell themselves in order to get on a before the public. Then they find they can make easy money. It is is one of the worst ver invented."

hren ought not to be permitted on the stage. The law against minly not enforced. We have delinquent girls 13 to 16 years who have been on the stage on amateur nights. A little girl: us who had been on the stage at a five cent show dancing ad herself a 'professional.'"

po has a number of cheap burlesque theaters which have a ising influence upon young boys and men. The actresses as a these cheap shows have no modesty. The men connected entertainment are even worse in their actions, and suggestive id language are used on the stage. In one of these shows on root some weeks ago a brazen women gave a shocking exof an obscome and suggestive dance. She threw garters to the

audience as souvenirs while small boys in the gallery hooted and make noisy demonstrations during her performance. There are permanent shows on State street, almost in the heart of the business district, where an announcer inside the building makes a suggestive speech to entice the audience to descend to the basement where dancers from the "Orient will stir their blood and make them feel like real men."

These cheap and vulgar exhibitions are crowded with young boys and men to whom they cater.

II. Immoral Literature and Pictures. Probation officers connected with the Juvenile Court testify that a great many delinquent girls have been influenced for evil by improper literature and pictures. This matter is often printed on the backs of the business cards of saloon keepers and invitations to dances. Investigators have collected a quantity of these cards. In addition, printed poems describing in a most suggestive and obscene manner the experience of lovers have also been found in circulation in the rear rooms of saloons.

A young man in this city has a collection of obscene books of the vilest type. He lends these books to his friends. Another man has a collection of vile pictures and obscene poetry which he exhibit. Many of these are in possession of the Commission.

The bill boards still present advertisements of certain shows which could well be censored.

A boy of fifteen, a pupil in the high school, said the other boys were in the habit of passing lewd pictures and addresses of women in the restricted districts among themselv is. One day this boy was preparing to visit the district when he was prevented from doing so.

Young girls have been seen with hand written copies of observe poems which were passed from one to a other.

There are also vulgar and suggestive advertisements of cigardist and cigars in circulation. Some of these cards are circulated by recalled reputable firms and are in possession of the Commission.

clares that it shall be unlawful for any person owning, consisting or managing candy and fruit stores or ice cream parlors to allow of male under the age of twenty-one; sor any female under the age of eighteen to remain in the play reen the hours of 10:00 P. M. and 7:00 A. M. un | by or 1 mats. This or

o forbids these stores to maintain curtains, screens or any kind that will serve to divide such places into small ampartments. The penalty is a fine of from \$5 to \$100 fense.\footnote{1} An injunction has been issued restraining the enof this ordinance. The Commission feels that if this inmade permanent it will work a great injustice to many help-protected children.

no doubt that conditions surrounding many of these candy tores and ice cream parlors in certain districts of the city arly dangerous to young boys and girls. In fact the court w that a large number of young girls have been ruined in

wing typical instances came under the observation of inof the Commission during its study:

toth. (X1230), confectionary and ice cream soda parlor, reet. Two girls and two boys were seen in this place after. The girls appeared to be from fifteen to sixteen years boys from seventeen to twenty. There was a Japanese is room, which could be used to put around tables. One took hold of the breast of one of the girls and took other

18th. (X1932) Kitchen. Confectionary and ice cream 1933) street. One girl and four boys at this place after. The girl appeared to be sixteen years of age; the boys to seventeen. A screen was in the room, which id to go around the tables. There was a room in the rear ad off from the ice cream parlor.

and off from the ice cream parlor.

18th. (X1334), (X1335) street. Ice cream soda and y. Several girls and boys were seen in this place at . Two of the girls appeared to be 16, and 3, 18 years of ys 14 to 20. One of the younger boys asked a girl to ad they would go to the hallway where they could talk by

leth. Cigars, candy, soda and drugs. (X1236) and One girl and four boys were seen in this place at 10:45 girl appeared to be 16, and the boys from 15 to 18 years a girl was accompanied by one of the boys, and the other making fun of him for going around with a "chicken." Oth. (X1238) store, (X1239) avenue. Two girls and rere seen in this place at 10:50 P. M. The girls appeared to 17 and the boys from 15 to 19 years of age.

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tables. One of the boys was seen conducting himself in an indecest manner with one of the girls. Their names were May and Fred.

October 10th. (X1240); ice cream and candy. (X1241) avenue. Two girls and one boy were seen in this place at 11:30 P. M. The

girls appeared to be 13 to 16 years of age, and the boy 17.

October 11th. (X1242), confectionary and ice cream parior; (X1243) street. Eleven girls and 9 boys were here at 11:30 P. M. The youngest of the girls appeared to be 15 and the youngest boy 16. Two girls about 16 were flirting with two boys, and when the boys left the girls followed them. One of the girls flirted with the investigator and he sat down at the table with her. She said she was 17 years of age and "hung out" most of the time in (X1244) saloon. She further stated that her name was Georgia (X1245), and came from the upper peninsula of Michigan. She is a prostitute and takes men to the (X1246) hotel, (X1247) street.

October 11th. Ice cream parlor, (X1248) South (X1249) street. Eight girls and 5 boys were seen in this place at 10:50 P. M. The youngest of the girls appeared to be 16 and the youngest boy 17. Three girls who appeared to be 16 were acting very giddy, and one of the boys told the investigator that they were "to be had."

October 13th. (X1250), drug store and ice cream parlor, (X1530a) street. Five girls and 3 boys were in this place at 11:35 P. M.; the youngest of the girls appeared to be 11, and the youngest boy 19 years

of age.

October 13th. Ice cream parlor, (X1251) street. Four girls and 6 boys were in this place at 10:35 P. M. The youngest of the girls appeared to be 15, and the youngest boy 18 years of age. There was a curtain in the room, which could be arranged around the tables; also a door to rooms in the rear. One of the girls was alone, and she afterwards went out on the street and met a fellow on the corner, and walked away with him.

October 13th. Ice cream parlor. (X1257) street. Three girls and 4 boys were seen in this place at 11:10 P. M. The youngest of the girls appeared to be 18 and the youngest boy 19 years of age.

There was a screen around one of the tables in the room.

October 13th. Ice cream parlor; (X1258) street. Three girls and one boy were seen in this place at 11:20 P. M. The youngest of

the girls appeared to be 15 and the boy about 17 years of age.

October 13th. Ice cream parlor, (X1259) street. Five girls and 6 boys were seen in this place at 11:30 P. M. The youngest of the girls appeared to be 16 and the youngest boy 18 years of age. There were booths and stalls arranged on both sides of the room, where could be by themselves. There was a door leading to rooms

October 14th. Ice cream parlor; (X1260) street. Seven girls and boys were seen in this place at 11:45 P. M. The youngest of the girls appeared to be 16, the youngest boy 18. There was a room

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used in the rear right hand corner. The room also contained ms to put around the tables.

were men in this place at 11:05 P. M. The youngest of the appeared to be 16 and the youngest boy 17 years of age. There is resears in the room that can be placed around tables. There is a leading to rooms in the rear. An Italian clerk was joking with a will be a leading to rooms in the rear. miled Frances about loving another fellow, and she said, "I know Suber 14th. Ice cream parlor. (X1968) street. Four girls and were men in this place at 10:35 P. M. The youngest of the appeared to be 16 and the younger boy 18 years of age. There partitions in the rear of this room.

2. Amusement Parks. Social workers who have paid particular tion to conditions in amusement parks declare that incidents came to their notice showing a lexity of supervision and of the I dengers surrounding young girls who frequent these places for ament.

Public Parks. No definite investigation was made of the kions in public parks by the Commission. Other organizations, rver, have reported on the same. (These investigations show that eare evil influences in such places. During the summer time young frequent these places and sit around on the grass with boys, or go them into the dark corners and among the shrubbery at night.) rfield, Douglas and Lincoln parks are mentioned where these itions have been observed.

ne Commission recommends a better lighting of the parks; the wal of seats from the deep shadows and better policing. Searchsociet be of assistance to the proper policing of such spots as are overed by arc lights.

'. Lake Steamers. Investigations of conditions on the lake sers which cater to holiday and excursion crowds shows that boats afford many opportunities for immoral practices. use boats then must be considered as affording dangers to young le which must be vigorously guarded against.2

e Chapter IV, "Sources of Supply," page 213.
Chapter IV, "Sources of Supply," page 213.

EDUCATIONAL AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

There is a difference of opinion whether children below the age of puberty should be taught sex hygiene in schools. That they should be taught this subject is being widely discussed. Both sides present argument for and against. At this period of experiment in the public or semi-public education of sex hygiene to children, under fourteen or fifteen years of age, the Commission is convinced the movement is so early in its development that it furnishes little absolute proof of its value and therefore it would hesitate to make recommendation. It is the bounden duty as well as the privilege of fathers and mothers, however, to teach their young children such facts as are necessary w guard them from the dangers of immoral lives. But this is preeminently the work for parents and not for schools or for public societies. Beyond the age of puberty or in colleges or universities this may be done with safety and probably good results if done with care and from the viewpoint of morals, as well as the care of the physical body.

There are parents, unfortunately, who do not feel capable or willing to undertake to teach children the knowledge of sex hygiene. It is not an easy duty in many instances, but a very necessary one. When such is the case a father has recourse to a very excellent teacher for the son, the family physician. In the case of the mother, her maternal instinct will suggest how to protect her daughter.

Where children have no parents the Commission feels that these children should be taught necessary knowledge by those who are their moral guardians. If the child be in an institution then by those in charge of the same; if wards of the court, then by probation officers of the same sex; and for those in school without advisers, by the teachers of the school in private interviews.

It is most desirable that college students of both sexes should receive instruction in sex hygiene. The greatest emphasis should be placed upon their responsibility in protecting future generations from hereditary immoral tendencies and physical degeneration.

Books and other literature on the subject are limited and some of them unfortunate, or based upon error or misvalued evidence. Consequently, great care should be used in selecting or advising on that subject.

he Commission presents the following brief history of the preseducational movement, both in this country and abroad, for the ation and protection of young people of both sexes.

he easential feature of this educational effort is that its teachwas planned to be, and has been moral and helpful as well as hyle and scientific. In other words, it has not endeavored to delve all the details of vice, and spread before the public all the reliveness and depravity of people who lead lives of vice, but the use has been to give young men such information as will be ful to them in controlling their own passion or to assist them in fing the vice and depravity into which their uncontrolled emod mature may lead them.

hile this educational work has pointed out the consequences of and the causes which lead many into immorality, it has enored to place the emphasis upon those things which are normal right. In addition this educational program includes instructions rding things which make for the health and welfare of the family, to a proper regard for the sense of honor which is a part of the of normal men and women.

matters of sexes, as in other problems of life, knowledge without r is a power without a guide. In much of the best recent literal, the question of honor is taken for granted rather than exied. Nevertheless, the basic principle is justice to others as well roidance of injury to one's self.

r nearly one hundred years European cities have been trying to be the volume of venereal disease by medical and sanitary efformal. Disease, however, has persisted unchecked, statistics often ing an increase in spite of all the sanitary efforts available. By, in 1899, an International Congress was called to meet at sels, and discuss every known means of reducing this constantly ing peril. Many people expected great results from a sanitary of view from this conference. It developed, however, that the supporters of sanitary control of vice could not give as fable a report as they wished to, and freely admitted they were pointed with the result of their efforts.

finally disbanded, with the recommendation they report so

definite conclusions to their respective governments, and with the understanding that this subject would be studied further, and a second council meet in 1902.

The results of the second council were similar to those of the first, except that it was finally decided that the only hope for reducing present distressing conditions was to organize an educational effort along both sanitary and moral lines.

The deliberations of this Congress crystallized into the conviction that the preventive measures hitherto employed were insufficient and ineffective. It was decided also that the whole question must be studied anew, from a broader standpoint, with special reference to the social conditions involved in the causation of these diseases. It was recognized that vice was a voluntary evil, and that moral, as well as medical issues were involved.

One of the American representatives to this Congress was authorized by the society to organize in America, Societies of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis.

After four years of hard work, the American Society of Santary and Moral Prophylaxis in New York City was organized in Feb ruary of 1905. This society was compered of some of the most prominent members of the medical pro ion, and others interested is public welfare. Their plan of work vas soon approved by people in other communities and similar societies were organized in Phildelphia, in Chicago and elsewhere. The Chicago Society bearing the name of "The Chicago Society of Social Hygiene," was organized is the spring of 1906. Since then some twelve or fifteen similar city or state organizations have sprung up in d t parts of the United States, and one in Mexico. These have all be 1 composed of medical people and others, and they have had the benefit of some of the best medical quence, the general public hasadvice in their communities. As a c come to realize as never before the ount of disease and physicalists suffering caused by vice, and s to be derived by a possiblement y. Up to the present time more freedom from vice in a co towards young men and the of the education has been di parents, or towards assisting Y. M. C. A. and college authorities a to know these giving young men such information as dangers incident to the association v

i physicians. The necessity for such work, and the value rk given, has been very much appreciated by a large number in several of the cities of the United States.

at society to undertake the ung of Social Hygiene to Chicago was the Chicago Society of Social Hygiene, teachcts from a hygenic and medical point of view, and endeavtly to reach young men. Second, the Chicago Woman's hing from the standpoint of a proper protection of women en. Third, the Illinois Vi : Association, organized auspices of a union meetin of ministers' associations. rk of teaching young men 1 perhaps progressed farther polished more than among the people of any other class, those especially interested in the public welfare. This as been accomplished through lectures delivered to colleges . C. A.'s, usually by physic ans. For the past four years ian delivered a lecture on reproduction and sexual hygiene I the large colleges in the 1 ddle West and many of the A.'s in the larger cities fi Denver to New York. n. the State Board of Health has taken up the the Chairman of the Board or one of his assistants goes ry Sunday and occasionally duri the week, to talk be-, or other organizations. Chahs in chu : : rago Society of Hy ie and t okane Society of Social Hyriene have it ed four let its entitled. "Sexual Hythe quality of the work is of more importance than the quantity, although a large quantity is urgently needed and should be supplied as rapidly as skill and care can manage.

The following extracts are from statements made by representative workers among children selected from among twenty-six who appeared with others in conference with the Commission. They represent fairly the general opinion of the twenty-six who discussed the subject:

"I am very far from being committed broadly to the idea of teaching social hygiene in the public schools. It depends entirely upon the age of the child and in what grade it is to be taught. It is a matter of the greatest difficulty to give this instruction properly, and I am very much in doubt whether it would accomplish much good.

When you consider how few parents have the moral or mental equipment to discuss this question with their children I sometimes think it is better to leave them without definite instruction

from such sources."

"The time has come when the teachers should be instructed to teach the children. This does not mean that they must tell them everything about the physiology of the human body, but a does mean they must change their attitude about this matter, and instead of talking about the stork, talk plainly; otherwise, they will be on the wrong track. I am quite in sympathy with the movement to teach social hygiene in the public schools. This should be done by changing the trend of thought, and the form of expression, and gradually by introducing actual physiology study. The peculiar thing about the public school teaching of physiology as it is now taught is that it is a physiology of animals and does not touch the physiology of man, as related to reproduction."

[&]quot;It depends a good deal upon the age of the children, as to whether or not they should be taught physiology in the public schools. Some children are capable of understanding instruction in that science at a much earlier period than others. You will find some girls ten years of age who understand more about the science of life and evil than others at fifteen. It would be hard to suggest any age at which it would be proper to commence teaching. I believe that parents or the guardians of children should teach these delicate subjects. It is my conviction, generally speaking, that the longer children are kept imnocent the better calculated it is to promote goodness."

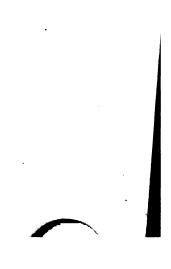
m in favor of teaching physiology to school children, but ld not wish to give an opinion regarding the age when bject should be taught. I feel sure that when they reach y they ought to know. This subject should be imparted children through the schools, because we have so large a r of parents who will not do it. I know personally of the have been allowed to come to the marriage age withword of instruction; their mothers say they could not talk subject with their daughters. I do not believe innocence norance go hand in hand. I think a girl brought up on a rould see the natural processes; she knows the secrets of thout being taught. She is just as innocent as the city to has never seen anything. The mothers of Italian girls arry at fourteen or fifteen years of age have been perfrank with them, yet these girls are perfectly innocent. In sympathy with the movement to teach social hygiene afternee to morals in the public schools."

mission, therefore, heartily recommends the further study and effectual methods of teaching sex hygiene to young and the age of puberty, especially to young men. For mendations see page 63. Chapter VI.

Rescue and Reform.



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Chapter VI.

Rescue and Reform.



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CHAPTER VI.

RESCUE AND REFORM.

The Social Evil presents one of the sombre phases of modera life. Perhaps there is no problem more complex and baffling within the range of present day experience. The evils of which it is the cause and the perils with which it besets the lives of even the purest and least suspecting members of the social order afford ample justification for the most earnest efforts to abate and conquer it.

In the discussion of the means of rescue and reform, it is natural that emphasis should be placed upon institutions and agencies which have proved of value or promised relief. Yet it must be remembered that the most serious evils of this traffic in virtue are not physical but moral, and that the most effective means of counteracting them must ever be in the elevation of the moral sentiment of the community to a sense of individual responsibility for upright conduct in behalf of decency and virtue.

The safety of the city as of the nation, lies in the intelligence, morality and ethical sensitiveness of the people. And the agencies, educational, moral and religious, which inspire and promote these qualities are the truest safeguards.

With a sure and unfailing emphasis upon these primary factors in the problem it is appropriate that attention be given to the specific problems connected with the work of rescue and reform.

- A. Social changes. The community is undergoing great economic social and political changes which affect the status of respectable women. They are evidenced by:
- I. The disproportionate increase in the number of wage earning women as compared with wage earning men, and with female population. The twelfth census (1900) reports that 6,000,000 women were then wage earners outside their homes, and it is anticipated that the thirteenth census (1910) will find 9,000,000 women engaged in wage earning pursuits. Between 1890-1900 gainfully employed women increased more rapidly than gainfully employed men in number, and more rapidly than the female population.

- II. The disintegration of the older forms of family life and tiplication of divorces obtained on the motion of the wife: Durthe past twenty wears 954,000 divorces have been granted in the ted States; two-thirds at the request of women who in most s have assumed the burden of supporting themselves, and often of parting their children.
- II. The gradual admission of women to political privileges: For constitutional governments tend to give at least the municipal white to women. While these changes are not of such a charras to promise the overthrow of the institution of prostitution, they throw a new light on the causes which lead women into neval and disreputable lives, and must be considered in framing program for the rescue and reform of women who have become sputable. It is of the essence of the immoral act that the two is are involved. The question of the immoral man is, however, to other reports while this discussion is devoted exclusively to girl, semi-delinquent or delinquent, and the woman semi-professal or professional.
- Reasons for Choice of Immoral Life by Women. One result hese changes in the status of respectable women is a gradual altion in the attitude of respectable women towards their disreptle sisters, and the recognition of the fact that the position of the eputable woman can be readily understood only when the effect these changes upon the tastes, the possibilities, the opportunities reputable women is considered. The problem then of rescue and sem of these women who have supplied the demand for purposes prostitution has now been recognized as one belonging to the whole manity, to be solved only with the help of both decent men and sem, and as one so complicated that the formulation of adequate memendations is extremely difficult.
- brief discussion of the apparent causes for the selection of this by women is essential to a discussion of their subsequent rescue it. A removal of these causes would act in a preventive man-
- Until they are removed subsequent and remedial treatment of a kind will remain necessary. The difficulties which surround various efforts to care for and reform girls and prostitutes are

se Chapter V, "Child Protection and Education," page 340.

largely inherent in social life and industrial conditions. Social institutions and public opinion lag behind industrial demands, and of no conditions is this more true than of those under which women and girls offer themselves in the labor market; and it is true not only of conditions in Chicago but in the entire United States, in England, and on the Continent.

In public opinion, also, women prostitutes have been in the past all grouped together; young and old, confirmed prostitutes and girls who have made but their first misstep, were all placed in one class, as impelled into the life by their own evil inclinations.

This naive explanation to account for such a prevalent institution still survives among those whose experience of life has been so limited as to allow them no conception of the subtle and complicated social conditions which produce the social evil.

In the public conscience neither was any discrimination made between the various degrees of responsibility for evil-doing, nor any effort exerted in economic or social directions to lessen the supply, and return the victims to society, which has never in law or education sufficiently recognized the strength and force of the sex instinct. This instinct has been ignored in educational methods, and society has sought to correct its abuses by punishing the woman, and by exacting from her absolute chastity under pain of social death. Thus the evil, nourished by silence, unchecked by wise enlightment, has grown apace. The social conscience, however, is now awakening, and recognizes that the causes which produce the social evil, which is truth is the most unsocial of all evils, are as varied as the individuals who supply the demand.

Among these causes a few may be enumerated. The economic stress of industrial life on unskilled workers, with its enfeebling influence on the will power; the large number of seasonal trades in which women are especially engaged; unhappy homes; careless and ignorant parents; broken promises; love of ease and luxury; the craving for excitement and change; lack of both ethical teaching and religious conviction; ignorance of hygiene; all these are more or loss contributing causes. But above all is the fact that "commercialistic" is now a business in which but a small part of the profits are paid to the women, who are exploited for the benefit of certain groups

of men; and parallel with this is the further fact that certain classes of women have discovered that luxuries and ease come to them when they sell their bodies, rather than the work of their hands,—"It is the sesiest way."

I. Unforestle Home Conditions. First among these causes should be named unfavorable home conditions and family relationships. Where the parents are drunken, immoral, degraded, the home rowded and filthy, and the child neglected and abused, there is little tope of the girl escaping sex-violation. Such consequences are illustrated by the experience of the girls now in the State Home for Girls at Geneva.

Among 168 girls in that institution at one time (Summer 1908) 10 were the daughters of drunken fathers, 8 had drunken mothers, 10 had fathers of vicious habits, 16 were children of immoral or vicious mothers. In the families of 13 there were others of criminal or vicious habits; 34 were children of fathers who had deserted the landly; 11 were illegitimate, and 10 were victims of gross cruelty. I wenty-nine of these girls had already been in houses of prostitution, 3 had sisters who were immoral, 31 country girls at Geneva and 16 hicago girls each testified that the companion of her first experience ras a member of her own family. Of course it is apparent that in many of these instances more than one of the unhappy conditions rould be operative, so that some overlapping must be recognized. Canny other instances could be obtained from among the girls who now been wards of the Juvenile Court.

More serious still are the cases of venereal infection in families there some members of the group, usually the father, spreads the isease. In one case under observation, the father, while living away rom home became infected. A few weeks later he came home and rected a six year old daughter. Often when the home is not enrely degraded there are conditions of crowding and poverty which ad to misfortune. Working all day, the girls are often obliged to the at home in the evening; and if they live in a crowded house, my must go on the streets to receive their friends. They are thus ractically forced on the street for social life.

See Chapter IV, "Sources of Supply," page 232.
"Menthly report of the Juvenile Protective Association.

The poor of the working class usually raise large families, and the income is proportionately small. The responsibilities are often too heavy and the parents cannot wait until the children are fourteen years old before they are sent out to help support the family. Many girls go astray because they are obliged to turn over their earnings to their father or mother. Naturally, where children of fourteen contribute to the support of their family they pass beyond the parents' control. A self-supporting individual becomes in the mature of things a self-directing individual and the parents become less exacting about morals when they become dependent on the use of the child's wages.

There are, too, of course, in our city many girls who are in fact homeless, who live in unprotected ways in boarding and todging houses. The superintendent of the Compulsory Department of the Board of Education cites cases in which the practice of taking boarders in the congested districts results in immorality. The "star" boarder has contributed in large measure to the number of illegitimate children. Many young girls who are nominally under the protection of their own families have either been mistreated by members of their family or have been made the victims of their neglect. A little lame girl 12 years of age may be cited as an illustration from a large group. She was absent from school. On investigation, it was found that her father had mistreated her. The child was used by a boarder, 46 years old, who paid the father \$4.50 a week for board and the use of the child.

II. Lack of Supervision on the Street. The life on the streets is dangerous for young girls, indeed for all children who are forced upon them for social life. All of the Commission investigators speak of the large number of young girls on the streets late at night. One social worker reported seeing a girl of 14 or 15 at half past ten in the evening with two boys in an indecent attitude, and another little girl of 13 and a boy of 14 on the corner of La Salle avenue and Lecuit street at 10 o'clock, also in an indecent attitude.

The conditions on the streets, especially in the summer after 11 o'clock make it unfit for young girls to be abroad, and after that here on many car lines the passengers are noisy, profane and often intoxicated. The police leave the parks and boulevards about 19 o'clock, so that the danger in them is even greater. One member

on; and parallel with this is the further fact that certain cleans omen have discovered that lumries and case come to them when sell their bodies, rather than the work of their hands,—"It is the at way."

Unformable Home Conditions. First among them causes if he named unforwable home conditions and family relation. Where the parents are drunken, immoral, degraded, the home ded and fittly, and the child neglected and abused, them is little of the girl escaping sex-violation. Such consequences are limit by the experience of the girls now in the State Home for Girls now.

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Chapter IV, "Sources of Supply," page 251. mildy report of the Juvenile Protective Association. her, finally seized her, and poured the liquor down her throat is we a way as to force her to swallow it; as she was unused to drike she was quickly overcome, but no one interfered, and every around seemed to think it perfectly legitimate and good fun.

The amusements available for young people are cheap and of a semi-indecent character. The investigation of the five and cent theaters show that nearly all need supervision. It is estimated 400,000 children visit these theaters and moving picture shown one day in the United States, and in Chicago alone at least the children; and yet, as the President of Juvenile Protective Associativities,—"We are making no use of what would be a great education power."

In those shows where the lights are turned down many indecent take place, which accustoms the girls to familiar treatment. All called "amateur nights" should be abolished, as the dressing rooms small and dirty, and there is usually no separation of men and we or boys and girls. The crowd of evil men who congregate in from the cheap resorts, waiting for girls to come out, is another element danger. They make indecent suggestions and use vile language.

Many groups of girls go to summer parks without their parents other friends; they start together, but are separated, and in as cases accept invitations from perfect strangers, "to go in and see show." The possibilities offered to men for becoming acquain with young girls in this way and taking advantage of them are t less.

Some young girls go regularly to these parks. They come to the price of admission and carfare, and as they have no money amusements, seek a good time at some one's expense. A girl is "have a date with some man," or she will "pick one up." The is knows what is expected of him, she knows what is expected of land if she fails to fulfill her part of the bargain, he feels justified using force. The girls often seem to have no idea of chastity, and a matter of business make the first advances. They belong to a coff people who seem non-moral rather than immoral. And yet these gamusement parks which offer the only recreation many can prove are a necessary part of city life, and they are here to stay. All is immoral should, therefore, be strictly eliminated from them.

[&]quot;See Chapter IV, "Sources of Supply," page 213.

he summer the excursion boats are often floating assigna-. Some of those between Chicago and Milwaukee, Chicago eph, Grand Haven and Michigan City, are the worst. The sare rented over and over again. The boys carry whiskey it cases or buy it at the bar. They are soon drunk and comes an orgy. The state rooms are rented many times rue of three or four hours; boys and girls lie in these her in an undressed condition.

perils of unregulated and unsupervised recreation are rere hundreds of girls now in homes and reformatories, and sese girls would bear witness that their irregular experition them as an incident to visits to theaters, walks at night icnics, steamer rides, etc. Those whose young daughters y guarded can never imagine or realize the perils to which ignorant pleasure-loving girls are exposed.

ted Employments. Domestic Service. It is an entirely new to find domestic service classed as a dangerous moral such is the expert's point of view, which is entirely justified tics of prisons and reformatories.

966 unfortunates who came under the examination of the tts State Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1,115, nearly 30 per been in domestic service. In the Bedford Reformatory rk, of 1,000 women, 475 had been servants. Of the 127 Industrial School at Rochester, New York, there were ge earners, 29 of whom had been domestic servants. In: Albion Home in New York there were 168 girls, 93 of servants.

who has been investigating the social condition of women the country, and has given the subject much thought feels lanation lies in the isolation of the workers, the fact that o place to receive their friends, and that, therefore, their tunities are limited to the park bench, the steamboat and fter dark.

of Knowledge of Sexual Matters. A well known woman Chicago affirms that ignorance is often responsible for of the girl toward immorality. As an instance she cites

[:] IV, "Sources of Supply," page 215.

1

the case of a girl now working at one of the establishments in the stockyards whose mother "didn't tell her things." She is now five months pregnant. The man is a fellow workman, 40 years old. who has hitherto borne a most excellent reputation.

Undue Nervous Strain from Economic Pressure. On the economic side, the whole tendency of modern industrialism is to place too heavy a strain on the nervous system of all classes, men and women alike. How much more serious is this, when the strain is placed on the growing girl at the period of adolescence when the child has to assume the burden of self-support and self-direction, and often aid in the support of her family.

An investigation was recently made into the living conditions of 200 respectable working girls, not one among them vicious or moral, and it was found that only six per cent. of them had control of their wages. The rest were obliged to help relatives either in the home or out of it. The average wage of these 200 women was \$6.00 to \$10.00 a week. It goes without the saying that if you have cosditions which make living with comfort impossible for any large number of men and women, some of the men will become criminals and some of the women, prostitutes.

From these investigations it will be seen that the tradition that women are usually in the labor market for additional spending mosey has little foundation in fact. The average girl does not enjoy work outside of her own home and will not w rk unless spurred on by the necessity of gaining her daily bread. This is a general rule and does not apply to all cases such as many 1 school girls and the higher able ambition and independclass of working girls who have co ence of feeling. A student of problems says:

"Any investigation whi 1 hours of labor, the nervo cupations where machin girls, would fall short or occamina accurate data, and would have no foundation whatever on was choto deal with vice. There are many men who own large which simply drive women into the common school educates boys and girls to desire at less tion, and they realize their ov that of others who are well oft.

involve a full inquiry ist caused by machinery and oc yed operated by women and blishments who pay wages stitution. In all large cos d lot when compared with

They go with ambition into business or trades, but

rirl soon feet

ne has reached the maximum 1 .00 \$8 a week, when no discouraged, and either 1 no and joy of ays some adventure, more or 1 ardous, to supplement r wages.

to some the reasons why women or girls enter the life of proseconomic question plays a more or less conspicuous part.

ages paid, the fact that in arly all the employments open
the maximum wage is \$10.00 to \$15.00 a week, and the
age about \$6.00, the lack of skill, the exacting demands
in the department stores for good dressing, the long hours
, and the extra fatigue which girls must endure at certain

anitary conditions under which girls work in factories—
ave a powerful effect on a woman's or girl's nervous or

ree. Then many girls cannot marry, or if married they
to help out the family in :, and cannot afford to have

stance in point. One of the girls in a large department that some of the girls are married, but both the girl and If the wife becomes pregnant she feels compelled to resort ation for they cannot live on the husband's allary and en. Overwork is the cause of innumerable evils. It ends g the body, ruining the health and shortening life. It cer'fs the mind and leaves no room for reading or mental de-

So a craving for excitement is general among girls who hours, for they feel the necessity of stimulation, and thus shows which make less demand on them for attention. The store girls are specially tempted, for they have low wages ours, and they are the victims of low minded people who are as a field for operation, and who are alert to tempt a immoral life.

and 1909 the Juvenile Protective Association made a study ting rooms in the department stores, and during this in16 arrests were made of procurers, 15 men and 1 womannm were convicted and fined. These rooms are used by
g for employment, and if the girl who is employed is often
she is safe \(\alpha \) ed to the girl looking for work. In one
ting rooms the were counted 48 girls, ranging from 14
3. A large of them were continuously studying

my . -

the Want-Ad columns of the newspaper. Some of the girls were is groups, but many were alone, and a large number spent all day without food.

One girl said in answer to questions of the investigator that her landlady gave her something to eat in the morning, that she absolutely had not a cent, that she owed for six weeks' board, and that she walked down town and trusted to picking up a newspaper, as she hadn't a cent to buy one.

The men procurers come two or three together, and use all sorts of schemes to get acquainted with the girls. Other public waiting rooms, such as those in railway stations, are used in this manner. In any place where the poorer girls congregate, there are found the largest number of procurers.

After this investigation, a report was made to the managers of department stores, and conditions were much improved; but all public waiting rooms should be supervised and policed. It is believed that during the past winter the conditions in the department store waiting rooms have deteriorated. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety for young girls.

In Chapter IV "Sources of Supply," attention is called to the wages received by girls in department stores. It is shown there that these wages are very low, hardly enough to supply the necessities of life, especially if the employe happens to be alone in the city and thrown on her own resources. The temptations, therefore, to a moneyless girl to accept invitations even from strangers, for luncheon, dinner of the theater are very great. One night while an investigator was in the (X1262a) and (X1262b) Cafes on (X1262c) avenue, he saw five salegirls in these places whom he recognized as being from a department store.

The fining system under the guise of maintaining discipline, which exists in some of the stores, should be regulated by law.

VIII. Semi-Professional and Professional Prostitutes. From the testimony of the investigators employed by the Commission a fairly large number of girls employed in department stores supplement their income by a certain amount of prostitution, and with such girls the economic question is probably the main one. They feel they cannot live on the wages they receive, and they are compelled to earn more money in order to live with the decency their position requires.

number of professional prostitutes is estimated in Chapter I. ng Conditions," at 5,000. The number of clandestine prostitutes macesible to estimate. The rescue and reformation of bitual prostitute presents a problem of the most difficult Such a woman is the vanishing material of She leaves nothing behind her, has usually severed her manactions and has no social life. If she ever had religious conthey are in abeyance and her concern for ethics is absonne. Her economic value cannot be reckoned with, as she is more or less unskilled. Every opportunity should be offered dividuals of this class as may desire to abandon their evil A carnest support should be given to all such agencies as seek a out and reclaim these to rectitude, to moral integrity, and a hat may yet prove wholesome and serviceable to society. Yet blems of the restoration to social competence is most perplexl puts strong emphasis upon the need of moral and religious m at an earlier stage of individual life.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

al Enactment. Equitable.

ig the laws which attempt to secure protection to girls should ioned first, the Juvenile Court Law. This law provides that all under the age of twenty-one years shall, for the purposes of be considered wards of the State, and their persons subject to t, guardianship and control of the Court, and so defines deand delinquent children as to bring under the jurisdiction of st girls whose morals are in peril because of home conditions, ate training or any other unfavorable conditions. It must be sowever, that the Juvenile Court must acquire jurisdiction of d before the age of eighteen in order to exercise the super-sid guardianship up to the age of twenty-one.

Criminal.

laws which attempt to protect girls and women by punishing against their virtue prohibit:

Enticing an unmarried female of chaste life to enter a house litution. Penalty, imprisonment one to twenty years.

A XXXVIII.

- (2) Detaining any female in such a house. Penalty, improsonment of from one to ten years.
- Allowing an unmarried female under eighteen to live in a house of prostitution. Penalty, improsonment of from one to five vears.
- Enticing any female under eighteen to come into the State for immoral purposes. Penalty, imprisonment one to five years.
- Pandering. Penalty for the first offense, imprisonment in the county jail six months to one year, or a fine of \$300 to \$1,000; for subsequent offenses imprisonment of from one to ten years.
- Detaining a female in a house of prostitution against her will to compel the payment, liquidation or canceling of a debt. Pesalty, first offense, imprisonment six months to a year, and a fine of from \$300 to \$3,000. Subsequent offenses, imprisonment one to five vears.1
 - Contributing to the delinquency or dependency of children.² (7)
- Regulations governing the maintenance of houses of prostintion, declaring such a house to be a nuisance, imposing a penalty of \$200.00 for the offense of maintaining, patronizing, keeping such a house, or letting a house for such purposes.3
- (9) Prohibition directed towards the patrons and inmates of such houses.4
- (10) Provision intended to prevent and punish the leamoral solicitation on the streets.
- (a) Definition of vagabond so as to include persons who come such acts.5
 - (b) Defining and penalizing disorderly conduct.⁶
- (11) Abandonment of wife and children. Penalty, fine of \$100 to \$500, imprisonment one to twelve months, or both fine and imprisonment with power in Court to substitute regular contribution to family support for statutory penalty.
- (12) The Bastardy Law; collection of \$100 for first year and \$50 each of nine succeeding years, or allowing release on payment of \$400.7

Appendix VI.
Appendix XXXVII.

Appendices I-II.
Appendix V.
Appendix VIII.

Appendix VII.
Appendix XXXIV.

the difficulties of securing convictions under the laws for attion of women is that so many women prefer to suffer in hrave the notoristy and unpleasant experiences which they just in court trials. This is especially the case where young included in a court trials. This is especially the case where young included exemplifies the hard-lamaffation to which young children are very often sub-the canduct of the court. It would seem that such things healded and yet loop within the legal requirements of the publishle. The following is an extract from a report of March in the Gibson case:

in Manday the counsel for the defense asked the judge to the two ladies leave the court room (truant officer and \$f). The judge saw no reason for this. Lawyer said, This it a fit case for ladies to hear.' The judge said we could re-

this time there were about seventy-five (75) men in the treem—little girl in the witness chair.

rape cases where little girls are involved could not men (exag those connected with court or case) be kept out of court

1963) occupied the witness chair one and a half days made sick from nervous strain. She said to me, 'The men id at each other and smiled at what I said, that was what made at nervous and jerk so.'

nd more than this, such an ordeal can but have a hardening t on girls, when so many men are in the court room."

assistational Agencies for the Care and Reformation of Girls. institutions are established by the city, the state, by churches in-religious voluntary societies.

s Juvenile Court.

de

st institution to be noted is the Juvenile Court. This court furing the year 1909, 333 delinquent girls who had never part; 500 dependent girls who had never been in court; 133 t girls who had already been wards of the court; 177 delives who had already been wards of the court. Of these 236

mitted at once to institutions or if put on probation are soon returned to court and committed. They are in shocking physical condition. For example, 65 per cent. of the delinquent and dependent girls had bad teeth, 30 per cent. needed medical or surgical care, 29 per cent. of the girls were inflicted with venereal diseases. Of the 369 delinquent girls examined, 38 per cent. were diseased, while among the dependent girls only 13 per cent. were diseased.

2. The Juvenile Protective Association.

Second in influence must come the Juvenile Protective Association, "which investigates and endeavors to remedy all the conditions contributing to the dependency and delinquency of children." The city is divided by it into districts, in each of which is placed an officer whose duty it is to supervise all conditions detrimental to children' morality. During the year 1909-10, this Association cared for 4,305 cases, referred 865 to other organizations, and investigated 136 complaints found to be groundless. It has carried on nine investigation into conditions prevailing on steamboats, in amusement parks, cheep theaters and the home life of working girls.

3. The Geneva State Home.

The Geneva Home for Girls is the state institution, intended solely for the care of delinquent girls. It is on the cottage plan. The girls are committed on indeterminate sentences. As it is the only state institution for the reform of girls, there are at present over 500 girls with a very long waiting list, and it is so overcrowded that it is difficult to grade the girls, or to give them the personal supervision necessary in such cases.

4. The House of the Good Shepherd.

The House of the Good Shepherd is conducted under the asspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It receives delinquent and semi-delinquent girls. These two classes are kept strictly separate. These is a maternity ward in connection with the institution.

5. The Chicago Refuge for Girls.

The Chicago Refuge for Girls receives delinquent girls and ternity cases, many from the Juvenile Court. In January, 1909, there were 129 girls in the Refuge. During the year 84 were admitted and

^{&#}x27;See Annual Report Juvenile Court, 1909.

nere dismissed. The number applying for admission is ever on acrosse, so that the directors feel that "something must be done" slarge its facilities, which at present are overcrowded and insate. The girls are taught housework, dressmaking, and some of sts and crafts work. They are not allowed to leave until they been taught the various industries to the point of money earning ciency.

General.

and even prostitutes. The Salvation Army conducts a most sucul small home. The Beulah House, the Pacific Garden Mission, larence Crittenton Anchorage, all maintain homes, but they can smodute only a very limited number. The Home for the Friendshes care of almost anyone who applies. The city has also made all appropriation to furnish shelter for homeless women. The ha Washington Home provides a retreat for victims of alism and drugs, and makes an effort to reform them.

e Episcopal Cathedral in the center of the West Side restricted et maintains a small refuge under the direction of the Sisters of lary.

reral of the national groups in the city support homes for homes immigrant girls. Among these are the Home for Swedish and the Jewish Home for Girls, the latter under the auspices of laicago branch of the National Council of Jewish Women. A ment is now in progress to establish a home for Hungarian girls, som a large number have recently arrived in Chicago.

my of the maternity homes, and those institutions conducted by sus societies, report that their work is encouraging, with a fair stage of reformation. They have a very difficult hygenic m, as it is said that at least 75 per cent. of the girls received em are infected with gonorrhoea. This is due to the fact that ignorant girls, who rarely enter into the class of professional tustes, are more apt to be diseased than the professional prosti-who are taught to take care of themselves and to exact m precautions of their men visitors.

a, however, impossible to secure any exact data from these homes astitutions. The reports are always colored by the temperament

of those who make them, and are, therefore, either optimistic or pesimistic, without justification in carefully compiled figures. The deacesses, the sisters and the lay workers bring to their hard and ungracious task a divine patience and faith, but in some cases it is evident that the same amount of effort expended in a more scientific manner, and with the application of more advanced ideas of instintional work would result in greater efficiency.

The Maternity Ward of the Cook County Hospital is a sad place. The provisions for the patients are fairly adequate, but the entire situation is terribly depressing. It is estimated that 50 per cent. of the babies born there are the children of unmarried mothers.

As the poor lose their fear and prejudice regarding hospitals may reputable married women who have small and poor homes, and canot pay the expense of confinement at home, go to the county lospital. In many Euroepean countries the "maternity assistant societies" would come to the aid of such cases and see to it that the expectage mother has the necessary care and rest in her own home. maternity assistant societies are composed of well-to-do and por women all contributing to a fund for this purpose. The effort serve a double purpose, as it interests the more fortunate women in the less The conservation of life is attracting much attention among foreign physicians, who insist that a woman should have three weeks of rest before the child's birth and four or six weeks after is order to give birth to a healthy infant and give it the necessary # tention. Some attempts along these lines have been made is is country but much more care should be given expectant mothers the is now the case. In the new county hospital it may be possible to to serve one ward for married mothers, and one for young girls. It must add to the bitterness of their coming trial to be shut up with the class of women of whom so many go to the county.

7. "Abortion Mills." There are many private hospitals which are simply abortion mills. It is extremely difficult, however, to bring the responsible man in charge of these establishments to justice.\(^1\) Mills wives, too, are responsible for many abortions; the license system is carelessly administered that difficulties are experienced in following and bringing to justice any cases of malpractice. The number of

See Chapter IV, "Sources of Supply," page 236,

iris who die as the result of this malpractice will never t one women physician, who has a large practice among estimates that the practice of abortion is very prevalent health of large numbers of women is permanently impractice.

mt of Veneroal Disease.

pitals for venereal diseases of women, the ward at the Hospital is the only example in Chicago.

small home for children, the Frances Juvenile Home, modations are limited, as only fifteen children can be time. There is no proper provision for girls of fourard. These children often become innocently infected the placed in public institutions.

more shocking crime than the infection of innocent pernaving such a tremendous effect on the physical and moral amily, and yet there is no legal redress. A wife may be eally die from a venereal infection contracted from her far as our laws go she is helpless. This is a question have the careful consideration of our legal advisors.

mts' Protective League.

offices often send girls to improper homes. The imare the chief victims. These girls arrive in Chicago & addresses and as they do not speak the language, they anger of being victimized, both as regards money and typical cases are cited in the last report of the League ion of Immigrants. One girl of seventeen years was put South Chicago by mistake, and as she did not speak a ish she wandered about almost all night. Finally a sistance and conducted her in safety to her friends of Side of the city. Several other cases are given in the

Is told of being approached on the trains and invited I to get off at 'some big city and see the town.' "

has an excellent program for future work, and it only a public to support it to enable it to render effective

IV. Conclusion: Remedial Measures.

From the foregoing statement several remedial measures suggest themselves.

- 1. Revision of the criminal law either in substance or in regard to the evidence required to convict.
 - 2. More skillful treatment of the girl who is semi-delinquest only.
 - 3. More rational treatment of arrested women.
 - 4. More rational treatment of the occasional prostitute.
 - 5. More intelligent treatment of cases of illegitimate materaity.
- 6. Better supervision and more intelligent administration of recominstitutions.
- 7. Better recognition of the connection between low wages and occasional prostitution.
- 8. More adequate provisions for the cure of the professional protitute.

1. Revision of the criminal law.

(a) Relating to Male Offenders.

From the foregoing, it is apparent that while the law is in form fairly adequate for the protection of women and girls, yet in substance since very few male offenders are tried under these sections of the criminal code relating to the protection of girls and women, and since when they are brought to trial the great majority have been directarged, it seems of slight avail.

(b) Relating to Female Offenders.

It appears from the records that these women are in many instance fined. Such a penalty, of course, place the women more completely is the power of those in whose behalf she plys her trade.

Others are imprisoned for short periods of time. Imprisoned without intelligent treatment adapted to their physical, social and is dustrial weakness is obviously futile. Attention should be called # such undertakings as that of The Way rly House in New York City. which is supported by the Probatic / sociation of New York his in a sense a detention he for way and girls, and their cases # studied, their history d, : i the girls themselves are e de to feel that they are not among couraged to tell of their liv 1 judges but among f The intendent sums up the wheth

THE SOCIAL SVIL IN CERCAGO

by saying, "We could save 75 per cent. if only we could find to begin nearer the beginning," and she thus has stated the the whole matter.

re Intelligent Treatment of Semi-Delinquent Girls.

evident that better methods of classification should be adopted the semi-delinquent girls would not be classed with the de-A, nor, except in extreme cases, or where diseased, placed in an ation for delinquents like that at Geneva. They should be sent school where industrial training is given to them and their inial value increased. The atmosphere of such a school should be of a boarding school, and as soon as any girl shows sufficient ability ra a living, and a desire to do so, she should be allowed to leave relation, under the supervision of a probation officer, who is a a of experience and training. While in the school the girls' a should be carefully supervised, and physical training, as well as hygiene should be a part of her curriculum. When she leaves chool, if possible, a good home, not too strict, should be found With a change in surroundings and the substitution of a er life for the former lawless one, combined with education for support, and the feeling that they are among friends, eighty per of the semi-delinquent girls could be returned to society.

More Intelligent Treatment of the Occasional Prostitute. The professional prostitutes are usually the only ones that ply their for their own advantage. As long as they are not attached to a and do not solicit for a particular man, there is hope for them. class is largely composed of those who are so unskilled as are as to be useless in the labor market. They work for low i, often at seasonal trades, many living away from home and they make a good appearance on the street they are very ignormal untrained. They do not reside in houses of prostitution but the streets to solicit two or three times a week.

se occasional prostitutes when arrested by the police are frightand confused. They are new to the life and not having as yet ad themselves to the usual crowd, who watch for such cases I them out or to pay their fines, they receive the maximum sen-

This is the psychological moment in which the probation officer affinence the girl. Such cases should all come before one judge

in one court, and the officers in charge should be experienced women. When the officer is the right sort she can be a friend to such a girl, which is often all that is needed. These girls should be paroled and sent back when possible to their work under friendly and close sepervision.

A prominent clergyman who is also a social worker in conference before the Commission made the following statement.

"A lot can be done if we believe that a very large percentage of those who pass through a period of prostitution are capable of climbing upward instead of downward by the momentum of their own better nature. We will have to change our theory about the woman criminal, if we are going to save her. And if the woman is a prostitute, it is only through (1) the foolish uncontrolled passion of youth, and (2) financial stress. To my mind she can fight both of these, but she can't fight those and the added damnation of the saloon and the cool sagacious business man, who simply stands by and drains her for profit. She could break through the economic dangers and the physical temptations if you will give her a chance but when you make her fight alcohol and capitalization, she has no show.

"The first step is usually on account of some man, and then he ill-treats and deserts her. After she has taken the first step it is easy to take the second. The girls that go to maternity homes, nine out of ten can be saved, but it seems to me the real prostitute who goes into it for business, she is a one-eighth part of the business, and I think the world is making a mistake in the way it is looking at this whole question. They are putting their minds on this poor unfortunate woman, when really, she is just a side

issue of the real thing."

4. Improvement in Industrial Conditions. One of the chief reasons why girls enter the life of prostitution is evidently the economic one. They cannot live on the wages paid them. Contrary to the usual opinion, it costs a girl more to live respectably than a man. She must reside in a better neighborhood, her clothes are more expensive and the family makes more demands on her resources.

An investigation should be made of all establishments employing girls and young unmarried men, for the purpose of securing accurate figures as to the salaries paid, hours of work, including overtime. The contracts made by employes with those establishments should also be studied. These contracts go into the life history of each person, and will show instability of employment in such places. When these facts are secured, a study should be made showing rents, cost of

sed a resolution, asked that "social life be so modified that in every country receive a wage which enables them to live. profound truth that social institutions do not keep pace sie changes."

in many ways. Since the ten-hour law was declared in many ways. Since the ten-hour law was declared in the hardship of overtime for women has been much But America is slow to protect her working women. England has had protective legislation for women, and in textile mills women were only allowed to work ten hours. ago Prance established the ten-hour law; and in some scial provision for giving extra time off for women who responsibilities is made by law. The tendency is especial in Prance towards very liberal interpretation of the law rerking women, and in Belgium certain classes of work is a women.

Humane Treatment of Extra-Conjugal Maternity. (a) The mes present great difficulty on account of the frequent of learning the name of the man and so bringing him ad (b) because of the baby which may be sometimes a is often a burden. It is impossible to lay down definite me cases to determine whether the mother should keep the it up. Some there are who question if a child can be ille-

ation of the father, and of inducing the parents of the girl to receive her into their home. As it is at present, thanks to the foundling homes, etc., it is entirely too easy to abandon children.

A large number of maternity cases, especially where the child is the first born, often represent a most lovable type of woman, who gives herself for love's sake, not counting the cost. She sometimes size through her better nature and her higher impulses, and if her child were legitimatized, and she herself had the family recognition, a woman of this type would rapidly rehabilitate herself. It should at least so longer be possible for a man to be quit of all obligation toward his child and its mother by paying down \$500.

Attention may be called, however, to the Norwegian law, which went into effect January 1, 1910, in accordance with which an illegitimate child has equal claim on its father and mother; it may bear its father's name; it has the same rights of inheritance as his legitimate children; it has the right to an education equal to the wealthier of the parents; it may live with its mother or can be placed elsewhere to board. Whichever parent has not the care of the child must pay for its support and education. The mother's confinement expenses must be borne by the father, and he must also pay her pre-confinement expenses if her condition has incapacitated her for work. He must in any case pay her expenses six weeks before her confinement, and three months after, or nine months after if she nurses the child. If several men are implicated, all must pay their share.

Just as the law compels the father, when he is able, to support his minor children, so it is urged, the law should extend to the support of children where there has been no lawful marriage. For the children, in the interests of the state, need to be brought up in a respectable manner, cared for, supported, and educated, to become reputable citizens.

If this reasoning is sound, as we believe it is, sections 34 and 35 of the Criminal Code of the State of Illinois, relating to Abandonness, might be enacted into law to cover children born out of wedlock, compelling the father, if it can be shown to the court he is financially able to do so, to support all such children until the age that the law allows them to seek employment.

Such a law would make ample provision for such children, and

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use no heavier obligation upon the true father than he. It might well be provided in such a law, that in case of the by a third party, a covenant may be entered into, bethird party and the father, releasing the latter from the port, maintenance and education of the child upon proof upting parents are able to take care of such child.

ings number of prostitutes are divorced, and in that conis investigation in regard to desertion and non-support
inds. No study of the subject has been made in Chicago
my description of the family, its previous dependence, or
sertions, the number and age of the children, the nationalis belief, difference in age of man and woman, and cirof marriage. Neither is there anything to show the charif the deserted wives, such as reputation as mother or
, and habits or economic status beforehand.

Regulation of Rescue Homes. The rescue homes in not meet the needs of the present situation. They are I, such industrial training as is given is very superficial and mpered by want of means and workers; thus it is imthem to follow up the girls during the critical period move the homes. As above stated, the methods employed iciently modern to meet existing conditions.

e attention has been given to this branch of social work; repted technique has been worked out. Almost all other lanthropic and social effort have been scientifically invesistics compiled and a serious study made of the results is come in which the same investigation should be made of agencies which attempt to serve this class of womenterest is taken and too little attention devoted to these in the neglect and lack of criticism has resulted the retenpented methods and ineffectual management. The Russell attion could accomplish no more valuable work than a stive and scientific investigation of the institutions, prisons to which these classes of women are committed or to go voluntarily. The Commission recommends to the the prosecution of such an inquiry.

State reformatory for girls, the State Home at Geneva.

is very much overcrowded. On account of this overcrowding the methods are necessarily more or less those of a prison. This statement is not intended as a reflection upon those responsible for the management. They are as much the victims of circumstances as are the unfortunate inmates. We urge upon the proper State authorities the need of immediate and adequate enlargement of this institution or the provision of others of similar character.

7. The Professional Prostitute. The public prostitute who is an immate of a house is an important factor in the complicated problem. Into the trade of these women enter powerful business interests, as well as the demoralization which comes to men and women by its attendant vices and diseases. The confirmed prostitute, if she is to be reformed and helped, must be entirely separated for a long period form her former environment of commercialized prostitution.

Against these powerful business interests, the liquor dealer, the house owner and his agents, the man who runs the place, the furnishers of all sorts from the butcher and grocer to the dry goods houses and the supported men, against these stands the girl, usually young, feeble of will, unskilled as a worker, a lover of ease, perhaps at first deceived, and always after a time the victim of liquor, "dope" and other stimulants. One physician who has a large practice in veneral disease wards, says:

"They all use some drug or stimulant such as opium, tobacco, anything that is near; the abnormal habits of life, the excitement, the terrible physical strain demanded; the life is against biology as well as sociology; they are in most cases gone physically, gone nervously, gone socially."

It is obvious that the weaker factor, the girl, will be crushed in the property of the propert

Most of these women do not know where to turn if they should leave the house, and their physical condition and mental state render them absolutely incapable of self-direction or normal conduct.

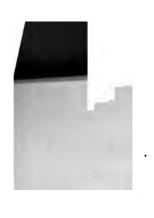
A suggestion well worthy of consideration is that the municipality secure a farm on which a trade school and hospital could be established, to which prostitutes found in houses of ill-fame could be



altied on indeterminate sentences. Obviously it is necessary that ures of almost drastic control should be established if such an are to be helped permanently and society served. Yet society is remember the deep pathos of their evil estate as described by rector in a recent work:

"These dubious divinities of the gaslight and the pavement represent the eternal sacrifice of woman, the tragedy of her abasement, her obedience to the world."

tention is called to the recommendations of the Commission,



CHAPTER VII.

THE SOCIAL EVIL AND ITS MEDICAL ASPECTS.

No phase of the social evil can be demonstrated with more scientific certainty than the physical aspect. It has been clearly proved through many and accurate sources that no danger to the integrity of the race is so great as the diseases which accompany prostitution. The greatest attention must be paid to every means which makes for the control of venereal diseases and of dissemination of reliable information concerning them for the protection of the innocent.

With these facts in mind let us study the various classes of men and women who are involved in this vice.

The Professional Female Prostitute. The testimony shows that the professional female prostitute is broken down within ten years after she begins to ply her trade. No better argument as to physical harm could be offered than this statement. Practically all professional prostitutes have had syphilis or gonorrhoea or both. It is the exception when either of these diseases is completely cured. During a certain part of the time they are communicable. Not infrequently these diseases are communicable and at the same time difficult to recognize. Therefore, a professional prostitute having intercourse with from ten to sixty men in a single night will infect a large number of men. Drug habituation also is more widespread amongst prostitutes than amongest any other class of society.

Occasional Prostitutes. Occasional prostitutes are frequently infected with venereal disease. They are highly dangerous when so infected. Venereal diseases are bacterial in origin. From the epidemiologic standpoint they belong in the category with smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever. They cause most of the sterility, most of the peritonitis in females, most of the salpingitis. They cause a large part of the joint inflammations—a large part of the insanity and nervous diseases and a long train of diseases which go by other names but have syphilis as an underlying factor. Congenital defects and deformities are largely syphilitic in origin.

In spite of all this a study of mortuary statistics does not give us

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information, since the immediate or determining cause is usually factor other than the venereal disease. The group of men who fected by occasional prostitutes are somewhat more liable to I venereal disease to innocent women, children and men than who are infected by professional prostitutes.

set peritonitis and salping its. They are prone to have babies with infected eyes and the efore they increase blindness. They aquently sterile. Amongst this and the preceding class are most illegitimate children. The death rate amongst illegitimate chils barbarously high. The morbidity rate amongst clandestine exasional prostitutes is high than amongst moral women of me age-periods and in the estrata of society.

r Prostitutes. (Principally perverts.) They spread infection. have a high mortality and morbidity rate. They increase the r of drug habitues.

cy toward professional prostitution.

usional and Clandestine Male Prostitute. They spread infec-An infected man will not infect as many people as an infected , but an infected woman usually infects non-virtuous people; part of those infected by men are virtuous—wives and young n. An infected man usually takes infection into a clean -an infected woman seldom does.

ngst male occasional and clandestine prostitutes there is an e in the morbidity and mortality rate. The diseases caused some measure immediate. Such as brain disease, insanity, is, kidney and heart disease. They are usually remote. They infection of eyes and add to blindness. They beget children e defective and deformed. Men given to great sexual excesses m conditions due to those excesses. But the disability and intry caused by such excesses is greater than its effect on the ate.

insideration of the medical aspects of vice is not complete reference to the congenital and acquired physical conditions tend towards prostitution, the woman or man being driven

to it almost irresistibly as the result of congenital or acquired physical conditions.

Of more importance in a consideration of the medical aspects of this subject is the inefficiency which follows the increased morbidity and morality. The short period of self-maintenance is followed by the long years of dependency in hospitals and poor houses, the spread of contagious diseases, the inherited defects and the blindness, the syphilis and gonorrhoea amongst innocent children.

The medical aspects of control are:

- 1. Registration of venereal disease.
- 2. Segregation of the infectious.
- 3. Supervision of candidates for marriage.
- 4. Registration of births.
- 5. Compulsory treatment of the eyes of newly born babes.
- 6. Hospitalization of infected prostitutes.
- 7. Hospitalization of those innocently infected.
- 8. A study of eugenics.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

How to Diminish Venereal Diseases. The time is ripe for a united attempt to diminish venereal diseases. To accomplish this both sexes should be taught the social and personal dangers of the black plague, far more to be dreaded than the white plague—venereal disease. They should be taught with emphasis that these diseases, like all other costagious diseases, may be innocently acquired and transmitted. Women peculiarly needs such instruction, not only that she may protect herself, but that she may protect her child against danger from those to whose care it may be intrusted. Both sexes should be so instructed that they may teach sexual hygiene in all its relations. Innocence is too often dangerous ignorance. The period of instruction should be at the onset of adolescence since careful studies by Fournier in France and Erb in Germany have shown that it is about this period that first infection is most likely. The work of national, state and municipal organizations with the fundamental aim of instruction in sexual hygiese and sanitation should be encouraged and broadened. The public should be educated when practicable by exhibits as to the results of venereal diseases, its causes and germs, its methods of spreading and

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rol. In this instruction the viewpoint should be that of prophylaxis sot the impracticable one of creating terror. Public lectures should iven at night at social centers, at school, and churches, so that meets of school children can obtain information needed to enthem to give proper instruction at home. Similar instruction id be given the employes of large business houses, manufacturing s, etc., so that this class which is thrown on its own resources at arrly age may profit by this training.¹

fection of the Innocent. No marriage should be legal unless both es furnish certificates of health and freedom from venereal disgiven by legally qualified physicians. In these certificates, the ician giving them should assume all civil and criminal responsifor them. The person officiating at a marriage ceremony should liged by law to require such certificate.

fection of an innocent wife by a husband under the common law iple of the Kentucky decision in Hoove v. Hoove is a criminal se in itself and unlike adultery cannot be condoned by the wife. r the Canon law since infection interferes with procreation which lanon law regards as essential to marriage. Such infection can r the spirit of the Canon law create annulment of marriage, like other factor of sterility. Under these principles the marital ations of evidence would be nullified. The penalty for such tion should be one which would punish the criminal and not the y or the innocent wife as does most of the legislation against ty, abandonment and like offenses involved in marital relations. parantine and isolation require increased hospital provision, espesince, as shown by experience, police regulation is a failure so s venereal disease is concerned being replaced in the Scandanavian ing countries by sanitary supervision quarantine and isolation, tal provision and dispensary facilities for the care of venereal se should be increased along the lines shown to be practicable by inglish lock hospitals.

alth Department and Venereal Diseases. Under the police powers pranted by the State, except where specifically limited by statute, repartment of Health could quarantine persons when notified

[:] Chaster V. "Child Protection and Education." same 262.

of venereal diseases in them by physicians. To secure proper enforcement of this right, it should be specifically guaranteed by statute. This should embody the common law view that venereal infection of the innocent is an assault with intent to do bodily harm, laid down by the English courts in Regina v. Taylor, by the Oregon courts in Geis Mardo v. The People, by the Kentucky courts in Hoove v. Hoove, and by courts in other states where the principles of the common law obtain. That the Health Department must have the power under this principle now practically denied it, is shown by the existence of felllore beliefs peculiarly affecting the venereal diseases, that one can get rid of a disease by infecting an innocent person. Under this belief rapes have been committed which have sometimes, but very rarely, led to penitentiary sentences. Another great danger against which the Health Department requires power to guard, is that pointed out by Isadore Dyer before the International Congress on Venereal Disease at Brussels in 1899. A harlot infected with syphilis refused to be treated until she had infected five hundred men in revenge for her own infection. When seen by Dyer she had infected two hundred men who in all probability later infected at least the same number In Louisiana, where this occurred, the Code Napolees' voices the Roman law with its supremacy of the State, yet statutory limitation prevented interference with this woman's revenge on society.

That the Health Department should have the right to inspect prestitutes by a legal extension of the right granted it to inspect other persons exposed to contagious disease. This will require an amendment of the statute which interferes with the logical right of the Health Department in this particular. To secure proper inspection the fact should be recognized that experience in despotic and theocratic governments has shown that suppression of prostitution has often driven into the mass of the community making it take the peculiarly dangerous clandestine type. The existence of venereal diseases among people is much underestimated. There are credible statistics to show that one-half of the population of civilized countries have had or have gonorrhoea, and that from one-fifth to one-tenth law had syphilis. Not infrequently gonorrhoea produces many designs, constitutional results and exerts a very decided infinity.

isily spread from the fact that nostrum advertisements and eliefs practically teach it is simply a catarrh. This has led ief that female discharges due to gonorrhoea are often what whites," and therefore not likely to occasion disease in other The germ of gonorrhoea may infect any mucuous membrane h it may in any manner come in contact. This has been the gonorrhoea epidemic in little children, so that in infant hosarrhoea has required special observation and care to prevent . The local instillation of silver in the eye of the new born, ding good results, has not been quite the success which it sed. The employment of ignorant midwives had been a this case. To some extent this indicates the registration se of all hospitals where women are confined, whether maternity hospitals or not. The registration of venereal said be best effected through making the names of the aftrict matter of confidence with both the physician reporting Health Department. The statute which obtains in some bidding the revelation of information given by a patient ician that is necessary to enable him to treat the patient confidence is waived by the patient, should be amended he so as to extend to venereal diseases and to the officials alth Department.

is and Veneral Diseases. The Cook Cook Hospital has

for these cases for every 2,000 of the population. The hospitals and dispensaries should be instructed to issue educational leaflets informing patients as to the means of preventing and spreading the disease and of its dangers, such as are now issued in regard to tuberculosis. The value of the laboratory methods while great, is not fully settled. There are many diseases varying from scarlet fever to leprosy and some forms of anaemia that give the Wassermann reaction. It also occurs with certain patients subjected to some anaesthetics. For this reason, since a question of criminality is involved, too great stress cannot legally be laid on this form of detecting syphilis. The bacteriologic and protozoologic methods of detecting the germs when properly done, are, of course, decisive. This is particularly true of gonorrhoea.

Inheritance of Venereal Diseases. In the inheritance of venereal diseases, two factors are involved, the direct infection of the focus, and the arrest of its development. The last occurs with both goarrhoea and syphilis, since the infant of gonorrhoeal mother shows more decrease in weight after birth than do healthy infants. The arrested development cases may produce any of the forms of brain or organ disorders which result from defects in structures in function or form Of course, environment turns largely on the question of parestage All other things being equal, defective parentage will give rise to a defective environment. The majority of defectives are a product not of heredity directly, but of arrested development due to defect In this the mother plays a larger part than the father since the over before fecundation is the chief factor in the future being, while is ovum after fecundation is nourished by her alone, and the when born is nourished by her alone for some time after bit While paternal defect plays a large part, much of its alleged influent is due to the bad environment in which it keeps the mother. The mass of the prostitutes, as has been shown in this country, in his in France, in Russia, and in Germany, belong to the defectives.

Sex Perversion. While the subject of sex perversion is included with the heading of this chapter it must be understood that, correctly spining, it should come under the subject of crime and be treated as set. The law specifically states that these practices are "infamous crime" and provides certain punishments, among which is the loss of citizentic

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chapter was devoted to crime it was decided to incorporate in the report where it now stands.

very outset of the Commission's investigation. ras called by several persons to a condition of regard to sexual perversion which was said to be enorralent and growing in Chicago. In reporting their imtheir work on the Municipal bench at the Harrison street s ((X1270a) and (X1270b) said that the most striking ad observed in the last year was the great increase of sex n Chicago. Police officers state the same thing. f others, and the results of investigations by the Comrroborate these statements. The Commission already rable information, including estimates which seemed inare an investigator was put in the field to find out the extent of this form of vice.

e understood that under the law, the perpetrators of s forms of sexual perversion can be regarded as those punished by application of Section 47, Chapter 38, of the tutes of Illinois (1909), the wording of which remains ince the statutes were revised in 1845.

infamous crime against nature, either with man or beast, bject the offender to be punished by imprisonment, in the iary for a term not more than ten years."

nission's investigator was, of course, unable to gain enhose circles of the very well-to-do, which are engaged in
xs, nor did he concern himself with the lowest stratum
which is the class most observable in our courts. Nor
any information about the much more occasional cases
in, of which the Commission heard something from other
most readily, however, became acquainted with whole
colonies of these men who are sex perverts, but who do
the hands of the police on account of their practices, and
known in their true character to any extent by physicians
the fact that their habits do not, as a rule, produce bodily
a noteworthy that the details of information gained from
the produce detailed on this work, and from a young

XXV.

professional student, who himself, for a time, has been partially eagaged in this practice, were completely substantiated by the Commission's investigator.

It appears that in this c e is a large number of mea who are thoroughly gregaric t; who mostly affect the car-1 riage, mannerisms, and speech of men; who are fond of many articles ordinarily dear to the femini neart; who are often people of a good deal of talent; who lean to fantastic in dress and other modes of expression, and who have a definite cult with regard to sexual life. They preach the value of non-association with women from various standpoints and yet with one another have practices which are nauseous and repulsive. Many of them speak of themselves each other with the adoption of feminine terms, and go by gish' names or fantastic application of women's titles. They have a wcabulary and signs of recognition of their own, which serve as a introduction into their own society. The cult has produced some literature, much of which is uncomprehensible to one who cannot read between the lines, and there is considerable distribution among thes of pernicious photographs.

In one of the large music halls recently, a much applauded act was that of a man who by facial expression and bodily contortion represented sex perversion, a most disgusting performance. It was cridently not at all understood by many of the audience, but others willy applauded. Then, one of the songs recently ruled off the stage by the police department was inoffensive to innocent ears, but was ruly written by a member of the cult, and replete with suggestiveness those who understood the language of his group.

Some of these men impersonate we en on the cheap vander stage, in connection with disorderly saloons. Their disguise is a perfect, they are enabled to sit at tables with men between the acts and solicit for drinks the same as prostitutes.

Two of these "female impersonators" were recently seen in see of the most notorious saloons on (X1262c) street. These "support women solicited for drinks, and afterwards invited the men to rest over the saloon for pervert practices.

The Commission hesitates about making recommendations for **
specific amelioration of the evils which it has learned about. R

dily obtain conviction when desirable.

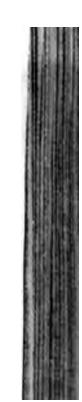
appear very doubtful, however, whether any spread of the ledge of these practices is in any way desirable. Probity and wholesomeness of the normal sexual relationship necessary to dwell on.

of Venereal Diseases. The following extracts from varies show the ravages of venereal diseases:

he whole tale were told, the physician must shoulder no hare of the moral responsibility for the prevalence of sm in America, whether we mean by this term that form id and sanctioned in high life by the divorce court, or, both high and lowly, the crime of the brothel. The physt least, has a thorough knowledge of the consequences of immorality, as shown in retrograde and degenerate in the human economy. From such a mother influence knownest sprang the famous family of Jukes in New York is vicious couple, with 1,200 direct descendants or offspring, d, of whom 300 died in infancy, 300 were paupers, seven arderers, 50 prostitutes, 60 thieves, 130 general criminals, y physical wrecks, and many imbecile or insane.

a are about 200,000 leutic subjects in New York City hably four times that number, (800,000), cases of sea. While all prostitutes are considered gonorrhoeic subis estimated that every fourth one is qualified to transmit

russia there are annually 778,000 venereal cases.



healthy eyes, who became blind, did so as the result of transmitted gonorrhoea." THE SOCIAL EVIL IN AMERICA, Willes, 1905, page 80.

"1. Ophthalmia neonatorum furnishes 10.8 per cent. of the blind—a larger proportion than any other single cause. Blindness

from this cause means an entire life of blindness.

"2. Acquired blindness. (a) Gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis forms 0.9 per cent. of all acquired blindness. (b) Diseases of the eyes from syphilis forms 0.4 per cent. of acquired blindness. Repea-ENCE HANDBOOK OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES, 1901, page 9.

"Noeggerath states that 50 per cent. of sterile women owe

their sterility to gonorrhoea.

"Sanger says that abortion occurs as frequently owing to

gonorrhoea as it does as the result of lues.

"Noeggerath cites the cases of 58 women pregnant during gonorrhoea, of whom 19 aborted.

"Fruhingsholtz cites 101 cases, of which 23 aborted, and seven

went into premature labor.

"Price, of Philadelphia, says that of 1,000 abdominal operations in women, 95 per cent. were the result of conditions due

to gonorrhoea.
"German Empire statistics of 1894 showed 80 per cent. women who died of uterine and ovarian diseases. THE SOCIAL EVIL IF

AMERICA, WILSON, 1905, page 80.

1. Thirty per cent. of venereal infections of women in private practice in New York City are communicated by the husband.

2. Fournier states that in France 5 per cent. of luetic women

were infected during marriage.

3. Morrow, of New York, states that 70 per cent. of all women at New York Hospital for treatment of venereal trouble were respectable married women infected by their husbands.

4. Gonorrhoea cause of abortion. Of 53 pregnancies, 19

aborted. (Noeggerath.)

- 5. In one year not less than 2,000 women in England and Wales had their entire procreative organs removed owing to
 - Sterility in women due to gonorrhoea, 45 per cent. (Nei-RACE CULTURE OR RACE SUICIDE, 1906, ROBERT RESITOUL, D., page 113.

le Sterility.

General accepted ratio among civilized nations of sterility is 11 per cent.

In 1900 sterility among native born white women U. S.

was 20 per cent.

3. Two children to a family in the United States.

A healthy woman living in wedlock all of her child bearing life, under favorable circumstances for natural procrestics, should have a family of ten children.

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A woman who has been married three years without contion, and no preventive used, may be presumed to be sterile. . The average ratio of unfruitful marriages is 1 in 10. (Dun-of Great Britain.)

The male has been stated at fault in percentages from 1/3 to 70 per cent. REFERENCE HANDROOK OF THE MEDICAL ENCES, 1904, page 485.

PATERING INDOCATIVE OF THE PREVALENCE OF VENERAL DIS-RASES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

surber of Venereal Cases admitted to treatment in each 1,000 apug for hospital treatment.

	Year	Syph- ilis	Chan- croids	Gonorr- hoes.	Total Venereal
S. Army		26.40 26.49 4.4 8.8	82.19 28.28 2.1 0.97	135.56 105.11 12.2 10.9	194.13 159.84 18.7 16.1

ENTEVE MEASURES AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASES AND RESULTS OF TAINED.

iministrative Measures. The remarkable progressive reduction e ratio of venereal disease in the British Army is shown in the ring tables:

CASE RATIO OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

tio per 1,000 of strength.

Year	Home Army	Indian Army		
1884 1908	270.7 68.4	293.9 69.8		

tes on Administrative Aga Enthetic Disease, H. M. Wilson, London, Appendix B. the British A my tchener, the Commander in , I d , issued a les to every i the army, with instruction

that it be carried in his small book of instructions for constant reference. This order of the Commander in Chief warned the soldier against the dangers from venereal disease, emphasized the importance of a moral sex life, the soldier's duty to himself, his regiment, and his government, not to disable himself through venereal contamination. It also recommended proper recreation, study or work for his leisure hours. In addition to this leaflet, the army, the church people, and philanthropic agencies endeavored to supply the soldiers with proper amusement, and an opportunity for helpful work or study. The consequences of this movement, at least to a great extent, was a notable reduction in the amount of venereal disease in the British Army in India. To be explicit. In 1884 the English laws permitted the medical inspection of prostitutes in Great Britain and India. At that time the number of venereal cases in England was 270 per thousand soldiers, in the Indian army 293 per thousand; in 1908, the number of venereal cases in the home army was 68.4 and in the Indian army 69.8 per thousand. The record of the intervening years shows a marked decrease from the date of issuing of Lord Kitchener's instructions to the soldiers. The law permitting army officials or others to examine prostitutes was repealed in 1886. to introduce a moral influence was not attempted in India until 1897. Lord Kitchener enlarged and extended the efforts of his predecessors from that date on, and a marked improvement in the condition of the soldiers was noted. Prior thereto, the percentage of diseased soldiers was as high as 522 per thousand in 1895. Consequently, the drop to 69 per thousand in 1908 deserves special notice.

In the American army, similar efforts have recently been introduced, though in some posts more effort is placed on medical preventives or cures than on moral influence. While everything should be done to prevent disease, or to cure it after contracted, experience shows that the best results have never been accomplished without the assistance of moral and educational influences, and the endeavor to inculate self control on the part of the men.

Prophylaxis. "The researches carried out in France by Metchnikoff and Roux on syphilis, in Germany by Neisser on goner-rhoea, have shown that these two infections can be prevented in a great number of cases.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

These proofs are of considerable practical importance. They smish fresh arms for contending against the venereal peril. a regard to this matter, it is indispensable to take, in the army, very necessary prophylactic measure.

In a matter of this kind, one must put aside all prejudice. It meerns the public health, the preservation of the race, even se peace of families, so that no precaution should be neglected order to stop venereal infection.

Moreover, the morality of individuals has never gained anysing by ignorance or dissimulation. It is only doing a social sty to instruct the young soldiers about certain dangers which sreaten them, and to provide them with the means of avoiding s much as possible the consequences when they are exposed to sem."

H. N. Robson, Social Disease and Its Prevention, London, impkin, Marshall Hamilton, Kent and Co., Limited, 1909.

ventive Measures in United States Army. "Among the res which have been found most successful in other services in alling this disease have been the following:

The organization of soldiers' clubs, canteens, etc., where enmen can find amusement and recreation sufficiently attractive to them at home and away from vile resorts.

The formation of temperance associations among the enlisted the association of intemperance and venereal indulgence being anderstood.

The early detection of all cases of venereal diseases by periphysical examination of the men stripped.

Keeping all cases of venereal disease under continuous obtion and treatment until they are cured. For this purpose, eal registers are kept, and a case once on the books is never ight of until cured. Should a man be transferred while under sent to another post or station, his venereal history goes with

Instruction of the men by lectures and by informal advice ever the opportunity offers as to the nature of venereal disthe extent of their prevalence among prostitutes, and the grave not only to those who contract them, but to their families and rity. They should also be taught that sexual intercourse is not sary to good health and the highest degree of mental and physical

Approved measures of personal prophylaxis of those who will,

contrary to advice, expose themselves to venereal infection. All the principal European armies, with the exception of that of Great Britian, have officially authorized or directed the use of such prophylactic measures, and a considerable degree of success has attended their use. In some of the Austrian garrisons this system is said to have effected a decrease of 63 per cent. in the cases of venereal disease. In the German army equally good results have been reported. The general procedure in all the armies is about the same, though there are slight differences in the details, especially in regard to the particular antiseptic employed.

The importance of personal cleanliness was emphasized and suggestions made for the providing of appropriate prophylactic preparations where they would be accessible to men who desired to use

them."

Report of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army to the Secretary of War, 1910, pp. 60 and 62.

Results of Examinations. "My Dear Colleague: Police-President Kottig has just sent me your letter, which arrived today, and requests me to give an answer to it. I am sorry to say that, owing to the short period of time at our disposal (I had asked to have his answer by October 12), I shall be unable to give you the desired data, since the entire material, the publication of which was planned for the International Exposition of Hygiene, which takes place sent year, is still in course of arrangement. On the whole, however, I can inform you that, since the introduction of these methods of examination which you witnessed with us, the number of cases of disease has become so minutely small it is no longer possible to advance an earnest argument against the justifiability of our regulations."

Social Diseases, Vol. 1, No. 4. Letter to Dr. Bierhoff from Police-Surgeon Winkler of Dresden.

Dr. Fournier says:

"Supervision must be humane; that is, must be free from the persecutions of an intolerant discipline, and from all punishment; in a word, from all requirements which simply exasperate women and compel them to shake off an odious yoke, to the great detriment of the public health. The women under restraint by reason of contagious disease should be treated as sick, and not as criminal persons, with all the kindness which is due any sick person. They should not be kept in a prison but in a special asylum, until a continuate of health is given. Moral influences should be used during the stay in the asylum; a trade should be taught by which the women can earn an honest living, and she should then be encouraged and helped to lead a better life. Perhaps a more authoritative and one petent representation of the system of reglementation could not be furnished."

The Eighth Yearbook of the National Society for the Scientific Sul

if Education, 1909, part 1, page 55.



mination of Prostitutes by the Board of Health. Physical examination.

Laboratory examination.

Gonorrhoea, discharges by microscope for gonococci. Syphilis; microscopic examination for spirochaetae.

Wassermann blood test for syphilis.

Quarantine: in hospitals.

In homes when under age.

Notification of venereal diseases to the Department of Health. issue should be supplied with blank forms. They should fill these in the case of other contagious diseases, omitting the name of tient. When the physician is convinced that the patient is ng the disease, the name should be supplied to the Department Ith, as such conduct is a menace to the public health.

The names of all infected persons should be supplied to the ment of Health, as the nature of their occupation insures the of disease.

SUM MARY.

n order to diminish the spread of venereal diseases, both hould be taught the social and personal dangers that surround

to marriages should be legal unless both parties furnish cerof health and freedom from venereal diseases given by legally d physicians.

he Department of Health should have power to quarantine perlicted with venereal diseases.

The Department of Health should have the right to inspect inpersons.

here is only one hospital in Cook County where venereal can be sent for treatment free of charge.

here is only one other hospital in Chicago where pay venereal patients may be received without objection.

There should be at least one bed set apart for these cases for ,000 of the population.

n the inheritance of venereal diseases, two factors are inthe direct infection of the foetus and the arrest of its develop-

- 7. The mass of prostitutes in this and other countries belong to the defectives.
 - 8. The sexual perverts also belong to the defectives.
- Much of the moral responsibility for the prevalence of liertinism in America rests up the physician.
- 10. The ravages of venereal diseases are past comprehension. Among the results mentioned are:
 - (a) Criminals.
 - (b) Blindness.
 - (c) Sterility.
 - (d) Abortion.
 - (e) Abdominal operations.
 - (f) Uterine and ovarian disease.
 - (g) Death at an early age.
- 11. Army statistics show that there are more cases of veneral diseases among the soldiers in the United States army where there is no legal control, than among soldiers in foreign countries where control is exercised.
- 12. It is estimated there were over 30,000 public prostitutes in New York City (1897).
 - (a) Rates of mortality among children of these prostitutes is greater than ordinary ratio among children.
 - (b) Average duration of prostitute's life, four years.1
 - (c) Nearly one-half of the prostitutes in New York City are whave been luctics.
 - (d) Destitution or poverty is said to be the greatest cause of protitution, inclination next.
 - 13. Administrative measures have reduced the amount of veneral diseases among European troops in India.
 - 14. Infection from gonorrhoea and syphilis can be prevented a great number of cases.
 - 15. Preventive measures are now being introduced among the soldiers in the United States army.
 - 16. The modern program for the reduction of venereal disease should command the support of the majority of medical men.

This estimate is too low. It is now thought to be from five to ten years.



This program of action is to reduce the physical evils or pros-

The examination of infected persons by the Department of should include:

Physical.

Laboratory.

Gonorrhoea, by microscope.

Syphilis, by microscope and Wassermann blood test.

Quarantine in hospitals.

In homes when under age.

Notification of venereal diseases to Department of Health.

Names of all infected persons supplied to Department of

ation is called to the recommendations of the Commission, page i.

Appendices

Text of Revised Statutes of Illinois and Ordinances of the City of Chicago

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APPENDIX I.

DISORDERLY HOUSE—House of Ill-Fame, Hurds' Revised Statutes of Illinois (1909), Chapter 38, Section 57.

SECTION 57. Whoever keeps or maintains a house of ill-fame or place for the practice of prostitution or lewdness, or whoever petronizes the same, or lets any house, room or other premises for any such purpose, or shall keep a common, ill-governed and disorderly house, to the encouragement of idleness, gaming, drinking, fornication or other misbehavior, shall be fined not exceeding \$200. When the lessee or keeper of a dwelling house or other building is convicted under this section, the lease or contract for letting the premises shall at the option of the lessor, become void, and the lessor may have the like remedy to recover the possession as against a tenant holding over after the expiration of his term. And whoever shall lesse to another any house, room or other premises, in whole or in part, for any of the uses or purposes finable under this section, or knowing permits the same to be so used or occupied, shall be fined not exceeding \$200, and the house or premises so leased, occupied or us shall be held liable for and may be sold for any judgment obtain under this section, but if such building or premises belongs to a m or other person under guardianship, then the guardian or conservator and his property shall be liable instead of such ward, and his property shall be subject to be sold for the payment of said judgment. (R. S. 1845, p. 174, sec. 127.)

APPENDIX II.

HOUSE OF ILL-FAME OR ASSIGNATION. Revised Municipal Cost (1905), Sections 1456, 1458, 1458A, 1460.

SECTION 1456. No person shall keep or maintain a house of ill-fame or assignation, or place for the practice of fornication or protitution or lewdness, under a penalty of not to exceed two handed dollars for every twenty-four hours such house or place shall be help or maintained for such purpose.

SECTION 1458. Every house of ill-fame or house of assignation where men and women resort for the purpose of fornication or put titution is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

SECTION 1458A. Any person leasing to another any house, or other premises in whole or in part for any of the uses or passet forth in Section 1456 of the Revised Municipal Code of Code of 1905, or knowingly permitting the same to be used or occupant of such purpose, shall be fined not exceeding \$200. (Passed 7th, 1910, Council Proceedings, p. 3111.)

APPENDIX III.

FMENT OF HEALTH AND ITS RELATION TO HOUSES OF PROS-Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois (1909), Chapter 24, 45, 246.

w 245. LICENSING AND MEDICAL INSPECTION FORBIDDEN. the by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in all Assembly, That it shall be unlawful for the corporate of any city, town or village in this state to grant a license son, male or female, to keep what is known as a house of r house of prostitution. And it shall be unlawful for any sealth (or any member or employee of the same) now exhich may hereafter exist under the laws of this state, a in the management of any house of ill-fame or house of a, or to provide in any manner for the medical inspection stion of any inmate of the same. (See sec. 62, item 45.) w 246. Emergency. Whereas, the legislative authorities cities in this state are about to license houses of ill-fame,

cities in this state are about to license houses of ill-fame, in emergency exists why this act should take effect immesrefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and issage.

APPENDIX IV.

FOR PROFESTURES. Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois impter 38, Section 57A.

1 57A. KEEPING BOATS, ETC., FOR PURPOSES OF PROS-Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, repre-

APPENDIX V.

FREQUENTING HOUSES OF ILL-FAME. Revised Municipal Code of Chicago (1905), Section 1457.

SECTION 1457 No person shall patronize, frequent, be found in or be an inmate of any house of ill-fame or assignation, or place for the practice of prostitution or lewdness under a penalty of not exceeding \$200 for each offense.

APPENDIX VI.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT—ENTICING, DETAINING AND ALLOWING FE-MALES IN HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION, AND SEDUCTION. Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois (1909), Chapter 38, Sections 55, 57B, 57C, 57D, 57E, 57F, 57G, 57H, 57I, 57J, 57K, 525.

SECTION 55. PUNISHMENT. Whoever shall be guilty of open level-ness, disorderly conduct, or other notorious act of public indecest, tending to debauch the public morals, shall be fined not exceeding \$200 (R. S. 1845, p. 174, Section 127.)

Section 57B. Enticing Female to Enter House of Prostitution, etc. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, Whoever within this state, shall, by, or under any false pretense, entice, induce or procure any unmarried female of a chaste life and conversation, residing or being in this state, to enter a house of prostitution or any dance house, garden or premises where prostitution, fornication or concubinage is practiced or allowed in this state, or shall entice, induce or procure such unmarried female to leave this state and go to any other State or Territory of the United States, or any foreign State or Territory, for the purpose of prostitution or fornication, or to enter any house, garden or premises where prostitution or fornication is practiced or allowed, and whoever aids, assists or abets any person or persons in committing aforesaid offenses or either of them, on conviction, shall be imprisoned in the penitentary not less than one nor more than ten years.

SECTION 57C. UNLAWFULLY DETAINING FEMALE IN HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION, ETC. Whoever shall unlawfully detain or confine any female, by force, false pretense or intimidation, in any room, house, building or premises in this State, against the will of such female, for purposes of prostitution or with intent to cause such female to become a prostitute, and be guilty of fornication or concubinage therein, of shall by force, false pretense, confinement or intimidation attempt to prevent any female so as aforesaid detained, from leaving such some house, building or premises, and whoever aids, assists or abets by force, false pretense, confinement or intimidation, in keeping, confining of

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detaining any female in any room, house, building or prem-State, against the will of such female, for the purpose of , fornication or concubinage, shall on conviction, be imthe penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten

57D. PENALTY FOR ALLOWING FEMALE UNDER EIGHTEEN HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION. Whoever, being the keeper of prostitution, or assignation house, building or premises in here prostitution, fornication or concubinage is allowed or mill suffer or permit any unmarried female under the age of irs to live, board, stop or room in such house, building or all on conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less ir more than five years. (As amended by act approved: June 3, 1889. L. 1889, p. 112; Legal News Ed., p. 79.)

57E. PENALTY FOR ENTICING TO COME INTO STATE FOR, wer shall entice, induce or procure to come into this State, ied female under the age of eighteen years, for the purtitution, fornication or concubinage, or to enter any house on in this State, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the not less than one nor more than five years. (2)

57F. NOT AFFECT ACT AS TO ABDUCTION OF FEMALES. of this act shall not affect Section 1 of Division 1 of the de, entitled, "Abduction of Females," or any indictment or that may hereafter be found under said act. (2)

ACT in relation to pandering; to define and prohibit the me; to provide for the punishment thereof, for the comtency of certain evidence at the trial therefor and provide what shall be a defense. (Approved June 1, 1908. In

rce July 1, 1908.)

ict to amend an act entitled, "An act in relation to panring: to define and prohibit the same, to provide for the mishment thereof, for the competency of certain evidence the trial therefor, and providing what shall be a defense," proved June 1, 1908, in force July 1, 1908, and also the le of said act. (Approved June 12, 1909. In force July 1909. L. 1909, p. 180.)

57G. DEFINING THE OFFENSE OF PANDERING. Section (1) on who shall procure a female inmate for a house of prosti
), by promises, threats, violence or by any device or scheme, nduce, persuade or encourage female person to become an house of prostitution, or shall procure a place as immate prostitution for a female person, or any person who shall, threats, violence or by any device or scheme, cause, induce, recourage an inmate of a house of prostitution to remain the immate, or any person who shall, by fraud or artifice, or person or goods, or by abuse of any position of confidence procure any female person to become an inmate of a

house of ill-fame, or to enter any place in which prostitution is encouraged or allowed within this State, or to come into this State or leave this State for the purpose of prostitution, or who shall procure any female person who has not previously practiced prostitution to become an inmate of a house of ill-fame within this State, or to come into this State or leave this State for the purpose of prostitution, or who shall receive or give, or agree to receive or give, any money or thing of value for procuring, or attempting to procure, any female person to become an inmate of a house of ill-fame within this State, or to come into this State or leave this State for the purpose of prostitution, shall be guilty of pandering, and upon a first conviction for an offense under this act shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for a period of not less than six months nor more than one year and by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars and not to exceed one thousand dollars, and upon conviction for any subsequent offense under this act shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than one year nor more than ten years.

Section 57H. Evidence for Prosecution. It shall not be a defense to a prosecution for any of the acts prohibited in the foregoing section that any part of such act or acts shall have been committed outside this State, and the offense shall in such case be deemed and alleged to have been committed and the offender tried and punished in any county in which the prostitution was intended to be practiced, or in which the offense was consummated, or any overt acts in furtherance of the offense shall have been committed.

Section 57I. Female Competent Witness Notwithstanding Marriage to Accused. Any such female person referred to in the foregoing sections shall be a competent witness in any prosecution under this act to testify for or against the accused as to any transaction or as to any conversation with the accused or by him with another person or persons in her presence, notwithstanding her having married the accused before or after the violation of any of the provisions of this act, whether called as a witness during the existence of the marriage or after its dissolution.

SECTION 57J. WHAT IS NOT A DEFENSE. The act or state of marriage shall not be a defense to any violation of this act.

An Act to prevent the detention, by debt or otherwise, of female persons in houses of prostitution or other places where protitution is practiced or allowed, and providing for the perishment thereof. (Approved June 9, 1909. In force July, 1909. L. 1909, p. 179.)

SECTION 57K. DETAINING FEMALE AGAINST HER WILL IN A HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION—PENALTY. Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That whoever shall by any means keep, hold or detain against her will a restrain, any female person in a house of prostitution or other place where prostitution is practiced or allowed, or whoever shall, directly a

r any subsequent offense under this act shall be punished by sent in the penitentiary for a period of not less than one year than five years.

SEDUCTION OF FEMALES.

ACT to punish the seduction of females. (Approved April 19, 1899. In force July 1, 1899. L. 1899, p. 148; Legal News Ed., p. 124.)

W 525. CRIME DEFINED—PUNISHMENT FOR. Be it enacted ple of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assemany person who shall seduce and obtain carnal knowledge of sried female under the age of eighteen years of previous sacter, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less housand dollars and not more than five thousand dollars or manent in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both ame imprisonment, and to stand committed until such fine are fully paid, but no conviction shall be had of said crime testimony of the female unsupported by other evidence: ided, that the subsequent intermarriage of the parties shall the prosecution of said offense.

APPENDIX VII.

WALKERS. Revised Municipal Code of Chicago (1905), 454-1459-1476.

w 1454. Disonderary Conduct. All persons who shall countenance or assist in making any improper noise, riot, e, breach of the peace or diversion tending to a breach of within the limits of the city: all persons who shall collect in

cupied buildings, or underneath sidewalks, or lodging in the open air and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons who shall wilfully assault another in said city, or be engaged in or aid or abet in any fight, quarrel or other disturbance in said city; all persons who stand, loiter or stroll about in any place in said city waiting or seeking to obtain money or other valuable thing from others by trick or fraud or to aid or assist therein; all persons that shall engage in any fraudulent scheme, device or trick to obtain money or other valuable thing in any place in said city, or who shall aid or abet or in any maner be concerned therein; all touts, ropers, steerers or cappers, so called, for any gambling room or house who shall ply or attempt to ply their calling on any public street in said city; all persons for loitering about in any hotel, block, barroom, dram-shop, gambing house or disorderly house, or wandering about the streets either by night or day without any known lawful means of support, or without being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves; all persons who shall have or carry any pistol, knife, dirk, knuckles, slungshot or other dangerous weapon concealed on or about their persons; and all persons who are known to be thieves, burglars, pickpockets, robbers or confidence men, either by their own confession or otherwise, or by having been convicted of larceny, burglary or other crime against the laws of the state of Illinois, who are found lounging in or prowling or loitering around any steamboat landing, railroad depot banking institution, place of public amusement, auction room, botel store, shop, thoroughfare, car, omnibus, public conveyance, public gathering, public assembly, courtroom, public building, private dwelling house, out-house, house of ill-fame, gambling house, tipping shop, or any public place, and who are unable to give a reasonable excuse for being so found, shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct, and upon conviction thereof shall be severally subject to a of not less than one dollar nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense.

Section 1459. Night Walkers. All prostitutes, solicitors to prostitution, and all persons of evil fame or report, plying their we cations upon the streets, alleys or public places in the city, are bereif declared to be common nuisances and shall be fined not to exceed the hundred dollars for each offense.

SECTION 1476. VAGABONDS AND VAGRANTS. All persons who are ide and dissolute, or who go about begging, all persons who use any adgame, sleight of hand or juggling trick or other unlawful game to cheat, defraud or unlawfully obtain money or other valuable thing pilferers; confidence men; common drunkards; common night was ers; persons lewd, wanton or lascivious in speech or behavior; mon brawlers; persons who are habitually neglectful of their employment or their calling, and do not lawfully provide for themselves of for the support of their families; and all persons who are ide of dissolute and who neglect all lawful business, and who habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill-fame, gaming houses

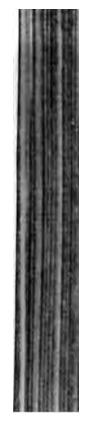
stution, proker's onice, place of public annusement, auction, shop or crowded thoroughfare, car or omnibus, or at rathering or assembly, or lounging about any court room, ling houses or out-houses, or are found in any house of sabling house, or tippling shop, shall be deemed to be declared to be vagabonds, and shall be fined not to exadred dollars for each offense.

APPENDIX VIII.

VAGABONDS.

levised Statutes of Illinois (1909), Chapter 38, Sections

270. VAGABONDS—WHAT SHALL CONSTITUTE. All peridle and dissolute, and who go about begging; all persons juggling or other unlawful games or plays; runaways; sidence men; common drunkards; common night-walkers; a and lascivious persons, in speech or behavior; common stawlers; persons who are habitually neglectful of their or their calling, and do not lawfully provide for themer the support of their families; and all persons who are late and who neglect all lawful business, and who habitad their time by frequenting houses of ill-fame, gaming pling shops; all persons lodging in or found in the nightouses, sheds, barns or unoccupied buildings or lodging in, and not giving a good account of themselves; and all are known to be thieves, burglars or pickpockets, either by infession or other crime against the laws of the state, punishisonment in the state prison, or in a house of correction



clared to be vagabonds. (As amended by act approved April 27, 18 In force July 1, 1877. R. S. 1845, p. 175, sec. 138; L. 1877, p. Legal News Ed., p. 90.)

SECTION 271. How Punished. It shall be the duty of the sher bailiff of the municipal court of Chicago, constable, city marshal a police officers of any county, town, village, city or other municipal in this state, to arrest, upon warrant, and bring before the nearest in tice of the peace or police magistrate, or, if within the city of Chica before the municipal court of Chicago, any such vagabond, where he may be found, for the purpose of examination; and if he plet guilty, or if he be found guilty, either by the verdict of a jury or the finding of the said justice of the peace, police magistrate, or music pal court, where a jury trial is waived, the said justice of the poli police magistrate or municipal court may sentence the said vagator to imprisonment at hard labor upon the streets or highways, or is the jail, calaboose or other building used for penal purpose of the comp town, village, city or other municipality in which such vagabood convicted; or to the house of correction of any city having a contrat with such county for the care of prisoners, for a term of not less in ten (10) days and not exceeding six months, in the discretion of said justice of the peace, police magistrate or municipal court; at said justice of the peace, police magistrate or municipal court = sentence the said vagabond to pay a fine of not less than twenty do (\$20) nor more than one hundred doilars (\$100) and costs of sai:

■ in default of the immediate payment of said fine and costs so import said vagabond shall thereupon be sentenced by said justice of the police magistrate or municipal court to imprisonment at hard in said jail, calaboose, or other building used for penal purposes, wi said house of correction, or on the streets or public highways und fine and costs are worked out at the rate of \$1.50 per day for each of work, or until said fine and costs shall have been otherwise pull until said vagabond is discharged according to law. (As amended) act approved May 24, 1907. In force July 1, 1907. L. 1907. a 70

APPENDIX IX.

SALE OF COCAINE. Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois (I Chapter 91, Sections 32A, 32B and 32C.

Section 32A. Sale of Cocaine, etc., Forbidden Except Written Prescription—Exception. (14a.) It shall be unlar any druggist or other person to retail, sell or give away any alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt or any compound, or deny any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compounding any of the foregoing substances, or any of their sale pounds, or derivatives, except upon the written prescription registered physician, which prescription shall contain the

s or compounds, or derivatives, may lawfully be sold at on the written order of a licensed pharmacist, or licensed y registered practicing physician, licensed veterinarian, or tist, provided, that the wholesale dealer shall affix or ffixed to the bottle, box, vessel or package, containing the und upon the outside wrapper of the package as originally el distinctly displaying the name and the quantity of coor beta eucaine, or any salt or compound, or derivative foregoing substances, sold, and the word "poison," with I place of business of the seller, all printed in red ink; and o, that the wholesale dealer shall, before delivering any s, make or cause to be made in a book kept for the pury of the sale thereof, stating the date of sale, the quantity, rm in which sold, the name and address of the purchaser, tof the person by whom the entry is made; and the said always open for the inspection by the proper authorities and shall be preserved for at least five years after the date stry made therein. (As amended by act approved and in y 17, 1908. See People v. Zito, 237 Ill., 434.)

MEN UNLAWFUL FOR PHYSICIAN TO PRESCRIBE. all be unlawful for any duly registered physician or other escribe, sell or offer for sale, dispense or give away combeta eucaine, or any salt or compound or derivative of substances, or any of their salts or compounds or derivariation or compound containing any of the foregoing sub-y person addicted to the habitual use of cocaine, alpha or or any salt or compound or derivative, of the foregoing any form. (As amended by act approved and in force 908.)

IZC. PENALTY. Any person violating any of the proviforegoing sections 14a and 14b shall be guilty of a misd for the first offense shall be fined not more than one Sections 14a and 14b shall be carried on in the same manner as for violations of the criminal code, and all fines collected in prosecution shall inure to the benefit of the State Board of Pharmacy: Provide, That suits for the recovery of the penalties prescribed in the other sections of this act shall be prosecuted as provided in Section 15. (Addid by act approved and in force January 17, 1908.)

APPENDIX X.

SALE OF COCAINE FORBIDDEN EXCEPT ON WRITTEN PRESCRIPTER Revised Municipal Code of Chicago (1905), Section 1470.

SECTION 1470. No druggist or other person shall sell or in away any morphine, cocaine, hydro-chlorate, or any salts of any expound of the same, or any preparation containing cocaine, meptine hydro-chlorate, or any salts or any compound thereof, except the written prescription of a licensed physician or a licensed gist licensed under the laws of the State of Illinois; which provision shall be filled only once and shall have written upon it the said and address of the patient; Provided, that the provisions of this wholesale druggist to retail druggists or to any other person, of the cocaine, morphine, hydro-chlorate, or any salts or any composite the same in original packages only, with such packages having the thereto a label specifically setting forth the preparation of commorphine, or hydro-chlorate contained therein.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this tion shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two

dred dollars for each offense.

APPENDIX XI.

THE SALOON AND IMMORAL PLACES. Revised Municipal (1905), Section 1345.

Section 1345. Revocation of Licenses. Any license of under this article may be revoked upon written notice by the whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction that the party so it shall have violated any provision of any ordinance of the city of to intoxicating liquors or any condition of the bond provided section 1336 of this article. Upon complaint to the mayor the place licensed as a saloon is a resort of disreputable persons, the shall cause an investigation to be made as to such complaint, of found to be true he shall forthwith revoke the license issued to such saloon. Upon report to the mayor by the police department of the provided is the resort of disreputable persons, the mayor stories of the keeper of such saloon.

APPENDIX XII.

N ORDINANCE Limiting the Issuance of Dramshop Licenses in the of Chicago. Passed by City Council, June 25, 1906.

! It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

ECTION 1. That no license for the keeping of a saloon or dramwithin the City of Chicago shall at any time hereafter be issued unted to any person except as hereinafter provided.

All lawful licenses issued and in force on the thirtylay of July, 1906, for the keeping of a saloon or dramshop within ity of Chicago shall be renewed or reissued upon strict and full liance with the laws and ordinances in force in the City of Chiat the time of the application for such renewal or reissue, but w license (other than a renewal or reissue as hereinafter pro-) for the keeping of a saloon or dramshop shall at any time therebe granted or issued until the number of licenses in force at the shall be less than one for every five hundred of the population of ty of Chicago as ascertained by the then last preceding school cenvhereupon such new licenses may be issued from time to time to & applicants, according to priority of application, upon full com-by the applicant with the laws and ordinances in force in the of Chicago at the time of the application for such license until the number of licenses in force shall equal one for every five hunof the population of the City of Chicago, as ascertained by the ast preceding school census.

ECTION 3. The owner or owners, or his or their legal representaof a license to keep a dramshop or a saloon shall have and be the right to a renewal or reissue of such license at the same or ent place of business upon compliance with the ordinances now ce in the City of Chicago, or which may hereafter be passed govthe licensing of dramshops or of saloons, and such owner or 's, or his or their legal representatives, of a dramshop or saloon e may assign or convey his right to the renewal or reissue thereof ther person, who, upon full compliance with the ordinances then ce in the City of Chicago governing the licensing of saloons or thops shall be entitled to a renewal or reissue of such license in ra name, and each holder of a license, or his legal representatives, m may assign or convey such right of renewal or reissue of such s upon the same terms and conditions as the original owner of could do hereunder. The privilege of renewal or reissue proby this ordinance shall apply only so long as the license in each thall have been kept in force continuously and uninterruptedly mame of the licensee, or his successor in interest. No license to a saloon or dramshop shall be hereafter issued to a firm except names of the individual members of the firm, and no such lishall hereafter be issued to a corporation; provided, however,

that any corporation now holding such a license in its name may designate the person or persons who shall be entitled to a renewal or reisse of such license for the license period beginning November 1, 1906; provided further, however, that such person or persons shall duly qualify by complying with all the laws and ordinances in force at the time in the City of Chicago.

SECTION 4. Any and all ordinances of the City of Chicago so far as they are in conflict with any of the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall be in force from and after is passage.

APPENDIX XIII.

AN ORDINANCE Fixing the Annual Fee for Dramshop Licenses \$ \$1,000.00. Passed by City Council, March 5, 1906.

AN ORDINANCE Amending Sections 1339 and 1340 of the Revised Municipal Code of 1905.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That Section 1339 of the Revised Municipal Code of the City of Chicago of 1905 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"1339. Fee. Any person on compliance with the aforesside quirements and the payment in advance to the City Collector of a second fee at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, shall recommends to the control of the con

cense fee at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, shall receive a license under the corporate seal, signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk, which shall authorize the person or persons there named to keep a dramshop or saloon and to sell, give away or between intoxicating liquors, in quantities less than one gallon, in the past designated in the license and for the period stated therein."

SECTION 2. Section 1340 of the Revised Municipal Code of O

cago of 1905 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"1340. Periods of Payments. The saloon license year is hely divided into two periods as follows: From May first to October the ty-first, inclusive, shall be known as the first period; from Novembers to April thirtieth of the following year, inclusive, shall be known as the second period. Licenses may be issued for the full license year or for the unexpired portion thereof, and the fee payable there shall be one thousand dollars in advance for the full license year, license shall issue for the unexpired portion of the license year, license shall issue for the unexpired portion of the license year, shall bear the same ratio to the sum required for the whole year the number of days in such unexpired portion bears to the the number of days in the year; and provided further that no license the extend beyond the 30th day of April next following its issuance."

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3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its due publication according to law and shall take effect on of May, A. D., 1906.

APPENDIX XIV.

Municipal Code (1905), relating to WINE ROOMS, Sec-342, 1343 and 1344.

1341. Winerooms Pr Hibited. No person operating, or conducting a saloon, gramshop or other place in which, spirituous or intoxicating liquors of any kind whathad, given away, or otherwise dealt in, shall establish or
connection with such saloon, dramshop or other place,
ment thereof or as an adjunct thereto, any wineroom or
ment the interior of which is shut off from the general
by doors, curtains, screens, partitions, or other device
whatsoever.

1342. NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE SERVED. No person intaining, or conducting a restauraunt, cafe, dining room, place shall serve, or permit to be served, any malt, mous or intoxicating liquors of any kind whatsoever in a attrestaurant, cafe, dining room or other like place, to any ersons less than four, unless all the members of such ing less than four be of the same sex.

1343. Penalty. Any person violating any of the protwo preceding sections shall be fined not less than ten more than one hundred dollars for each offense; and ther, that in any case where any person maintaining a saloon, dramshop, restaurant, cafe, dining room or ce at or in which malt, vinous, spirituous or intoxicating y kind are sold, given away, or otherwise dealt in, shall f the provisions of the two preceding sections, in addimalty above fixed, such person shall have his license reall not be permitted to again obtain a license to operate, aintain a saloon, dramshop, restaurant, cafe, dining room, place at or in which malt, vinous, spirituous or intoxiare sold, given away, or otherwise dealt in, within the riod of two years from and after the date of the consuch person of the violation of any said provisions.

1344. ILL-GOVERNED PLACES—PENALTY. Every comremed house, or other place kept by any person licensed
ticle where any person is permitted or suffered to play
chance for or other valuable thing, is hereby
shic muisar
1 no person shall keep or maintain
misance, un a new y of not less than five dollars
n one hundi s x each offense.

APPENDIX XV.

DRAMSHOPS. Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois (1909), Chapter 43, Sections 9, 14 and 15.

SECTION 9. SUIT FOR DAMAGES BY HUSBAND, WIFE, CHILD, ETC-Forfeiture of Lease, etc. Every husband, wife, child, parent, gurdian, employer or other person, who shall be injured in person or proerty, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequent of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against ## person or persons who shall, by selling or giving intoxicating liquid, have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person persons; and any person owning, renting, leasing or permitting occupation of any building or premises, and having knowledge intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, or who having least 1 same for other purposes, shall knowingly permit therein the sale of # intoxicating liquors that have caused, in whole or in part, the interior tion of any person, shall be liable, severally or jointly, with the or persons selling or giving intoxicating liquors aforesaid, for all ages sustained, and for exemplary damages; and a married women have the same right to bring suits and to control the same and & amount recovered, as a feme sole; and all damages recovered 1/2 minor under this act shall be paid either to such minor, or to be her parent, guardian or next friend, as the court shall direct; unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors, shall works feiture of all rights of the lessee or tenant, under lease or contra rent upon the premises where such unlawful sale or giving away take place; and all suits for damages under this act may be in appropriate action in any of the courts of this state having on jurisdiction. (Roth v. Eppy, 80 Ill., 283; Hackett et al. v. Smil 77 Ill., 109; Horn v. Smith, 77 Ill., 381; McEvoy v. Humphrey, 71 388; Reget v. Bell, 77 Ill., 593; Bates v. Davis, 76 Ill., 222; Fmil 77 Ill., 496; Meidel v. Anthis, 71 Ill., 241; Emory v. Adia, 11 Ill., 241; Emory v. Adia, 241; Emory Ill., 273; Kellerman v. Arnold, 71 Ill., 632.)

SECTION 14. EVIDENCE. In all prosecutions under this act, is dictment or otherwise, it shall not be necessary to state the liquor sold; or to describe the place where sold; nor to show the liquor sold; or to describe the place where sold; nor to show the liquor sold; nor to describe the place where sold; nor to show the liquor sold; nor to show the liquor sold; nor to show the liquor sold; all cases the persons to whom into: ating liquors shall be a violation of this act, shall be a violation of this act, shall be a violation of the sold; shall be a violation of the sold; shall be a violation of this act, shall be a violation of the sold; shall

SECTION 15. CITY OR VILL. E INANCE NO DEFENSE. It be no objection to a recovery is er act that the offense for the person is prosecuted is produced is produced in the person is prosecuted is produced in the person is prosecuted in the person in the person is prosecuted in the person in the person in the person is prosecuted in the person in the perso

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APPENDIX XVI.

aguon to Minon. Hurd's Revised Statutes (1909), Sec-7, Chapter 43.

- i. Selling or Giving to Minor or Drunkard. Whoelf, or his agent or servant, shall sell or give intoxicating minor without the written order of his parent, guardian, sician, or to any person intoxicated, or who is in the habit exicated, shall, for each offense, be fined not less than a (\$20), nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), or the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty, according to the nature of the offense: Provided, This affect any prosecution pending at the time this act takes every such prosecution the accused shall, upon conviction at the same manner in all respects, as if this act had not (As amended by act approved May 18, 1877. In force L. 1877, p. 99; Legal News Ed., p. 101. Farmer v. The, 322; Mullinix v. The People, 76 Ill., 211.)
- 1½. BUYING OR PROCURING FOR MINOR. Every person, reeper of a dram shop or not, who shall buy or in any re or aid in procuring any wine, rum, brandy, gin, whisky, and cider, alcohol, or other vinous, malt, spirituous, ferwed liquor or any intoxicating liquor whatever, for any it the written order of such minor's parent, guardian or ian, or shall so procure or aid in procuring any of said y person intoxicated, or who is in the habit of getting hall, for every such offense be fined not less than twenty ore than one hundred dollars or confined in the county ian ten nor more than thirty days or both in the discretion (Added by act approved June 19, 1891. In force July 1, 1, p. 105; Legal News Ed., p. 83.)

NUISANCES—PENALTY—BOND—EVIDENCE. All places ating liquors are sold in violation of this act, shall be ad be declared to be common nuisances, and all rooms, ig houses, bazars, restaurants, drug stores, groceries, cellars, or other places of public resort, where intoxiare sold in violation of this act, shall be deemed public d whoever shall keep any such place, by himself, or his int, shall for each offense, be fined not less than \$50 nor 00, and confined in the county jail not less than twenty a fifty days, and it shall be a part of the judgment, upon of the keeper, that the place so kept shall be shut up still the keeper shall give bond, with sufficient security to by the court, in the penal sum of \$1,000, payable to the State of Illinois, conditioned that he will not sell intoxicontrary to the laws of this state, and will pay all fines,

costs and damages assessed against him for any violation thereof; and in case of a forfeiture of such bond, suit may be brought thereon for the use of the county, city, town or village, in case of a fine due to either of them. It shall not be necessary in any prosecution under this section to state the name of any person to whom liquor is sold. (Street, v. The People, 69 Ill., 595.)

APPENDIX XVII.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS AT PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS AND SOLITING TO MINORS. Revised Municipal Code (1905), Sections 117, 1352

SECTION 117. INTOXICATING LIQUORS. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or give away any spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, in any theater, hall, building, structure or premise in which public entertainments are given for gain, nor in any norm or rooms connected with the same, without a special permit from the mayor under a penalty of not more then \$100 for each offense.

SECTION 1352. MINORS—PENALTY. No person owning or operating a saloon, dramshop, grocery, or other place where intexicating liquors are sold or given away shall permit any minor to drink their intoxicating drinks of any kind, or to play with dice, dominoes, can balls or other articles used in gaming; nor shall any such person can ing or operating any saloon, dramshop, grocery, or place aforest sell, give away or deliver to any minor any malt, vinous, spiritually intoxicating liquors, either to be drunk on the premises or carried and

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred the for each offense.

APPENDIX XVIII.

REGULATING ADMISSION OF MINORS TO PUBLIC DANCE BY WHERE INTOXICATING LIQUORS ARE SOLD:

An Act regulating the admission of minors to public date: where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away and provide penalties for violation of this act. (Approved May 17, 1907. In July 1, 1907, L. 1907, p. 305.) Hurd's Revised Statutes of 1 (1909), Chapter 43, Section 48, 49.

SECTION 48. ADMISSION OF MINORS REGULATED. Be it as by the People of the State of Illinois, repression to the General State of the Gen

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xicating beverages or liquors are sold or given away, to by minor to enter and be and remain within such public if or be and remain upon the premises where such public is located, unless such minor is accompanied by his or her parents.

IN 49. PENALTY. Any person, firm or corporation viotion one (1) of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor upon conviction, be fined a sum not less than twenty-five lollars for each offense nor more than two hundred (\$200.00) each offense. Any person falsely representing himself or parent of any minor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and conviction, be subject to the foregoing penalties.

APPENDIX XIX.

Permits." Passed June vo 1910.

videined by the City Coun of the City of Chicago:

1. The Mayor of the City of Chicago is authorized and upon written application, accompanied by a good and suffiand the payment of a fee as hereinafter provided, to issue it for the sale or dispensing at retail, of vinous and malt uny corporation, voluntary association or society of persons an good faith for fraternal, educational or charitable purto any person or persons for such sale or dispensing at renous and malt liquors at any gathering or entertainment held uch corporation, voluntary association or society.

ow 2. The applicant for such permit shall furnish proof tisfaction of the Mayor of the good character and reputable of said society or corporation, and a sa to the respectability uthering for which said bar permit is sought. And nothing satained shall be construed to a norize the issuance of bar to persons or alleged pleasure can or corporations for the stoxicating liquors at danc: ha where disreputable persons id young boys and girls are a to vice and crime.

ow 3. Said corporations, : : 1 organizations respecscribed in Section 1 herec n be entitled to receive ar ; r, nor shall more than ceed six permits in each (i**ts be issued in ea**ch calen ar year 10 any person or persons soles at any such gathering or entertainment held by any one erperations, voluntary assoc us or societies, and such per-I not be granted for a lo than from three o'clock this theree o'ck is ! to be paid therefor shall Mers in advi by Section 1 shall 11 o 1 med to the C anno the same as a Ŋ i ermit bond l fore Couector. The City

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arry on any of the entertainments of the first eleven ar to secure a license for such place shall be granted

mder the following conditions:

cant shall make application in writing to the Mayor set
full name and address, if an individual, and if a corhe full name and residence of its principal officers; also
m of the place for which a license is desired and a statete class of entertainment which it is intended to produce,
tesent at such place; also the highest price to be charged
ion to any entertainment offered or presented at such place,
e seating capacity of such place.

pon, the Mayor shall make, or cause to be made, an export the place for which such license is desired, and if all risions of this ordinance and all of the ordinances of the leago relating to the giving of entertainments and of the instruction and maintenance of the places within which ainments are given, are complied with and if the Compile Buildings, the City Electrician and the Fire Marshal tify, the Mayor shall issue, or cause to be issued, a little applicant, attested by the City Clerk, which shall entinese named therein to present, offer, produce or conduct a designated in such license and for the period of time such license, entertainments of any one of the foregoing classes mentioned in said application, upon payment of fee hereinafter specified.

103. MAYOR MAY REFUSE A LICENSE—WHEN. If the sich it is desired to offer any of the foregoing entertainx a fit or proper place and not constructed, maintained,
conducted in accordance with the provisions of the ordine City governing and controlling said places, or if the endesired to be produced or offered be of an immoral or
haracter, or if the person making application for a license
good moral character, the Mayor may refuse to approve
tion and no license shall be issued by the City Clerk, exne approval of the Mayor.

112. INTOXICATING LIQUORS. It shall not be lawful for to sell or give away any spirituous, vinous, malt or other liquors in any place in which public entertainments are in, mor in any room or rooms connected with the same cause or a special permit from the Mayor under a pensore than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for each offense.

APPENDIX XXL

RULES GOVERNING THE REGULATION OF VICE

Office of the General Superintendent of Police, Chicago, April 28, 1910.

The following orders regulating vice, which have been heretofore promulgated, are reissued in this form in order that every member of the department may be personally advised concerning them and govern himself accordingly:

To COMMANDING OFFICERS: The following rules governing the regulation of vice are hereby promulgated and will be rigidly enforced by all commanding officers:

- 1. Messenger and Delivery Boys, or any person over the age of three or under the age of eighteen years, shall not be permitted eiter in the district or to enter the premises.
- 2. HARBORING OF INMATES UNDER LEGAL AGE. The law on the subject is to be rigidly enforced and all keepers held strictly accountable. If inmates under age are found, the houses shall be suppressed and it shall be definitely understood that this action will be taken in any and all cases where this law is violated.
- 3. FORCIBLE DETENTION. No person, regardless of age, shall is detained against his or her will, nor shall iron bars or other obtains be permitted upon any exit.
- 4. No Women without Male Escorts shall be permitted in a saloon. All soliciting of this nature to be vigorously suppressed.
- 5. SHORT SKIRTS, TRANSPARENT GOWNS OR OTHER IMPROFES ATTIRE shall not be permitted in the parlors, or public rooms.
- 6. MEN will not be permitted to conduct or be domicied in a house of prostitution or to loiter about the premises. Males evided subsisting on the income of inmates will be arrested as vagrants.
- 7. Soliciting in any form shall not be permitted, either streets, from doorways, from windows or in salcons.
- 8. Signs, Lights, Colors or Drvices, significant or complete indicative of the character of any premises occupied by a house of repute, shall not be permitted.
 - 9. OBSCENE EXHIBITIONS OR PICTURES shall not be permitted
- 10. RESTRICTED DISTRICTS. No house of ill-fame shall in mitted outside of certain restricted districts, or to be established two blocks of any school, church, hospital or public institution, or any street car line.
- 11. Doors. No swinging doors that permit of easy score view of the interior from the street shall be permitted. All resets be provided with double doors which shall be kept closed.

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son. On and after May 1, 1910, no liquor will be persold, carried in stock or given away in connection with

place.
poing rules shall govern throughout the city. These regusmanent and commanding officers will hold all responsible
antability for their enforcement.

APPENDIX XXII.

ENT OF MINORS. Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois ster 48, Sections 20, 20I, 20J and 20M, and Chapter 38, 42B, 42C, 42D and 42E.

- 20. CHILD UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS. Be it enacted by the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, I under the age of fourteen years shall be employed, perfered to work at any gainful occupation in any theatre, or place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are sold reantile institution, store, office, hotel, laundry, manufactament, bowling alley, passenger or freight elevator, factahop or as a messenger or driver therefor, within this ochild under fourteen years of age shall be employed at formed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever ag any portion of any month when the public schools of waship, village or city in which he or she resides are in a employed at any work before the hour of seven o'clock ag or after the hour of six o'clock in the evening. Proo child shall be allowed to work more than eight hours in
- DI. Hours of Labor. No person under the age of sixall be employed or suffered or permitted to work at any ation more than forty-eight hours in any one week, nor ght hours in any one day; or before the hour of seven morning or after the hour of seven o'clock in the evening. The shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where are employed a printed notice stating the hours required day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping hours when the time or times allowed for dinner or for legins and ends. The printed form of such notice shall by the State Inspector of Factories, and the employment time for longer time in any day so stated shall be deemed this section.
- DJ. EMPLOYMENTS FOREIDEM CHILDREN UNDER SIX-W AGE. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be sewing belts, or to assist in sewing belts, in any capacity r shall any child adjust any belt to any machinery; they r assist in oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery; they shall

not operate or assist in operating circular or band saws, wood slapes wood jointers, planers, sandpaper or wood polishing machinery, emer or polishing wheels used for polishing metal, wood-turning or bong machinery, stamping machines in sheet metal and tinware massixturing, stamping machines in washer and nut factories, operating comgating rolls, such as are used in roofing factories, nor shall they it employed in operating any passenger or freight elevators, steam bole. steam machinery, or other steam generating apparatus, or as pia logs in any bowling alleys; they shall not operate or assist in operate, dough brakes, or cracker machinery of any description; wire or in straightening machinery; nor shall they operate or assist in operating rolling mill machinery, punches or shears, washing, grinding or mind mill or calendar rolls in rubber manufacturing, nor shall they operate or assist in operating laundry machinery; nor shall children be ployed in any capacity in preparing any composition in which dangers or poisonous acids are used, and they shall not be employed as capacity in the manufacture of paints, colors or white lead; nor in they be employed in any capacity whatever in operating or assisting a operate any passenger or freight elevator; nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in the manufacture of goods for immoral proposes, or any other employment that may be considered dangerous t their lives or limbs, or where their health may be injured or more depraved; nor in any theater, concert hall, or place of amuserat wherein intoxicating liquors are sold; nor shall females under sixes years of age be employed in any capacity where such employed compels them to remain standing constantly.

SECTION 20M. PENALTY. Whoever, having under his control a child under the age of sixteen years, permits such child to be employed in violation of the provisions of this act, shall for each offense be not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and shall stand committed and

such fine and costs are paid.

A failure to produce to the Inspector of Factories, his assistant or deputies, any age and school certificates, or lists required by this at shall constitute a violation of this act, and the person so failing shall upon conviction, be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each offense. Every person authorized to sign the certificate prescribed by Section 7 of this act, who certifies to any materially false statement therein shall be guilty of a violation of this act, and upon conviction be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid.

Any person, firm or corporation, agent or manager, superintends or foreman of any firm or corporation, whether for himself or for seferm or corporation, or by himself or through sub-agents or forest superintendent or manager, who shall violate or fail to comply with a of the provisions of this act, or shall refuse admittance to premise of otherwise obstruct the factory inspector, assistant factory inspector, a deputy factory inspector in the performance of their duties, as prescribed by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and we

to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, se of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or noing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contoracrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, was purpose, exhibition or practice whatsover, or siness, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or sch child to engage therein. Nothing in this section pply to, or affect the employment or use of any such r or musician in any church, school or academy, or entertainment, or the teaching or learning the science sic. (1)

UNLAWFUL TO EXHIBIT. It shall also be unlawful take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit, or have in a under the age and for the purposes prohibited in the is act. (1)

ORDER AS TO CUSTODY. When upon examination or magistrate it shall appear that any child within mentioned in this act was engaged or used for as, or exhibition, or vocation, or purpose prohibited when upon the conviction of any person of a criminal lid in his or her custody, the court or magistrate before lection is had, shall deem it desirable for the welfare at the person so convicted should be deprived of its er such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of court or magistrate may in its discretion, make such stody thereof as now is, or hereafter may be, provided of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper, or destitute

and upon conviction for a second or any subsequent offense shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. (1)

APPENDIX XXIII.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, AND EMPLOYMENT FORBIDDEN. Revised Municipal Code of Chicago (1905), Sections 1446-1447-1448 and 1866.

SECTION 1446. EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN. No person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years, shall cause or permit any such child to be exhibited, used or employed or shall apprentice or let out, or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person or corporation for the vocation, occupation, service or purpose of singing or playing on musical instruments, in any salons or saloons, or on the streets or alleys, or of rope or wire walking, daning, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider, or across in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or in or about any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein.

SECTION 1447. LIFE OR HEALTH ENDANGERED. No person shall take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child under the age of fourteen years for the purpose of employing such child in the manner expressly prohibited in the provisions of section 1446, and no person having the care or custody of any child shall wifully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

Section 1448. Penalty. Any person who violates, neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of sections 1446 and 1447, or is guilty of crulty to any child in any of the ways mentioned herein, viz.:

1. By cruelly beating, torturing, overworking, mutilating or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

2. By unnecessarily failing to provide any child in his or her charge or custody with proper food, drink, shelter or raiment.

3. By abandoning any child; or who shall wilfully or unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall wilfully or unnecessarily in any manner injure in health or limb any child under the age of fourteen years shall for each offense be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 1586. EMPLOYEES UNDER SIXTEEN PROHIBITED. No person licensed as aforesaid shall permit any person under the age of sixteen years to take pledges in pawn for him.

APPENDIX XXIV.

DEDITION Licensing Fruit Stores and Ice Cream Parlors, May 28, 1906.1

. It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

ECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, conor manage any retail fruit store, or ice cream parlor in this city a license therefor is first obtained.

action 2. Any person desiring a license to keep, conduct or manage til fruit store or ice cream parlor, shall make written application for to the Mayor, setting forth the full name of the applicant and reation of the place at which such sales are proposed to be made. application shall be accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the or that the applicant is a person of good character, and if the or shall be satisfied that such person is of good character and a or person to have such license, he shall cause the City Clerk to a license to such applicant upon the payment to the City Colr of a license fee at the rate of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per m. for each fruit store and ten dollars (\$10.00) per annum for ice cream parlor. No such license shall issue until the applicant file with the City Clerk a bond, with sureties to be approved by Mayor in the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), conditioned the licensed person will faithfully observe and obey all laws of State of Illinois and all ordinances of this city now in force or h may hereafter be passed for the government of such places y such place shall be open to inspection by the probation officers I times it is open for business.

Section 3. It shall not be lawful for any person owning, connecting or managing a retail fruit store or an ice cream parlor is flow any male person under the age of twenty-one or any female erson under the age of eighteen to be or remain in such place personn he hours of 10 P. M. and 7 A. M., unless accompanion by the worth parents, or to maintain or have any curtains or wroon to partitions of any kind that will serve to divide such place into small storm r compartments.

Section 4. Every person convicted of a nelation of any prision of this ordinance shall be fined not from team for following of more than one hundred dallars (\$100.00) for such and some figure.

Section 5. This ordinance deal is a full from and other man after the passage and due publication.

[&]quot;An injunction has been secret retraining for symples of the editance.

APPENDIX XXV.

LAWS GOVERNING FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES AND PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES IN ILLINOIS, as Amended and in Force on and from July 1, 1909. Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois (1909), Compter 48, Sections 67f, 67h.

SECTION 67f. CHARACTER OF EMPLOYMENT—FRAUD. No such licensed person shall send, or cause to be sent, any female help or servants, or inmate or performer, to enter any questionable place or place of bad repute, house of ill-fame, or assignation house, or to say house or place of amusement kept for immoral purposes, or place resorted to for the purpose of prostitution, or gambling house, the character of which such licensed person knows, either actually or by

reputation.

No such licensed person shall knowingly permit questionable characters, prostitutes, gamblers, intoxicated persons, or procurers to frequent such agency. No such licensed person shall accept any application for employment made by or on behalf of any child, or shall place or assist in placing any such child in any employment whatever, in violation of the child labor law, approved May 15, 1903, and in force July 1, 1903, and an Act to regulate the employment of children, approved June 9, 1897, and in force July 1, 1897. For the violation of any of the provisions of this section, the penalty shall be a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) and not more than two hundred dollars (\$200), or imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for a period of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, in addition to the revocation of such person's license. No such licensed person shall publish or cause to be published any fradulent notice or advertisements of such employment agencies by means of cards, circulars or signs, and in newspapers and other publications; and all of its letter heads, receipts and blanks shall contain the name and address of such employment agency. and shall state in all such notices the fact that such licensel person is or conducts an employment agency. No agency shall print, publish or paint on any sign, window, or insert in any newspaper or publication a name similar to that of the Illinois Free Employment Office. All written communications sent out by such licensed person. directly or indirectly, to any person in regard to help or employment. shall have contained therein definite information, that such person is an employment agent; and no such licensed person shall knowing give any false information or make any false promise concern employment to any applicant who shall register for employment or No such licensed agent shall divide fees with or pay a commission to any person to whom applicants are sent for employment or help.

SECTION 67h. ENFORCEMENT. The enforcement of this Act shall be entrusted to the State Board of Commissioners of Labor, and as

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known as the Chief Inspector of Private Employment hich officer shall be recommended by the State Board of ers of Labor and appointed by the Governor of the state term of office shall be for the period of the incumbency ernor appointing him, or until his successor is appointed. oint by and with the approval of the Governor one (1) inevery fifty (50) licensed agencies or major fraction thereof, ake at least bi-monthly visits to every such agency. Said hall have a suitable badge which they shall exhibit on der person with whom they may have official business. Such all see that all the provisions of this Act are complied hall have no other occupation or business. Complaints such licensed person may be made orally or in writing Board of Labor Commissioners or to the Chief Inspector **Employment** Agencies, and reasonable notice thereof, not e (1) day, shall be given in writing to said licensed per-ng upon him concise statement of the facts constituting t, and the hearing shall be had before the State Board of missioners or the Chief Inspector of Private Employment the State board aforesaid, shall designate, within one the date of the filing of the complaint and no adjourne taken for a period longer than one (1) week. Reasonof the place of hearing of any complaint shall be given used person complained against. A calendar of all heare kept by the State Board of Labor Commissioners of its they are to hear, and by the chief inspector of those , and shall be posted in a conspicuous place in its or his for at least one (1) day before the date of such hearing. f such hearings shall be rendered within eight (8) days e the matter is finally submitted. The said State Board oners of Labor may refuse to issue and may revoke any iny good cause shown within the meaning and purpose and when it is shown to the satisfaction of the said Board oners of Labor that any person is guilty of any immoral, r illegal conduct in connection with the conduct of said hall be the duty of said Board of Commissioners of Lae the license of such person, but notice of such charges ented and reasonable opportunity shall be given said lin to defend himself in the manner and form heretofore this section of the Act. Whenever said Board of Comf Labor shall refuse to issue or shall revoke the license employment agency, said determination shall be subject writ of certiorari. Whenever for any cause such license aid revocation shall not take effect until seven (7) days vocation is officially announced, and such revocation shall good cause for refusing to issue another license to said representative, or to any person with whom he is to be the business of furnishing employment or help. The vioprovision of this Act except as provided in section one

(1) and six (6), shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed twesty-five dollars (\$25), and any city magistrate, judge of a municipal court, police justice, justice of the peace or any inferior magistrate having original jurisdiction in criminal cases, shall have power to impose said fine, and in default of payment thereof to commit to the county jail or house of correction the person so offending for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days. The said State Board of Labor Commissioners or the Chief Inspector of Employment Agencies or any of the inspectors created by this Act, may institute criminal proceedings for its enforcement before any court of competent jurisdiction. The State Board of Commissioners of Labor shall employ legal advice or services whenever in its opinion such advice or services are necessary in or to the enforcement of this Act.

APPENDIX XXVI.

PAYMENT OF WAGES DUE LABORERS, SERVANTS AND EMPLOYED FROM CORPORATIONS DOING BUSINESS IN THIS STATE. Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois (1909), Chapter 48, Sections 16, 17, 18 and 19.

"An Act to regulate and enforce the payment of wages der laborers, servants and employes from corporations doing business in this state." (Approved May 14th, 1903. In force July 1, 1903. L. 1903, p. 198; Legal News Ed., p. 155.)

Section 16. Unlawful for Such Corporation to Withhold FROM ITS LABORERS, SERVANTS OR EMPLOYES WAGES BEYOND DATE OF REGULAR PAY DAY, ETC.—Proviso. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, It shall be welawful for any corporation doing business within this state to withhold from any of its laborers, servants or employes any part or per cent of the wages earned by such laborer, servant or employe, beyond the date of the regular pay day of said corporation, under the guise of pretext, that the amount of wages so withheld, is to be given or presented to such laborer, servant or employe, as a present or gratuity from said corporation at the expiration of any future date, on condition that the services of such laborer, servant or employe have been performed to the entire satisfaction of said corporation or upon condition that such laborer, servant or employe shall, unless sooner discharged by said corporation, remain in its employ until the expiration of some future date designated by said corporation, or under any other similar pretext or condition, but all such wages shall be paid in full by said corporation on its regular pay day, Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be held to abridge the right of any corporation as making or requiring contracts of the class specified above to make sack contract or arrangement as may be legal, concerning the payment of wages to employes, and Provided, further, nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the right of any corporation to contract for

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on of a part of the wages of said laborers, servants and emthe purpose of giving to said servants, laborers, and employes hospital, sick or other similar relief.

M 17. SUCH CONTRACTS MADE BY ANY CORPORATION ARE AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY AND VOID. That all contracts or s of the kind and character referred to and described in of this act hereafter made by any corporation doing business ate, are hereby declared to be illegal, against public policy and d void, and no such agreement or contract shall constitute a upon the part of any such corporation, to any action brought such laborer, servant or employe, for the recovery of any wages 1, and withheld from him by any such corporation, contrary to rision of this act.

raon 18. Penalty for Violating Provisions of This Act. y such corporation doing business in this state who shall violate visions of this act, shall for each offense, for feit the sum of idred dollars to be recovered from it in any action of debt in a of the People of the State of Illinois, or by any person who for the same.

NOW 19. DUTY OF STATE'S ATTORNEYS. It is hereby made the the several state's attorneys of this state in their respective, to prosecute all actions commenced in the name of the People state of Illinois, under the provisions of this act.

APPENDIX XXVII.

i from an Act to regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State linois, and to repeal an Act therein named, approved April 24, as amended by Acts Approved June 4, 1907, and January 25, Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois (1909), Sections 7, 8, 11, 13, 14 and 16, Chapter 91.

following Sections apply also to Midwives:

CATIONS FOR LICENSES—EXAMINATIONS—GRADUATES OF LEMARTERED MEDICAL COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS IN GOOD STANDING
CERTIFICATES. No person shall hereafter begin the practice
ine or any of the branches thereof, or midwifery, in this state
first applying for and obtaining a license from the State Board
to do so. Application shall be in writing, and shall be act
by the examination fees hereinafter specified, and with
the applicant is of good moral character. Applications from
the shall be accomplicated by proof that the applicant is a gradumedical column for institution in good standing, as may be
ad by the B. d. When the application aforesaid has been

inspected by the Board and found to comply with the foregoing provisions, the Board shall notify the applicant to appear before it for ex-

amination, at the time and place mentioned in such notice.

Examinations may be made in whole or in part in writing by the Board, and shall be of a character sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner. The examination of those who desire to practice medicine and surgery in all their branches shall embrace those general subjects and topics, a knowledge of which is commonly and generally required of candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine, by reputable medical colleges in the United States. The examination of those who desire to practice midwifery shall be of such a character as to determine the qualification of the applicant to practice midwifery. The examination of those who desire to practice any other system or science of treating human ailments who do not use medicines internally or externally, and who do not practice operative surgery shall be of a character sufficiently strict to test their qualifications as practitioners.

All examinations provided for in this act shall be conducted under rules and regulations prescribed by the Board, which shall provide for a fair and wholly impartial method of examination: *Provided*, that graduates of legally chartered medical colleges in Illinois in good standing as may be determined by the Board may be granted certificates

without examinations.

LICENSE TO PRACTICE—PROVISIONS. If the applicant successfully passes his examination, or presents a diploma from a legally chartered medical college in Illinois of good standing, the Board shall issue to such applicant a license authorizing him to practice medicine, midwifery or other system of treating human ailmests. as the case may be: Provided, that those who are authorized to practice other systems can not use medicine internally or externally or perform surgical operations: Provided, further, that only those who are authorized to practice medicine and surgery in all their branches shall call or advertise themselves as physicians or doctors: And provided, further, that those who are authorized to practice midwifes shall not use any drug or medicine or attend other than cases of labor. Such license shall be in such form as may be determined by the Board and in accordance with the provisions of this act: Provided, however. that any wilful violation on the part of an applicant of any of rules and regulations of the Board governing examinations shall be sufficient cause for the Board to refuse to issue a license to Such certificates shall be signed by all members of Board and attested by the Secretary.

SECTION 8. CERTIFICATES TO BE RECORDED IN OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK.—RECORDS OF COUNTY CLERK. Every person holding a certificate from the State Board of Health shall have it recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which he resides or practices within three months from its date, and the date of recording shall be endorsed thereon. Until such certificate is recorded, as herein provided

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thereof shall not constant my si the rights or arrivings; therein. Any parame processing is marker points; and conflicte in the manner is the points; in the points; per man are points; in the right of the contribute small now in the points; per manner int is the perpute, a promote int is the perturbate by him, with the date of the man is the perturbate. The fitte county clock shall be more to passic assumption through the county clock shall be more to passic assumptions.

- ton 9. Examples on Figs. The feet for examination and relicate shall be as follows: The III solars for examination to ficine and surgery, and five 5 solars for a continuous a material was live to for a continuous at some wasnesses for a continuous of several other wasnesses for a continuous and five 5 solars for a continuous and five 6 solars for a continuous and
- LAY WITHHALD ON REPORT CONTINUED. THE PROPERTY OF REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF TH
- on 11. Department to Tain Art. Any person stall a "
 s practicing medicane, where the meaning of this art. Whe
 it or profess to treat, operate on in presente for any profmit or any physical many to be reforming of accusion. At a at nothing in this section shall be construct to apply to be attented of domestic or family remember in cases of emergency.
 I laws regulating the practice of promising or of practical, act shall not apply to surgious of the United Seates arm, marine hospital service in the discharge of their offices, orderperson who ministers to or treats the notice of suffering to,
 it spiritual means, without the use of any drug or master in
- 13. PENALTY FOR PRACTICING WITHOUT LARGE. Any acticing medicine or surgery or treating human administration without a certificate issued by this Board in compliance with sions of this act, or any itinerant vender violating the large section 8 of this act, shall for each and every instance of tice or violation forfeit and pay to the people of the State of

Illinois, for the use of the said Board of Health, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars for the first offense, and two hundred (200) dollars for each subsequent offense, the same to be recovered in an action of debt before any court of competent jurisdiction, and any person filing or attempting to file as his own the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of a few ony, and upon conviction shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of the state for a crime of forgery: Provided, that this section shall not apply to physicians who hold unrevoked certificates from the State Board of Health issued prior to the time of the taking effect of this act.

Section 14. Enforcing Penalties—Appeals. Upon conviction of either of the offenses mentioned in this act the court shall, as a part of the judgment, order that the defendant be committed to the common jail of the county until the fine and costs are paid, and upon failure to pay the same immediately the defendant shall be committed under said order for first offense not more than thirty (30) days, and for each subsequent offense not more than ninety (90) days: Provided that either party may appeal in the same time and manner as appeals may be taken in other cases, except that where an appeal is prayed in behalf of the people, no appeal bond shall be required to be falled or circuit courts, or from the appealate court. But it shall be sufficient in behalf of the people of the State of Illinois, for the use of the State Board of Health, to pray an appeal, and thereupon appeal may be had without bond or security.

SECTION 16. REPEAL. An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois, approved June 17, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are better repealed.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Abortion. Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois (1909), Chapter & Sections 3, 4, 5, 6.

Section 3. Producing. Whoever, by means of any instrument medicine, drug or other means whatever, causes any woman, pregnary with child, to abort or miscarry, or attempt to procure or product a abortion or miscarriage, unless the same were done as necessary for the preservation of the mother's life, shall be imprisoned in the pertentiary not less than one year nor more than ten years; or it is death of the mother results therefrom, the person procuring or causing the abortion or miscarriage shall be guilty of murder. (R. S. 1845) p. 158, Section 46; L. 1867, p. 89, Sections 1, 2, 3.)

SECTION 4. ECHOLIC, OR ABORTIFACIENT DRUGS. If any drugs dealer in medicine, or other person, sells to any person any drugs medicine, known or presumed to be echolic or abortifacient, except up

and not be construed to apply to compounds known as " (L. 1871-2, p. 369.)

N 5. CERTIFICATE REQUIRED. Before any pills, powders, combination of drugs designed expressly for the use of fell be kept or exposed for sale or sold, the proprietor thereof it under oath a true statement of the formula by which the tempounded, to five well known and respectable practicing, in the county where the same is proposed to be sold, and the their certificate, signed and verified by the affidavit of each last such combination is not abortifacient; and every person hand, or in any manner advertising or exposing for sale or h combination, shall keep such certificate, or a sworn copy ith the formula attached, for the inspection of any person see the same. (L. 1871-2, p. 369.)

M 6. ADVERTISING ABORTIFACIENT DRUGS. Whoever adverse, publishes, distributes or circulates, or causes to be adversed, published, distributed or circulated any pamphlet, printed k, newspaper, notice, advertisement or reference, containing anguage giving or conveying any notice, hint or reference to , or to the name of any person, real or fictitious, from whom, place, house, shop or office where any poison, drug, mixture, a, medicine, or noxious thing, or any instrument or meany advice, information, direction or knowledge may be or the purpose of causing or procuring the miscarriage of a pregnant with child, shall be punished by imprisonment ling three years, or fine not exceeding \$1,000.

APPENDIX XXIX.

Board. And it shall be lawful for the State Board of Health to issue such license on application made to said Board, said license to be signed by the president of the Board and attested by the secretary with the seal of the Board; but said Board may, for sufficient cause, refuse said license. And such itinerant vender who shall, by writing or printing, or any other method, profess to cure or treat disease or deformity by any drug, nostrum or appliance without a license so to do, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this section, and upon conviction shall be subject to the penalties hereinafter provided.

SECTION 13. PRACTICING WITHOUT CERTIFICATE—PENALTY. AND person practicing medicine or surgery or treating human ailments in the state without a certificate issued by this Board in compliance with the provisions of this act, or any itinerant vender violating the provisions of Section 8 of this act, shall for each and every instance of such practice or violation forfeit and pay to the People of the State of IIInois, for the use of the said Board of Health, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars for the first offense, and two hundred (200) dollars for each subsequent offense, the same to be recovered in an action of dex before any court of competent jurisdiction, and any person filing or attempting to file as his own the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of the State for a crime of forgery: Previded, that this section shall not apply to physicians who hold unrevoked certificates from the State Board of Health, issued prior to the time of the taking effect of this act.

Section 14. Conviction Under This Act—Proceedings. Upon conviction of either of the offenses mentioned in this act the court shall as a part of the judgment, order that the defendant be committed to the common jail in the county until the fine and costs are paid, and upon failure to pay the same immediately the defendant shall be committed under said order for first offense not more than thirty (30) days and for each subsequent offense not more than ninety (90) days. Provided, That either party may appeal in the same time and manner as appeals may be taken in other cases, except that where an appeal is prayed in behalf of the people, no appeal bond shall be required to be filed, whether the appeal be from a justice of the peace or from the county or circuit courts, or from the appellate court. But it shall be sufficient in behalf of the People of the State of Illinois, for the use of the State Board of Health, to pray an appeal, and thereupon appeal may be had without bond or security.

SECTION 15. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—REPORT OF. On the 30th day of September of each year the State Board of Health shall make report of its proceedings, showing all items of receipts from all source and disbursements for all purposes, and all funds in the treasury of said date which have been received in the enforcement of this act shall be paid into the state treasury.

APPENDIX EEL

LIMBOURE RELATING TO THEMPINE, HOPERTHENING PRO-THE ADMITTHEN TOLKY VORTHERS, REVINE ADMITTED MANY (SEE , Sections 146), 142–143, and 147.

If 1461. We person such ad it tiles to eel give now it see away, distribute it town it its interest with interest, and or distribute it it interest in its interest it interest or interest or interest it in a security of the city, any man, instituting to treat it it is discussed institute it into east interest. Instituting to comporting to inscribe it expense the person transmit in porting to give the institute and remedies it institute includes, interest discusses, in the institute in institute in inscribe it institute in institute

If 1462. No person small sell or offer to sell give away, distribute or have it its in severation with internal, sell or distribute it for more any area, intervals for respectly in the cary, any soon, manuface, trouble for the or notice of any and giving or interving it gives infrom whom or where medicine or anything whatever the peculiar to females, wherea, thereas, it then the peculiar persons deliarly, supplement for the property of the property of the inscarriage, or articles or means of preventing statements of or corporation violating any of the properties of the personnel of the personne

N ADVERTISEMENTS PROBLECTED IN NEWSPAPER-PLANT

rhea, gleet, stricture, syphilis or affection of the prostate giand, or from whom or where, may be obtained any advice, information, direction or knowledge of any drug, medicine, mixture, preparation, instrument, apparatus or means of any kind whatever for the purpose of causing or procuring a miscarriage by any woman pregnant with child, or for the purpose of causing or producing an abortion, or for the purpose of preventing conception. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense.

Advertising Quack Nostrums.

SECTION 1471. No person shall place or post, or cause to be placed or posted, in any street or other public place in the city any handbill or advertisement giving notice of any person having or professing to have skill in the treatment or curing of any disorder or disease, or giving notice of the sale or exposure for sale of any so-trum or medicine, under a penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

APPENDIX XXXI.

OBSCENE BOOKS, ETC. Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois, Chapter 38, Sections 223 and 224.

SECTION 223. CIRCULATING. Whoever brings, or causes to be brought into this state, for sale or exhibition, or shall sell or offer to sell, or shall give away or offer to give away, or have in his possession. with or without intent to sell or give away, any obscene and indecent book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, lithograph, engraving, daguerreotype. photograph, stereoscopic picture, model, cast, instrument or article of indecent or immoral use, or shall advertise the same for sale, or write or cause to be written, or print or cause to be printed, any circular. handbill, card, book, pamphlet, advertisement or notice of any kind, or shall give information orally, stating when, how, or of whom, or by what means any of the said indecent and obscene articles and things hereinbefore mentioned can be purchased or otherwise obtained, or shall manufacture, draw and expose, or draw with intent to sell, or to have sold, or print any such articles, shall be confined to the county jail not more than six months, or be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for each offense—one-half of said fine to be paid to the informer upon whose evidence the person so offending shall be convicted, and one-half to the school fund of the county in which the said conviction is obtained. (Section 1 of act approved May 3, 1873. L. 1871-2, p. 577, Section 1; R. S. 1845, p. 174, Section 128.)

SECTION 224. DEPOSITING WITH COMMON CARRIER. If any person shall deposit or cause to be deposited in any postoffice within this state.

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in charge of any express company, or person connected thereof any common carrier or other person, any of the obscene and
articles and things mentioned in the preceding section, or any
handbill, card, advertisement, book, pamphlet or notice of any
shall give oral information stating where, how or of whom
lecant and obscene articles or things can be purchased or othermained in any manner, with the intent of having the same cony mail or express, or in any other manner, or if any person
lowingly or willfully receive the same with intent to carry or
or shall carry or convey the same by express, or in any other
(except in the United States mail), he shall be subject, for
mase, to the same fines and penalties as are prescribed in the presection, and said fine shall be divided and paid in the same manherein provided. (Section 2 of act approved May 3, 1873.)

APPENDIX XXXII.

EME OR IMMORAL PICTURES—PENALTY. Revised Municipal Chicago (1905), Section 177.

sow 177. No person or corporation, carrying on the business tosting, shall, within the city, post, or cause to be posted, so same can be seen from the streets, alleys or other public places city, any advertisement containing pictures or illustrations of the or immoral character, under a penalty of not less than two mor more than two hundred dollars for each offense.

APPENDIX XXXIII.

CENT LITERATURE—IMMORAL EXHIBITIONS. Revised Municist of Chicago (1905), Section 1464.

1464. No person shall exhibit, sell or offer to sell or or distribute any indecent or lewd book, picture or other networ of an immoral or scandalous nature, or shall exhibit may indecent, immoral or lewd play or other representator a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than lead dollars for each offense.

APPENDIX XXXIV.

BASTARDY. Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois (1909), Chapter 17, Sections 1, 3, 8 and 9.

SECTION 1. COMPLAINT BY MOTHER. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That when an unmarried woman who shall be pregnant, or delivered of a child which by law would be deemed a bastard, shall make complaint to a justice of the peace or judge of a municipal court in the county where she may be so pregnant or delivered, or the person accused may be found and shall accuse, under oath or affirmation, a person with being the father of such child, it shall be the duty of such justice or judge to issue a warrant against the person so accused and cause him to be brought forthwith before him, or in his absence, any other justice of the peace or judge in such county. (As amended by act approved and in force February 11, 1907. L. 1907, p. 56.)

SECTION 3. EXAMINATION—BAIL. Upon his appearance, it shall be the duty of said justice or judge to examine the woman, upon out or affirmation, in the presence of the man alleged to be the father of the child, touching the charge against him. The defendant shall have the right to controvert such charge, and evidence may be heard as a cases of trial before the county court. If the justice or judge shall be of the opinion that sufficient cause appears, it shall be his duty to bind the person so accused in bond, with sufficient security, to appear at the next county court to be holden in such county, to answer such charge. to which court said warrant and bond shall be returned, except that the county of Cook, where said warrant and bond shall be returned to the criminal court of Cook county. On neglect or refusal to give book and security, the justice or judge shall cause such person to be committed to the jail of the county, there to be held to answer the comple (As amended by act approved and in force February 11, 1907. L 1907, p. 56.)

Section 8. When Judgment Is Against Dependant. In case the issue be found against the defendant or reputed father, or whenever he shall, in open court, have confessed the truth of the accustion against him, he shall be condemned by the order and judgment of the court to pay a sum of money not exceeding one hundred dollars for the first year after the birth of such child, and a sum not exceeding fifty dollars yearly, for nine years succeeding said first year, for the support maintenance and education of such child, and shall, moreover, he adjudged to pay all the costs of the prosecution, for which costs exception shall issue as in other cases. And the said reputed father shall he required by said court to give bond with sufficient security, to be approved by the judge of said court, for the payment of such sum of money as shall be ordered by said court, as aforesaid; which said boat

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ande payable to the People of the State of Illinois, and conor the due and faithful payment of said yearly sum, in equal installments, to the clerk of said court, which bond shall be preserved by the clerk of said court.

IN 9. REPUSAL TO GIVE SECURITY—COMMITMENT—DIS-In case the defendant shall refuse or neglect to give such a may be ordered by the court, he shall be committed to the county, there to remain until he shall comply with such order, therwise discharged by due course of law. Any person so shall be discharged for insolvency or inability to give bond: such discharge shall not be made within six months after sitment. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889. In force 19.)

APPENDIX XXXV.

OUS CRIMES AGAINST NATURE. Hurd's Revised Statutes of 909), Sections 47, 279, Chapter 38 (Criminal Code).

w 279. INFAMOUS CRIMES. Every person convicted of the nurder, rape, kidnaping, wilful and corrupt perjury or subf perjury, arson, burglary, robbery, sodomy, or other crime ture, incest, larceny, forgery, counterfeiting or bigamy, shall I infamous, and shall forever thereafter berendered incaolding any office of honor, trust or profit, or voting at any serving as a juror, unless he is again restored to such rights as of a pardon for the offense, or otherwise, according to the ided, however, that the foregoing shall not apply to any peras been heretofore convicted and sentenced, or who may be onvicted and sentenced to the Illinois State Reformatory at (As amended by Act approved April 21, 1899, in force July 1899, p. 141; Legal News Ed. p. 120.) See "Penitentiary," c. 49, R. S. 1845, p. 182, sec. 174.

w 47. Punishment. The infamous crime against nature, man or beast, shall subject the offender to be punished by

inspected by the Board and found to comply with the foregoing provisions, the Board shall notify the applicant to appear before it for ex-

amination, at the time and place mentioned in such notice.

Examinations may be made in whole or in part in writing by the Board, and shall be of a character sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner. The examination of those who desire to practice medicine and surgery in all their branches shall embrace those general subjects and topics, a knowledge of which is commonly and generally required of candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine, by reputable medical colleges in the United States. The examination of those who desire to practice midwifery shall be of such a character as to determine the qualification of the applicant to practice midwifery. The examination of those who desire to practice any other system or science of treating human ailments who do not use medicines internally or externally, and who do not practice operative surgery shall be of a character sufficiently strict to test their qualifications as practitioners.

All examinations provided for in this act shall be conducted under rules and regulations prescribed by the Board, which shall provide for a fair and wholly impartial method of examination: *Provided*, that graduates of legally chartered medical colleges in Illinois in good standing as may be determined by the Board may be granted certificates

without examinations.

LICENSE TO PRACTICE—PROVISIONS. If the appli-Section 7. cant successfully passes his examination, or presents a diploma from a legally chartered medical college in Illinois of good standing, the Board shall issue to such applicant a license authorizing him to practice medicine, midwifery or other system of treating human ailmests, as the case may be: Provided, that those who are authorized to practice other systems can not use medicine internally or externally or perform surgical operations: Provided, further, that only those who are authorized to practice medicine and surgery in all their branches shall call or advertise themselves as physicians or doctors: And provided, further, that those who are authorized to practice midwiley shall not use any drug or medicine or attend other than cases of labor. Such license shall be in such form as may be determined by the Board and in accordance with the provisions of this act: Provided, however. that any wilful violation on the part of an applicant of any of the rules and regulations of the Board governing examinations shall be sufficient cause for the Board to refuse to issue a license to sach Such certificates shall be signed by all members of the applicant. Board and attested by the Secretary.

SECTION 8. CERTIFICATES TO BE RECORDED IN OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK.—RECORDS OF COUNTY CLERK. Every person holding a certificate from the State Board of Health shall have it recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which he resides or practices within three months from its date, and the date of recording shall be endorsed thereon. Until such certificate is recorded, as herein provided.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

er thereof shall not exercise any of the rights or privileges d therein. Any person practicing in another county shall he certificate in like manner in the county in which he praed the holder of the certificate shall pay to the county clerk a fee for making the record. The county clerk shall keep, in provided for the purpose, a complete list of the certificates by him, with the date of the issue of the certificate. The of the county clerk shall be open to public inspection during hours.

The fees for examination and stificate shall be as follows: Ten (10) dollars for examinamedicine and surgery, and five (5) dollars for a certificate if Five (5) dollars for an examination in midwifery, and three lars for a certificate if issued. For all other practitioners ten illustrates for an examination and five (5) dollars for a certificate 4.

MAY WITHHOLD OR REW: CERTIFICATES—HEARING. The board of Health may refu to issue the certificates provided his act to individuals who nave been convicted of the practice inal abortion, or who have by false or fraudulent representatained or sought to obtain practice in their profession, or by fraudulent representation of their profession have obtained ht to obtain money or any other thing of value, or who adverler names other than their own, or for any other unprofessional provided, that no certificates shall be revoked or until the holder or applicant shall be given a hearing before urd.

rsow 11. Depinition of This Act. Any person shall be reas practicing medicine, within the meaning of this act, who est or profess to treat, operate on or prescribe for any physnent or any physical injury to or deformity of another: Prohat nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the tration of domestic or family remedies in cases of emergency, is laws regulating the practice of dentistry or of pharmacy. Is act shall not apply to surgeons of the United States army, marine hospital service in the discharge of their official duties, sy person who ministers to or treats the sick or suffering by or spiritual means, without the use of any drug or material

PENALTY FOR PRACTICING WITHOUT LICENSE. Any practicing medicine or surgery or treating human ailments in without a certificate issued by this Board in compliance with risions of this act, or any itinerant vender violating the proof section 8 of this act, shall for each and every instance of section or violation forfeit and pay to the people of the State of

child for any purpose whatever, except in subsequent case (cases) against the same child under this act. The word "child" or "children" may be held to mean one or more children, and the word parent or parents may be held to mean one or both parents, when consistent with the intent of this act. The word "association" shall include any association, institution or corporation which include in their purposes the care or disposition of children coming within the meaning of this act.

SECTION 170. JURISDICTION. The circuit and county courts of the several counties in this State, shall have original jurisdiction in all cases coming within the terms of this act. In all trials under this act any person interested therein may demand a jury of six or the judge of his own motion may order a jury of the same number to try the case.

Section 171. Juvenile Court. In counties having over 500,000 population, the judges of the circuit court shall at such times as they shall determine, designate one or more of their number, whose day it shall be to hear all cases coming under this act. A special court room, to be designated as the juvenile court room, shall be provided for the hearing of such cases, and the findings of the court shall be entered in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, and known as the "Juvenile Record," and the court may for convenience be called the "Juvenile Court."

Section 175. Dependent and Neglected Children. If the cost shall find any male child under the age of seventeen years (17) or any female child under the age of eighteen (18) years to be dependent or neglected within the meaning of this act, the court may allow such child to remain at its own home subject to the friendly visittion of a probation officer. And if the parent, parents, guardian or custodian consent thereto, or if the court shall further find that the parent, parents, guardian or custodian of such child are unfit or proper guardians or unable or unwilling to care for, protect, train educate (or) discipline such child and that it is for the interest of such child and of the people of this State that such child be taken from the custody of its parents, custodian or guardian, the court make an order appointing as guardian of the person of such chairsome reputable citizen of good moral character and order such guardian dian to place such child in some suitable family home or other s able place, which such guardian may provide for such child, or the court may enter an order committing such child to some saids.

State institution, organized for the care of dependent or neglected children, or to some training school or industrial school or to association embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for or taining homes for neglected or dependent children, which associate shall have been accredited as hereinafter provided. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1907. In force July 1, 1907.)

SECTION 176. GUARDIANSHIP. In every case where such the is committed to an institution or association, the court shall appear the president, secretary or superintendent of such institution or superintendent, guardian over the person of such child and shall order subsequently.



n to place such child in:

1 tution or with such associan associa

MON 177. DISPOSITION OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN. If the sall find any male child under the age of seventeen years or male child under the age of eighteen years to be delinquent the meaning of this act, the court may allow such child to at its own home subject to the friendly visitation of (a) pro-Afficer, such child to report to the probation officer as often be required, and if the parents, parent, guardian or custo-ment thereto, or if the court shall further find either that the parents, guardian or custodian are unfit, or improper guarr are unable or unwilling to care for, protect, train, educate or se such child and shall further find that it is for the interest h child and of the people of this State that such child be taken the custody of its parents, parent, custodian or guardian, the may appoint some proper | or probation officer, guardian be person of such child a permit it to remain at its home, er such guardian to cause such child to be placed in a suitable home, or cause it to be boarded out in some suitable family in case provision is made by voluntary contribution or otheror the payment of the board; or the court may commit such some training school for boys if a male child or to an indusshool for girls if a female child or to any institution incor-I under the laws of this State to care for delinquent children, my institution that has been or may be provided by the State, city, town or village suitable for the care of delinquent chilncluding St. Charles School for Boys and State Training for Girls, or to some association that will receive it, embraits objects the care of neglected, dependent or delinquent chilmd which has been duly accredited as hereinafter provided. y case where such child is committed to an institution or assothe court shall apoint the president, secretary or superintendsuch institution or association, guardian over the person of aild and shall order such guardian to place such child in such ion or with such association, whereof he is such officer and to sch child, care for, train and educate it subject to the rules rs that may be in force, from time to time governing such inn or association.

THE PROCESS AGAINST IN TO THE CHILD. The say in its discretion in any case or a control to child permit isld to be proceeded against to the laws that in force in this State gov communication or crimes or a of city, village, or town or the communication control to the communication of this act such as the communication of t

rsow 177b.

C HOSPITAL, ETC. The court has the healt or cor or child found to be dependent,

neglected or delinquent requires it, order the guardian to cause such child to be placed in a public hospital or institution for treament or special care, or in a private hospital or institution which will receive it for the purposes, without charge to the public authorities.

Section 180. Agents of Juvenile Reformatories. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the State Reformatory at Pontiac and the board of managers of the State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders at Geneva, and the board of managers of any other institution to which juvenile delinquents may be committed by the courts, to maintain an agent of such institution, whose duty it shall be to examine the homes of children paroled from such institution, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to said court whether they are suitable homes; to assist children paroled or discharged from such institution in finding suitable employment, and to maintain a friendly supervision over paroled inmates during the continuance of their parole; such agents shall hold office subject to the pleasure of the board making the appointment, and shall receive such compensation as such board may determine out of any funds appropriated for such institution applicable thereto.

SECTION 183. ADOPTION OF CHILD. Whenever the petition filed. as is provided in section 3 hereof, or a supplemental petition filed at any time after the appointment of the guardian shall pray that the guardian to be appointed shall be authorized to consent to the legal adoption of the child, and the court upon the hearing shall find that it is the best interest of such child that the guardian be given such authority, the court may, in its order appointing such guardian. empower him to appear in court where any proceedings for the adoption of such child may be pending, and to consent to such adoption and such consent shall be sufficient to authorize the court where the adoption proceedings are pending to enter a proper order or deam of adoption without further notice to, or consent by the parents or relatives of such child: Provided, however, That before entering such order the court shall find from the evidence that (1) the parents or surviving parent of a legitimate child or the mother of an illegitmate child, or if the child has no parents living the guardian of the child, if any, or if there is no parent living and the child has no gurdian or the guardian is not known to the petitioner, then a near reative of the child, if any there be, consents to such order; or (2) the one parent consents and the other is unfit for any of the reasons bere inafter specified to have the child or that both parents are or but the surviving parent or the mother of an illegitimate child is so for any of such reasons—the grounds of unfitness being (a) & pravity, (b) open and notorious adultery or fornication, (c) habitation drunkenness for the space of one year prior to the filing of the pertion, (d) extreme and repeated cruelty to the child, (e) abandon ment of the child or (f) desertion of the child for more than six (6) months next preceding the filing of the petition.

Appendices

Tables



CABLE I

Table abowing conditions in seven Police Precincts of the Precincts of Chicago according to the List

			T		4					
	No. of Inmates.		75	67		155	77	45	419	
	Keep- ers		34	101	:	22	35	83	252	1
1	No. of Separate Adresses.		19	23	********	47	34	28	151	
No. of	Rooms in Flats.		558			331	265	135	096	
	No. of Flats		42	101	:	20	34	36	272	
of ers.		:	:	:	::	8	-	4	00	
No. of Keepers.	əlaM		67	:	:	:	0	12	19	
No of	Rooms in Hotels.	1,061	25			45		91	1,222	
	No. of Hotels.	15	23	********		8	00	19	42	
	No. of Inmates.	8	678	10	120	180	-	26	1,012	
	No. of Keep- ers.	9	107	60	22	38	:	10	189]
	Rooms in Houses.	162	1,366		313	395		101	2,343	a de la constante de la consta
	No. of Houses.	6	107	8	25	38		10	192	Total number of inmeter in the second
	No. of Ad- dresses.	24	128	56	25	88	37	22	382	1
	Pre-	2	0	4	15	22	88	88		
	Divi- sion	-	-	-	64	9	10	1	Totals	

Grand total......1,880

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CHICAGO

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Prest	Motob Treet	Hotols on P. L.	Eleman Invest.	House es P. L.	Ande	7.48	Rotals over Beloom.	Hotels not over Beloom.	Rossa over Seloose.	Rossa sot over Selocas.	
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1 2	-		> :		-				-1 60 1	72'	
30th 184	•		-		:		:	<u>: :</u>	o en -	96	-
Totale	7	3	8	273	57	22	8	26	8	8	ಸ
Total in	Total investigated				191		T T	L investi	pated		8
			Final totals		:			38	.		

TABLE III

Table showing conditions with regard to Houses, Hotels and Assignation Houses, investigated by the Commission during July, August, September and October, 1910.

TAD		ı							
be where In- ited to go.	Assignation House.	57							
of the Play was solici	Sharacter of the Place where I vestigator was solicited to go. House. Hotel. Assignati								
	House.	8							
No. of places	where Investigator was not solicited.	0							
No. of times Investigator	164								
No. of Pros-	988								
Addresses not	on Police List.	911							
,	Addresses on Police List.	8 7							
Number Houses,	Hotels and Assignation Houses.	Total, 164							

TABLE IV
Table abowing conditions with recard to Salcons investigated by the Commission during July.

ı	1 - 5 x		م ا
, comp.	Flats and Amignetics Booms not over with Saloce.	19	emberul. olice List
Table snowing conditions with regard to Sancons investigated by the Commission during July, September and October, 1910.	Hotel, not American Print Property Rockers With Saloon	28	na. Of the (27) hotels, one (1) is on Police List, thirty-three (33) are not—on Police List, and three (3) are dembtful, the Of these (61) flats and assignation rooms, three (3) are on the Police List, thirty-two (32) are not on Police List maty-dx (35) are deubtful.
	Flats and Assignation House over Booms over Salom.	82	List, and the
n ka pend	Flats and Assignation Booms over Saloon.	28	o List, thir
	Hotels over Salocs.	æ	e (33) are no o
	No. places where In- westigator was not solicited.	808	t, thirty-thr three (3) an
1910.	No. places where In- restigator was solic- ited.	982	on Police Lis ation rooms,
August, September and October, 1910.	No. Prosti- tutes seen.	87.6	is, one (1) is to another bettul.
mber an	Address not on Police	988	(X7) hotels, one (61) flats and (91) are deubtful
rt, Septe	AA- Care Es Pro- List.	47	00 th
Augu	No. Seloose.	445	4 00 th

TABLE V.

Table showing conditions with regard to Houses, Hotels, Assignation Houses and Salcons investigated by the Commission during July. August, September and October, 1910.

		TABLES		
	ere Invosti- go.	Flats and Assignation Rooms.	57 143	300
	Character of place where Investigator was solicited to go.	Hotel.	\$ 2	111
	Character gator wa	House.	88	8
	No. of places	Prositutes vestigator vestigator in those was solice was not places.	300	209
of the Commission turing surf, august, betweence and october, 1910.	No. of places	where Investigator	164 236	400
e pompode	3	Prostitutes in these places.	386 828 828	1,314
August, D		Address not on Police List.	116 398	514
tune Summe		Address on Address Police List. Police List.	\$	96
TORGOTTITU		Number.	164	609
			Houses, etc	Totals



Appendices

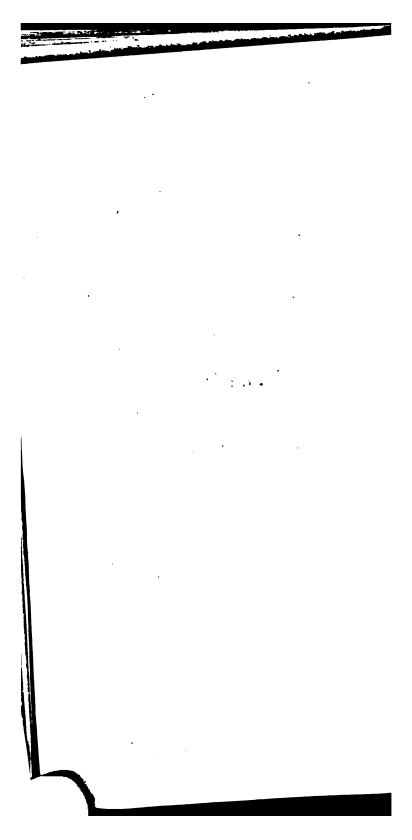
Exhibits

PT METH XX

EXHIBIT A. Mewaboy found selling papers in Restricted District after 18











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EXHIBIT B.

Newsboy found selling papers in Restricted District after 12:00 F

(Z3) George ———, Age 11.

Reported to Juvenile Court and rescued by Probation Officer.





EXHIBIT C.

Newsboys found selling papers in Restricted District after 13:00 l

(Z3) Fred —, Age 15.

(Z4) Sam —, Age 16.

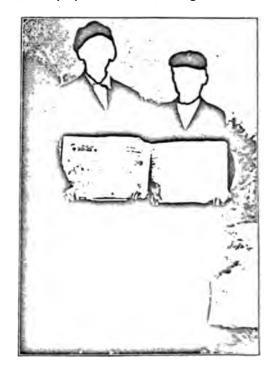




EXHIBIT D.

(Z5) Photograph of _______, 15 years old.

Messenger No. _____.

(Name and number in possession of the Commission.)



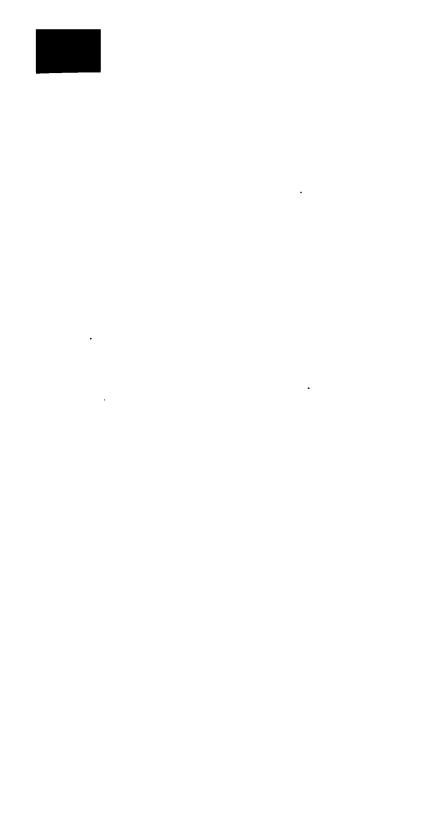


EXHIBIT E.







EXHIBIT F.

(Z7) Photograph of _______, 16 years old.

Messenger No. ______ in Restricted District.

(Name and number in possession of the Commission.)





EXCIPATE .

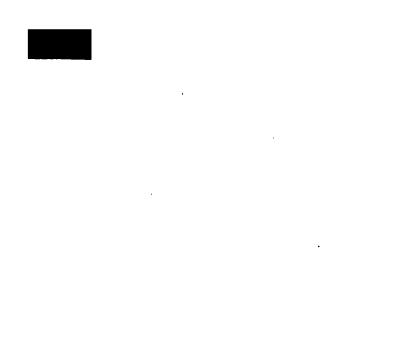
EXHIBIT F.

(27) Photograph of ————, 16 years old.

Messenger No. ———— in Restricted District.

(Name and number in possession of the Commission.)





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EXHIBIT G.





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EXHIBIT H.



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EXHIBIT I.

Copy of card used by	physician wh	o examinee	inmates o	é house d
prostitution.				

						CHICAG	ю, П.,	• • • • • •	
Th	is is (to cer	tify th	at I h	ave exai	nined thi	is day.	M	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
					discase	, and	found	•••••	free
	• • • •	• • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	QŒ		M . D
							••••	•••••	•••••
									•••••

THE SOCIAL EVIL OF CHICAGO

EXHIBIT J.

ppy of actual Letter from man whom we will call "C", instructgent, whom we will call "A" to continue transaction with rer, whom we will call "B" for the purchase of women.

BROADWAY AND STREET, NEW YORK.

October 17, 1910.

'A"., Gen. Del. Chicago.

am busy on a deal here and probably will have to stay here for a a weeks yet. I wish you would see that friend of yours, the hat you spoke about to me and get from him how much it will o get what I want over there, send me the prices, etc. and if I it do any better here I will ask you to handle the deal you know I want and if as you say your friend has been in business all the country he also will know what to look for. If I can get them is a soon as you can as I dont want to waste to much time in going to Shanghai. Write soon as you can.

Your friend.

4

EXHIBIT K.

ppy of a telegram supposed to have been received from "C" in York to "A" in Chicago, instructing him to get women through for his house in China.

THE WESTER	RN UNION	TELEGRAPH	CO.
EIVED AT	. Station.,		
gy h i8 paid,			
New York.			
House, Chicago.			

ou know what I want. See your friend, get prices and number I st. Will forward money to the Company of Illinois.

EXHIBIT L.

Copy of letter sent to Hotel, New York, to "C" who wanted to secure women for his house in Shangai.

..... Hotel. Chicago.

Mr. "C" Hotel

New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have spoken to my friend, he believes he can get you two, maybe more. The price will be for expenses, spending money, etc. \$50.00 for each. Send what you want according to how many you want I cartainly will not spend more than will be necessary.

Answer at once.

Yours truly.

EXHIBIT M.

Copy of Letter from New York from "C," giving Instructions by "A" about the payment of money to "B" for three women.

> HOTEL BROADWAY ANDSTREET. NEW YORK.

Mr. "A,"

Gen. Del., Chicago.

Dear Sir:

Have received your letter, go ahead and let your friend get it two you write about and let me know as soon as possible how more he can get. I have sent \$150.00 to your account to the Co., that will be enough at present, when you need more to graph.

Answer as soon as possible and keep me posted as to progress

I am anxious to return to China as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

P. S.—Tell your friend that if he will do his best and get me w I want, I will not only pay him, but will make him a mifty present well.

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EXHIBIT N.

Mil for an Act Entitled an Act to Prevent the Transmission of al Diseases.

me Bill 357. Introduced by Hon. R. K. Bedgood.

THOM 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State iona,

st it shall be unlawful for County Clerks to issue a license to to any male who fails to present a medical certificate showing be free from all venereal diseases; said certificate to be sworn licensed physician and to be filed with the usual application for to marry.

CTROW 2. The certificate required in Section 1, shall read as a, to-wit:

....., M. D., being a licensed physician in the of Indiana, do hereby certify that I have carefully and thorough-mined having applied the recognised 1 and laboratory tests of scientific medicine and find him to be rom all symptoms and taint of any venereal disease.

lere follows affidavit of examining physician.)

CTION 3. If persons resident of this State, with intent to evade vivisions of this act, go into another State and there have their age solemnized with the intention of afterward returning and ag in this State, and do so return and reside in this State, such age shall be null and void and such parties, upon returning to this shall be subject to all the penalties provided for in this act.

ETION 4. Violation of this act shall be punished by a fine of one ud dollars.

ETROW 5. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are

....

EXHIBIT O.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, IN MELA-TION TO REGULATING AND LICENSING PUBLIC DANCE HALLS.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Greater New York Charter, as re-enacted by chapter four hundred and sixty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and one, is hereby amended by adding after Section fourteen hundred and eighty-seven, seven new sections, to be sections fourteen hundred and eighty-eight, fourteen hundred and eighty-nine, fourteen hundred and ninety, fourteen hundred and ninety-one, fourteen hundred and ninety-two, fourteen hundred and ninety-three, and fourteen hundred and ninety-four thereof, to read, respectively, as follows:

SECTION 1488. The words "public dance hall" when used in this title shall be taken to mean:

Any room, place or space in the City of New York in which dascing is carried on and to which admission can be had by payment of a fee, or by the purchase, possession or presentation of a ticket or token, or in which a charge is made for caring for clothing or other property, other than a hotel having upwards of fifty bedrooms, or

Any room, place or space in the City of New York, located upon premises which are licensed to sell liquors, other than a hotel laring upwards of fifty bedrooms, in which dancing is carried on and to which the public may gain admission, either with or without payment of fee.

The word "Dancing" as used in this and the succeeding sections shall not apply to exhibitions or performances in which the person paying for admission do not participate.

PUBLIC DANCE HALL DANCING ACADEMY FORBIDDEN WITHOUT LICENSE

SECTION 1489. No public dance hall shall be conducted nor shall dancing be taught or permitted in any public dance hall unless it shall be licensed pursuant to this act and the license be in force and set suspended. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

PUBLIC DANCE HALLS-LICENSE OF-REQUIREMENTS.

SECTION 1490. All public dance halls shall be licensed by the Mayor or other licensing authority of the City of New York; the fer for each such licenses shall be fifty dollars for the fer or fraction thereof. All licenses issued on or between the state of April and the thirtieth day of September of any year shall experience on the thirtiest day of March of the succeeding year. All 1

THE SOCIAL EVIL OF CHICAGO

1 the first day of October and the thirty-first day of March of 11, shall expire on the thirtieth day of September of the sucyear. No license shall be issued unless the place for which and complies with all laws, ordinances, rules and the provisions building code applicable thereto and is a safe and proper place purpose for which it shall be used, properly ventilated and d with sufficient toilet conveniences. Every licensed public hall shall post its license at the main entrance to its premises.

MO LICEMSE WITHOUT REPORT AFTER INSPECTION.

zrow 1491. No license shall be issued until the licensing auof the City of New York shall have received a written report
inspector that the building or premises to be licensed complies
setion fourteen hundred and ninety of this title. All inspectors
e permitted to have access to all public lance halls at all reasonmes and whenever they are open for dancing, instruction in dancfor any other purpose. Inspectors shall be required to report
lations. All reports shall be in writing and shall be filed and
public records.

PUBLIC DANCE HALLS-SALE OF LIQUOR THEREIN.

ETION 1492. Dancing shall not be permitted in any place in the if New York licensed to sell liquors, except in a hotel having its of fifty bedrooms, unless such place shall also be licensed section fourteen hundred and ninety. Violation of this proviball be deemed a violation of the liquor tax law with respect to premises. No liquors shall be sold, served, or given away, in while dance hall in which dancing is advertised to be taught, or ich classes in dancing are advertised to be maintained, or in instruction in dancing is given for hire; or in any room conwith such hall. The word "liquors" as used in this section, so construed as defined in the liquor tax law of this state. It licensing authority shall immediately notify the state commissof Excise of the granting or renewal or revocation or forfeiture, license issued under this title to any place or premises which smed to sell liquor.

LICENSE-WHEN PORFEITED OR REVOKED.

CTION 1493. The license of any public dance hall may be forfor habitual disorderly or immoral conduct permitted on the us and shall be forfeited on conviction of any person for violal section fourteen hundred and ninety-two of this act, or upon swiction of any person for violation of section fourteen hunmd eighty-four or section eleven hundred and forty-six of the law in or with respect to the premises of any public dance hall. The license of any public dance hall may be revoked by the licensing authority whenever the licensed premises do not comply with section fourteen hundred and ninety of this act, provided that licensee or person in charge shall be served with a copy of the report or complaint. In any case where a license is revoked or where the licensing authority refuses to grant a new license, reasons for the action must be stated in writing and shall be made public records. Should the license of any place have been revoked twice within a period of six months, no new license shall be granted to such place for a period of at least one year from date of the second revocation.

Section 1494. The Mayor or licensing authority of the City of New York may appoint such inspectors and other officials necessary to carry out the provisions of sections fourteen hundred and eightynine, fourteen hundred and ninety, fourteen hundred and ninety-one, fourteen hundred and ninety-two and fourteen hundred and ninety-three as may be authorized by the board of estimate and apportisement of the city or authority having the right to appropriate public money. The money paid for licenses under this act shall be applied toward the payment of the salaries of the inspectors appointed here under. Any deficiency and any other expense of carrying this act into effect until appropriation can be made therefor, shall be met by the issue of special revenue bonds of the city. The inspectors to be appointed under this section shall be designated as inspectors of public dance halls.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

EXHIBIT P.

imile of page of an account book used by madem of a house in redit to immates for services rendered:

leg, May 8th. The totals are inserted.

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This book formed part of the evidence in the Leona Garrity ried in the Supreme Court.

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Monday, May 6th.

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///////////////////////////////////////	Vera

Tuesday, May 7th.

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' /	ALICE.	
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7////	Врети.	
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EXHIBITS

Wednesday May 8.

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Thursday, May 9th.

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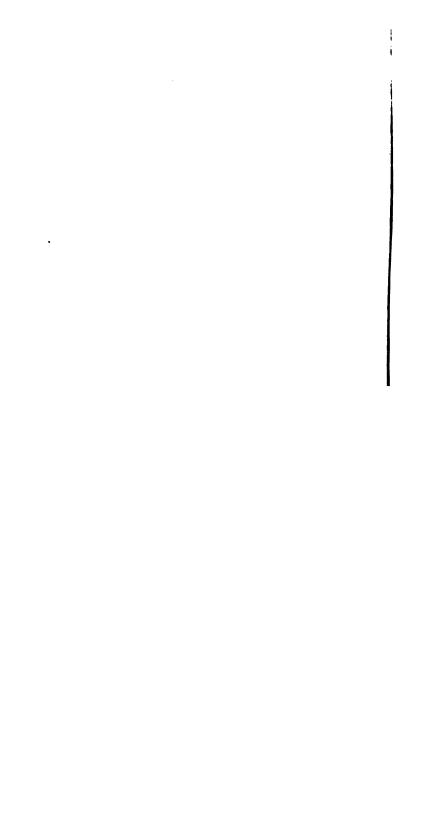
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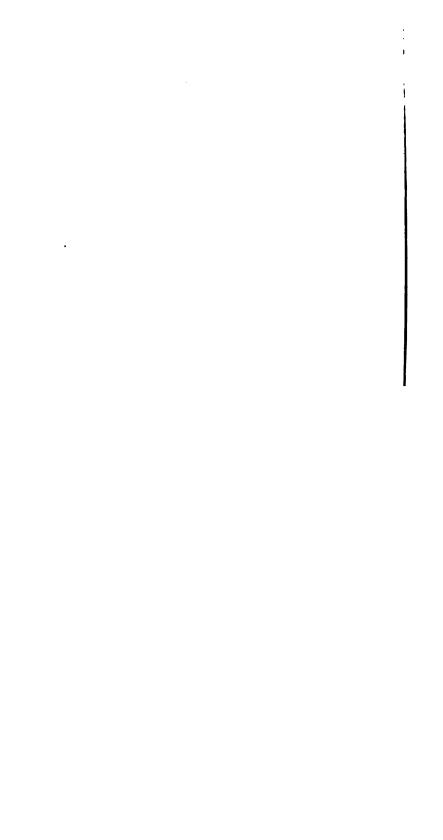
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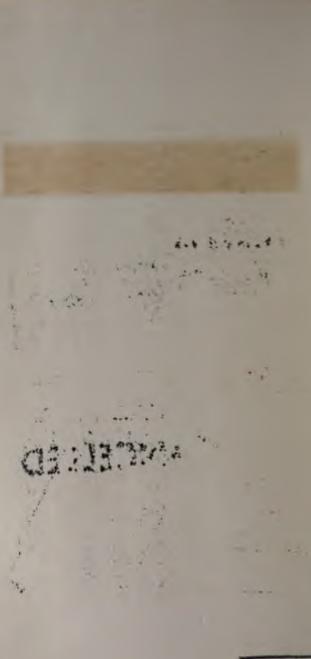












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